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**ILLINOIS  
IN THE  
WORLD WAR**

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EDITED BY  
THEODORE CALVIN PEASE  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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*VOLUME V*



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ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR

VOLUME V

THE WAR-TIME  
ORGANIZATION  
OF  
ILLINOIS

BY

MARGUERITE EDITH JENISON

SECRETARY, WAR RECORDS SECTION  
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## EDITOR'S PREFACE

This volume, the fifth in the series, *Illinois in the World War*, is the work of the War Records Section of the Illinois State Historical Library, which was organized by the Library Board of Trustees in July of 1919 to collect and edit material relating to the part of Illinois in the World War. For this purpose the General Assembly had in June, 1919, appropriated \$20,000. In June, 1921, an additional appropriation of \$25,000 was made for completing the work of collection and for printing two volumes of resulting material. From July, 1919, to November, 1920, the War Records Section was under the charge of Dr. Wayne E. Stevens, as secretary. Under his guidance a valuable collection of materials of all sorts, records of the State Council of Defense, documents, books, newspapers, posters, etc., etc., was made and the beginnings of publication were outlined. Miss Marguerite E. Jenison succeeded Dr. Stevens upon his resignation, in the course of the first six months of 1921 completed the task of collecting material and since then has been engaged with a staff of assistants in the preparation of the succeeding volumes of the series.

The present volume is an encyclopedic résumé of the civilian and military organization of Illinois, official, semi-official, and private, for the World War. It is designed to put the essential information about each of these organizations in convenient and accessible form. It is a handbook for the future historian and not a definitive history. As to the history of military units, the caution is necessary that this volume contains but the barest recital of formal and official facts of record. The history of the 33d Division, Illinois' national guard unit in the war, has been worthily told by Lieutenant Colonel Huidekoper in the first four volumes of the series. The brilliant achievements of the 149th Field Artillery have yet to be told, and the state must look to some member of that organization to tell the story. Those who have seen the 149th in action in France, those who have passed its batteries, toiling on, decimated, exhausted but cheerful, in pitch black night, on shell torn roads, in sector after sector, know what that story must be; but the adequate telling of it can be done only by the organization itself. The same thing is true of unit after

unit credited to Illinois that served worthily in France or in America. The skeleton of their achievements only is given. Flesh and blood must be filled in by men who have lived with the organizations.

The delineation of the civilian organization of Illinois in the war it is to be hoped may never be needed again. But if some future crisis demands the mobilization of all the state's resources as did the crisis of 1917, the record of the successes and the shortcomings of her civilian organization may well prove of value.

The first outline of this volume was drawn by Dr. Wayne E. Stevens. The development of the outline, the organization of the research staff for working it out, the combining, the compilation and revision of their contributions, is essentially the work of Miss Marguerite E. Jenison, the author of the volume. For all practical purposes the volume is hers, and in her preface she recognizes fully the assistance she has received from others in its compilation.

THEODORE CALVIN PEASE

Urbana, Illinois  
August 9, 1923

## PREFACE

The compilation of this volume of encyclopedic articles relating to the activities of organizations which were concerned with the mobilization of Illinois' men and resources for participation in the war with Germany, proceeded along with the work of assembling the state's collection of war records. This task, delegated to the Illinois State Historical Library by the Fifty-first General Assembly, was undertaken in July, 1919, with Dr. Wayne E. Stevens then in charge. In the course of the acquisition of the material pertaining to the war work of the state, federal, quasi-official and private agencies, the majority of which were nearly identical in form and functions with those operating in other states, work was begun on this volume, which, it was believed, in describing the war-time organization of Illinois, would in its broad outlines picture that of other states as well.

Because of the encyclopedic character of the volume, no bibliographic references are made in footnotes, except in connection with the statistical tables. Publications which have been consulted are listed in the bibliography, but the unpublished material which was used can be described only briefly. The records of the State Council of Defense of Illinois, all of which were transferred to the Illinois State Historical Library, supplied the data for the articles on the state council and its subordinate bodies; in addition, because of assistance which the council gave in promoting all forms of war work in the state, its working files contain information regarding the majority of organizations the activities of which are described in this volume. An effort was made to obtain for the state collection the records relating to the war work of all organizations which operated on a state-wide scale in Illinois; when these were impossible to procure, the files were consulted, reports, publications and other available material were secured, and interviews were held with officials of various agencies to complete the record of their work. Similarly material was sought at Camp Grant, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Fort Sheridan, Scott and Chanute Fields. For data on the chapter on the enforcement of war statutes, an assistant in the War Records Section consulted the dockets and other material on file in the offices of

the United States district attorneys and the United States marshals in the Northern (Chicago), Eastern (Danville) and Southern (Springfield) Districts. Members of the staff also spent some time at work in the Chicago and St. Louis Federal Reserve Banks where the bank officials placed at their disposal records relating to the organization and operation of war finance agencies in Illinois, and also supplied the figures from which the results of the sale of liberty bonds and treasury certificates of indebtedness were compiled.

In addition to the records secured from the state headquarters of these various organizations, the War Records Section also obtained some material bearing on the Illinois activities of federal agencies from the archives in Washington through the services of Dr. Newton D. Mereness, research director of the National Association of State War History Organizations, of which the War Records Section was a member. As to the records of local subdivisions of Illinois war agencies, it was the policy of the War Records Section to promote the assembling of county war records collections in which the available records pertaining to war activities within the county were to be placed for permanent preservation. However, at the request of the War Records Section the county food and fuel administrators, secretaries of Red Cross chapters, chairmen of county liberty loan committees, members of local draft boards, and industrial plants which had been engaged in war contracts, compiled reports of their work which form a valuable part of the state's collection and have been drawn on frequently in compiling this volume. Colleges and universities throughout the state also supplied reports of their war work, chiefly in connection with the Students' Army Training Corps Units.

To acknowledge indebtedness to all those who have supplied data for this volume, it would be necessary to name all those persons who, by giving verbal information, compiling reports, or donating historical materials of all kinds, have coöperated with the Illinois State Historical Library in assembling the state collection of war records. The number of the people who have so aided the War Records Section in the four years of its existence makes individual mention of all of them impossible; however, the assistance given by the following-named persons in supplying information especially needed for the compilation of this volume has been such that specific acknow-



ledgement must be made: Mr. D. A. Jones, controller of fiscal operations of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, and Mr. J. W. White, cashier of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, who placed at the disposal of the War Records Section the banks' records concerning war finance activities in Illinois; Mr. George Oliver Carpenter, Jr., of St. Louis, secretary of the Eighth Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan Committee, who gave the War Records Section access to the records of the district committee; Mr. E. E. Crabtree, of Jacksonville, Illinois chairman of the Eighth Federal Reserve District Federal Reserve Liberty Loan Committee, who lent this office all of the records of his work and permitted copies to be made; Mrs. Howard T. Willson, of Virden, who supplied information regarding the work of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Illinois, of which she was chairman; Mr. John R. Mauff, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, who in an interview with a member of the staff of the War Records Section dictated an account of the board's war activities; Major E. B. Tolman, the officer detailed to direct the Selective Service organization in Illinois, who read the article on the operation of the Selective Service System in the state and suggested corrections; Captain E. A. Evers, commanding officer of the Illinois Naval Reserve, who supplied information regarding the war organization of the Illinois Naval Militia and the Illinois Naval Reserve; Charles J. Boyd, of Chicago, superintendent of the Chicago Free Employment Office, who, upon the authorization for the Advisory Board of the Illinois Free Employment Offices, turned over to the War Records Section those records of the United States Employment Service which were of historical importance, and later supplied supplementary information needed for the compilation of this volume. Acknowledgment is due to a large number of the officials of the welfare and war relief organizations who supplied information desired by the War Records Section relative to their work, but it is possible to mention only the following: Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, Mrs. G. B. Cummings, of the Central Division of the American Red Cross, Chicago; Mr. Joseph J. Thompson, of Chicago, who supplied data on the war activities of the Knights of Columbus; Mrs. M. L. Purvin, secretary of Chicago Branch of the Jewish Welfare Board; Lieut. Col. Fletcher Agnew, of the Chicago Territorial Headquarters of the

Salvation Army; Mr. K. A. Shumaker, of the Illinois Association of the Y. M. C. A., Chicago; Miss Barbara Abel and Miss Margery Fassett, of the Central Field headquarters of the Y. W. C. A.; Mr. Frank D. Loomis, secretary of the War Recreation Board of Illinois, Chicago; Mr. Eugene T. Lies, of the War Camp Community Service, Chicago; and Mr. J. R. Messner, of Chicago, collector for Illinois in the United War Work Campaign.

Associated with the Secretary of the War Records Section in the compilation of this volume has been a staff of research assistants who wrote the preliminary drafts of many of the articles here presented. Miss Helen Broshar, who was a member of the staff from July, 1921 to July, 1922, wrote the first drafts of the majority of the articles in Chapters I, V, VI, VIII, IX and X. Mr. Walter R. Ryan visited the offices of the United States district attorneys and United States marshals in Illinois to secure data relating to the enforcement of war statutes in Illinois and prepared the preliminary draft of Chapter II; in addition, he compiled the first drafts of the majority of the unit histories. Dr. Fred S. Rodkey prepared preliminary articles for Chapter VII, Labor and the War, and Mr. F. B. Joyner made the preliminary compilation of material relating to Camp Grant, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Fort Sheridan, Scott and Chanute Fields. Preliminary work on the articles on the war finance organizations was done by Mr. Harold Rasmussen. Miss Lucille Kile and Miss Wilhelmina Luther have given valuable assistance in the work of seeing the volume through the press.

To Dr. Theodore C. Pease, editor of the Illinois Historical Publications, I am greatly indebted for his careful consideration of all the problems involved in the compilation of a book of this type, and for his unfailing assistance.

MARGUERITE EDITH JENISON

Urbana, Illinois  
August 10, 1923

THE WAR-TIME  
ORGANIZATION OF  
ILLINOIS



# I. STATE ORGANIZATIONS

## THE STATE GOVERNMENT

### GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

Illinois' war governor, Frank O. Lowden, was inaugurated on January 8, 1917. When in less than a month word was received that the United States had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, he telegraphed the President an assurance of his coöperation. The General Assembly was not in session at this time, but when it next convened on February 6, the Governor appeared before a joint session of the two houses, urging the members to unite in aiding the federal government in the existing crisis. The House and Senate accordingly on the same day adopted and sent to Washington a joint resolution in which the support of Illinois was pledged "in maintaining the dignity and honor of our country."

With the declaration of war, the need arose for some agency to direct and coördinate civilian war activities within the state; and to perform these functions the State Council of Defense of Illinois was created by an act of the General Assembly approved May 2, 1917. This organization comprised fifteen members who were appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, "with reference to their special knowledge of labor, industries, public utilities, the development of national resources, sanitation, finance, transportation, or some other subject matter relating to National or State defense." This official state war agency established headquarters in Chicago and by the formation of subsidiary units in each county soon extended its organization throughout Illinois. All phases of civilian war activity in the state were initiated either by the state council and its subordinate bodies, or by federal and semi-official agencies with which the council actively coöperated.

That Illinois, the greatest food-producing state in the union, would make one of its chief contributions toward winning the war by increasing the production of its crops was early made evident, and on April 14, 1917 the Governor issued a proclamation mobilizing the resources of the state to accomplish that end. In it he called on the

farmers to bend every effort to produce record crops, urged residents of cities and small towns to place all available land in gardens, and announced that boys over fourteen years of age would be released from schools in order that they might work on the farms. The Food Production Committee of the State Council of Defense assumed the work of promoting increased food production, and through its subsidiary organization, the Farm Labor Administration, undertook to overcome the shortage of farm laborers. The Illinois Division of the United States Food Administration, which began its work officially in August, 1917, through its state-wide organization spread the doctrine of food conservation and enforced the regulatory measures of the United States Food Administration. The State Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois and the Illinois Farmers' Institute as well as numerous other state and local organizations devoted to agricultural and allied interests coöperated in the work of promoting increased food production and food conservation, and contributed largely to the success of both movements.

Fuel production in Illinois was adjusted to war-time conditions with more difficulty. The Illinois public early began to bombard the Governor with protests against the price of coal and refused to respond to a campaign to induce early buying for the purpose of guarding against a shortage. The State Council of Defense and state coal operators joined their efforts to alleviate the situation by remedying the distribution system, but although something was accomplished the price still remained unsatisfactory, and the state council soon determined to take under advisement the whole question of determining the cost of coal production and a fair price to the consumer. Conferences between the state council and the Illinois operators were held in June and July, but toward the end of this period the operators, refusing to agree that the state council had a right to fix the price of coal, sent a committee to Washington to appeal the matter. The State Council of Defense decided that joint action on the part of all middle-western states, coal-producing and others, was advisable, and issued a call for a conference to be held in Chicago on August 16.

The Governor in the meantime was holding conferences with a committee of coal operators which resulted in an agreement on August 10 that he should appoint a state coal director who, assisted by a committee composed of three representatives each of the State Council



of Defense, mine operators and mine workers, was to control all questions pertaining to the production, distribution and price of coal until March 31, 1918. On the same day the Food and Fuel Control Act, which paved the way to national intervention, was approved by the President.

The representatives of thirteen states who met in conference in Chicago on August 16, after discussing their common and individual problems, adopted resolutions endorsing federal and state control of the production, distribution and price of coal, and then adjourned for a week pending the collection of data on the cost of fuel production and delivery to the consumer in each state.

On the following day, Chief Justice O. N. Carter of the Illinois Supreme Court, who had been appointed coal director by the Governor in accordance with the agreement of August 10, began the hearings preliminary to price fixing. Representatives of the operators appeared and repudiated the agreement, claiming that before the agreement could become effective it had first to be submitted at a meeting of the operators of the state, and that moreover, the Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10 in effect prohibited state intervention. Acting under the instruction of the Governor, who had sought the Attorney General's opinion on the procedure regarding the state's taking over the mines, Chief Justice Carter nevertheless continued hearings until the action of the President on August 21 and 23 made them unnecessary. This action consisted of the fixing of a tentative scale of prices at the mine mouth, and the appointment of Dr. Harry A. Garfield as United States fuel administrator. The conference of mid-western states which reconvened on August 23 expressed satisfaction at the President's action, though it designated the price as liberal to the operators. Following the adoption of resolutions containing congratulations and suggestions for future action to be forwarded to the President, the conference adjourned. After the Illinois division of the United States Fuel Administration was organized in October, 1917 and a fuel administrator for each county had been appointed, the State Council of Defense confined its activities in this field largely to promoting fuel conservation.

Immediately after diplomatic relations with Germany had been broken off, the army and navy had begun recruiting operations

throughout the state; likewise in anticipation of the declaration of war, the Governor, who is commander-in-chief of the Illinois forces, and the Adjutant General began to formulate plans for the mobilization of the Illinois National Guard. Reorganization of the Illinois National Guard in accordance with the terms of the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916 was undertaken, and recruiting to bring each unit up to the full authorized strength went forward rapidly. Even before war was declared, nearly all units of the 1st Infantry had been called into the national service to guard important transportation ways, munition depots and arsenals in Illinois and nearby states, and in April the 5th and 6th Infantry were assigned to similar duty. Following the declaration of war on April 6, other units were rapidly federalized and only a few remained to be inducted on August 5, the day designated by presidential proclamation to mark the completion of the work. The Illinois Naval Militia was inducted into the federal service on the day of the declaration of war, and was immediately sent to the Atlantic seaboard.

The greatest number of Illinois men, however, entered the military service of the United States during the war through the operation of the selective service system, and the Governor was placed in charge of the state-wide organization which was to put into effect the provisions of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917. The first registration (of the male population 21 to 30 years of age) took place on June 5 and was accomplished by the state's election machinery which had been converted into registration boards. With registration over, steps were taken to organize district and local boards which were to select from the registrants men available for military service. The personnel of these boards being of the utmost importance, the Governor was asked to recommend persons who were to be appointed by the President. For the medical member of the local and district boards, the Governor consulted the medical societies of the state; for the others he asked recommendations from members of the General Assembly in a communication of June 1, and received them at an informal conference with members of both houses on June 5. From the names proposed the Governor made his recommendations which were forwarded to the Provost Marshal General. Confirmation of the appointments was received on June 27, and early in July the



selective service organization of the state, consisting of the state headquarters at Springfield, eight district boards, and 227 local boards and appeal agents, was in operation. The Governor was urged by the Provost Marshal General to delegate so far as possible his duties as head of the selective service system in Illinois to the Adjutant General of the state, and eventually it became necessary to appoint a United States Army officer as special aide to the Governor to take charge of this work. During the three registrations, June 5, 1917, June 5, 1918, and September 12, 1918, 1,574,877 men registered in Illinois and of these 193,338 were inducted. Illinois was third among the states in the number of men furnished through the selective service system to the military service of the United States.

With the induction of the Illinois National Guard into the federal service, the Governor, the Adjutant General and the State Council of Defense directed their attention to the problem of adequate home defense. Three additional regiments of the Illinois National Guard, the 9th, 10th, and 11th Infantry, were mustered into the state service on June 26 and July 21 and 24, 1917 under the command of the Adjutant General, and were encamped at Springfield. The organization of a reserve militia was authorized by an act approved June 25, 1917, and eight regiments, one separate battalion and 38 separate companies were formed, recruited largely from the Volunteer Training Corps units organized under the direction of the State Council of Defense. Four regiments of the Volunteer Training Corps, including 243 units and 17,566 men, were organized throughout the state, which in addition to furnishing recruits for the Illinois Reserve Militia gave very useful preliminary training to drafted men.

Riot and disorder demanding the intervention of state troops were not prevalent during the war, but of the few cases one was of unprecedented violence. In East St. Louis race riots broke out first on May 28, 1917 and troops were ordered to the city and remained until June 21. For months East St. Louis, already possessing a large negro population, had been receiving a stream of negro laborers from the south, and the situation had become acute. On the night of July 1 rioting again broke out with greater ferocity than before, with the result that twenty-four negroes and five white men were killed, many negroes were wounded, houses were burned, and a large part

of the negro population fled the city. Units of the 2d, 3d and 4th Infantry were ordered to the spot, and the last troops were not removed until July 24. After the first riots the Labor Committee of the State Council of Defense had made an investigation but was unable to fix responsibility for the situation. After the second outbreak, however, the U. S. House of Representatives appointed a committee which in its report made on July 6, 1918 charged the industrial interests with having promoted the immigration of the negroes for the purpose of breaking strikes or creating an "easy" labor market, and charged the city government with being unable to cope with the situation because of corruption. It also declared that a part of the National Guard troops had joined in the rioting, but greatly commended the work of some of the officers and their men. Prosecution of those responsible for the riots was vigorously pushed by the Attorney General of Illinois, with the result that 144 persons were indicted, charged with crimes including murder, arson, conspiracy and riot. Fourteen of these were convicted of murder.

Other occasions when state troops were called out during the war period were as follows: May 26-June 17, 1917, cyclone duty at Mattoon and Charleston (4th Infantry, I. N. G.); June 7-10, 1917, riot duty at Rockford following the anti-draft demonstrations in connection with the first registration (Companies H and K, 3d Infantry, I. N. G.); July 6-10, 1917, riot duty in Bloomington in connection with street-car strike (2d Field Artillery and Troop G, 1st Cavalry, I. N. G.); August 7-September 17, 1917, riot duty at Springfield in connection with street-car strike (9th and 10th Infantry, I. N. G.); September 6-22, 1917, duty at Chicago for suppression of anti-war demonstrations (Companies E, H, I and L, 9th Infantry); December 16-20, 1917, riot duty, Mt. Vernon (Company K, 9th Infantry).

The Governor made a vigorous effort to preserve law and order throughout the state during the war and several times informed sheriffs and police officials that mob rule would not be tolerated, even when mobs acted in the name of loyalty to the government. One serious outbreak of such lawlessness, however, occurred at Collinsville on April 5, 1918, when Robert P. Praeger, imprisoned for difficulties with the miners and citizens of Collinsville and suspected

of being a German spy, was taken from the jail and hanged by a mob. The Governor, declaring that patriotism would not be permitted to be used as a cloak for crime in Illinois if he could help it, directed the Attorney General to take vigorous steps for the apprehension and punishment of the offenders. The trial began May 13, and lasted three weeks, throughout which time the Attorney General's office furnished six investigators to assist in looking up the records of proposed jurymen and procuring the attendance of witnesses. The verdict was "not guilty" for all the defendants. Jurymen later stated orally that contradictory evidence and the fact that Praeger was murdered in a dark place where the identity of members of the mob could not have been determined beyond a doubt were reasons for the verdict.

The Governor issued a number of proclamations during the years 1917-1918 bearing on war subjects, and in issuing certain others, such as those declaring holidays or days for special observance, he made a special application to the war. The complete list of proclamations bearing on the war follows:<sup>1</sup> February 9, 1917, recommending the singing of patriotic songs in the schools; April 14, 1917, calling for the mobilization of the state's resources for war purposes; May 21, 1917, (1) designating May 22-28 Liberty Loan Week; (2) calling for a special observance of Memorial Day; May 24, 1917, designating June 14 Flag Day; August 24, 1917, designating September 3 Labor Day; September 18, 1917, designating October 9 Fire and Accident Prevention Day; September 19, 1917, calling for 6,000 volunteers to the Illinois Reserve Militia; October 2, 1917, urging support of the second liberty loan; October 18, 1917, designating October 24 Liberty Day; October 29, 1917, calling for the observance of centennial year; October 30, 1917, urging food conservation; November 14, 1917, designating November 29 Thanksgiving Day; December 15, 1917, urging support of Red Cross drive for memberships; January 14, 1918, endorsing U. S. Boys' Working Reserve; January 24, 1918, designating February 3-8 Thrift Week; March 4, 1918, calling for 11,000 additional

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<sup>1</sup>For the text of these proclamations and of war speeches delivered in various parts of the state and also in camps where the Governor visited Illinois service men, see *War Documents and Addresses, Illinois in the World War*, Volume VI.

volunteers to Illinois Reserve Militia; March 25, 1918, designating April 6, 1918 Liberty Day (third liberty loan); April 18, 1918, designating April 20 for Labor's liberty loan parade; April 25, 1918, urging observance of April 26 as a day for the promotion of the third liberty loan; May 4, 1918, designating May 30 Memorial Day; May 27, 1918, designating June 14 Flag Day; June 14, 1918, urging special observance of July 4; August 29, 1918, designating November 2 Fire and Accident Prevention Day; September 4, 1918, announcing third registration for men of the ages 18-45; September 26, 1918, urging support of fourth liberty loan; October 22, 1918, designating November 10 for special contributions to the United War Work Campaign; November 15, 1918, calling on state and municipal officials not to relax vigilance in suppression of vice; November 17, 1918, extending the United War Work Campaign; November 18, 1918, urging special observance of Thanksgiving, November 28; November 20, 1918, urging observance of 100th anniversary of Illinois' entrance into the union; May 20, 1919, urging special display of street and house decorations in honor of returning men of 33d Division.

In 1917 in the midst of the pressure of war duties, there was accomplished a reconstruction in the state administration which was declared to be "the most important step thus far taken in the reorganization of state government in the United States." The Civil Administrative Code, embodied in an act of the General Assembly approved March 7, 1917, went into effect July 1, 1917, abolishing more than one hundred boards, commissions and officials whose powers and duties were thereby vested in nine departments with central headquarters in Springfield and branch offices in Chicago. The departments, each headed by a director appointed by and responsible to the Governor, were as follows: Finance, Agriculture, Labor, Mines and Minerals, Public Works and Buildings, Public Welfare, Public Health, Trade and Commerce, Registration and Education. The constitutional elective offices, however, were left outside the code, as were also the Military and Naval Department, under the direction of the Adjutant General, the Civil Service Commission, the Legislative Reference Bureau, the State Library, the State Historical Library, and the Farmers' Institute. One important reform carried



through by the Code was the supplanting of the old system of making appropriations, which the Governor in his inaugural address had characterized as "vicious," by the budget. Under the Code, the Department of Finance was to direct the making of the budget, which was to be based on the estimated revenues and expenditures of the several departments. When revised by the auditor, it was to be submitted to the governor, who after making his revisions was to submit it to the General Assembly within four weeks of its organization for business.

The state's official war activities did not cease until it became evident that the signing of the armistice was in reality the end of the war. The State Council of Defense, which was regarded strictly as a war organization, wound up its affairs and ceased operations in December, 1918, although it did not officially go out of existence until the President formally declared the war at an end. Consideration of post-war problems was left to permanent state agencies; and authorized by acts passed by the Fifty-first General Assembly, certain departments did undertake work aiming at the physical and industrial rehabilitation of Illinois' returning service men.

Federal war agencies gradually concluded their work and went out of existence or withdrew from the state. The selective service organization in Illinois began immediately after the armistice to prepare its voluminous records to be turned over to the Adjutant General, but the task was so great that it was the end of March before the records were shipped to Washington, and May before the persons assigned to state headquarters were dismissed. By the end of June, 1919, however, practically all official and quasi-official war organizations, with the exception of those devoted to welfare and relief work, had been dissolved, and the Governor, along with other civilians in the state, had received a discharge from war duties.

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL

The office of attorney general of Illinois by constitutional provision is filled by popular election once in four years. The duties of this officer, which in general are to represent the people in cases in which the state is an interested party, to represent all state officers who are suing or defending in their official capacities, to assist state's attorneys in the trial of criminal cases, and to furnish opinions on

constitutional and legal matters to state officers and members of the General Assembly, were increased by the war. The power of the state in hitherto unexploited fields—such as the taking over and operation of the coal mines in Illinois—had to be determined, the provisions of war laws passed by the Fiftieth General Assembly and of any other state law bearing upon war conditions had to be construed, and the application of certain federal war statutes—notably the Selective Service Act—to state, county and local officers had to be interpreted. The Attorney General was also involved in two important cases which arose, the one indirectly, the other directly, from the war—the prosecution of persons who took part in the East St. Louis riots in July, 1917 and the trial of persons who were suspected of participating in the hanging of Robert Praeger, an enemy alien who was suspected of being a spy, which occurred at Collinsville on April 5, 1918. The Attorney General took active charge of the grand jury proceedings relative to the East St. Louis riots, in the course of which five hundred forty-five persons were examined and indictments covering murder, arson, conspiracy and riot, were returned against one hundred forty-four. Fourteen of those on trial were convicted of murder. In the case arising from the lynching of Robert Praeger, assistants from the Attorney General's office were detailed to help the state's attorney and the coroner gather evidence; but although four persons were indicted by the grand jury, all were acquitted on trial.

Edward J. Brundage was attorney general of Illinois during the war.

#### AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The office of auditor of public accounts, which is provided for by the constitution and filled by election every four years, had no special war duties to perform. Andrew Russel was auditor of public accounts during the war period.

#### SECRETARY OF STATE

The office of secretary of state, which is provided for by the constitution and filled by election every four years, performed no particular war activities. Louis L. Emmerson was secretary of state during the war.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The superintendent of public instruction, an executive officer elected once every four years, is by constitutional provision the administrative head of the public school system of the state. During the war he served as a member of the Educational Committee appointed by the State Council of Defense to consolidate the war activities of public school teachers and superintendents throughout the state. One educational problem that was made acute by the war was keeping the youth of the land in school. A state conference to discuss this subject was called on August 13, 1918 by President E. J. James of the University of Illinois, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction was named director of an educational campaign to increase the enrollment in the schools. The State Council of Defense assisted in the campaign by interesting associations of employers and labor unions in the movement.

Francis G. Blair was superintendent of public instruction during the war.

## STATE TREASURER

The constitution of Illinois provides for the office of state treasurer and declares that it shall be filled by election every two years. No particular war activities were carried on by this office, which was filled during the years 1917-1918 by Len Small.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The State Department of Agriculture is one of the nine administrative divisions of the state government created by the Civil Administrative Code July 1, 1917. The powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Live Stock Commissioners, the State Veterinarian, the Stallion Registration Board, the State Inspector of Apiaries, the State Game and Fish Commission, the State Food Commissioner and other officers of the State Food Department, the State Entomologist, the humane agents, the state laboratory, and the State Fair Board (after January 1, 1919) were delegated to the new department. For the execution of its varied functions the department was organized into the Divisions of Game and Fish, of Animal Husbandry, of Apiaries, of Plant Industry, of Foods and Dairies, and of Dairy

Extension, with a directing officer in charge of each division. The importance of food production in Illinois during the war period made the work of the whole department in 1917 and 1918 of especial significance, but only one division, that of Foods and Dairies, engaged directly in war activities. It coöperated actively with the United States Food Administration, investigating complaints and rendering assistance in 412 cases referred to it by that organization. In the interests of conservation the division's food inspection force not only salvaged to the maximum but tried to devise means of treating goods which formerly would have been discarded.

Charles Adkins was director of the Department of Agriculture during the war.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The State Department of Finance is one of the nine administrative divisions of the state government created by the Civil Administrative Code on July 1, 1917. Unlike the other eight departments the Department of Finance did not take over the work of other boards or commissions, its functions being entirely new. The duties of this department are as follows: To prescribe and install a uniform system of bookkeeping, accounting, and reporting; to examine into the accuracy and legality of the accounts and expenditures of other departments; to examine and approve, or disapprove, all bills, vouchers and claims against the other departments; to prepare a budget for submission to the governor; and to formulate plans for better coordination of departments. The Department of Finance did not participate in any special war activities.

Omar H. Wright was director of the Department of Finance during the war.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor is one of the nine administrative divisions of the state government created by the Civil Administrative Code which went into effect on July 1, 1917. It was authorized to exercise the powers and duties formerly vested in the Commissioners of Labor, officers and employees of the free employment offices, the Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies, the Chief Factory Inspector, the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and the In-



dustrial Board. In general the function of the Department of Labor is to improve working conditions; specifically its functions include the compilation and dissemination of labor information, the maintenance of employment agencies in certain cities and the enforcement of factory inspection laws and the law requiring the inspection of licensed employment agencies. For the exercise of such functions eleven divisions were organized—the Divisions of Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies, of Labor Statistics, of General Advisory Board for the Free Employment Offices, of Factory Inspection, of Industrial Commission of Illinois, and of the Chicago, East St. Louis, Peoria, Rock Island, Rockford, and Springfield Free Employment Offices.

The Department of Labor came into direct contact with war problems through the free employment offices. The Peoria Free Employment Office reported that war industries were shown the most consideration by it in making placements. The Rock Island Free Employment Office stated that during the year ending June 1, 1918 "the whole energies of this office have been devoted principally, or we might say largely, to supplying skilled workmen to our various shops for war work." The Rockford Free Employment Office helped to supply workmen for the construction of Camp Grant. According to law it was the duty of the Department of Labor through the several free employment offices to seek to provide proper employment for discharged convicts or prisoners. This function was easily performed during the war because the war industries were glad to employ even ex-convicts.

As the war progressed, the increasing need for an efficient industrial army to furnish supplies and equipment for the combatant forces of the nation led to an agreement on February 12, 1918 between the United States Employment Service and the Advisory Board for Free Employment Offices of the State Department of Labor for the operation of coöperative public employment exchanges in the state. When demobilization was begun after the armistice the coöperating state and federal employment agencies endeavored to find work for returning service men.

Barney Cohen was director of the Department of Labor during the war.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS

The Department of Mines and Minerals was created as one of the nine administrative divisions of the state government by the Civil Administrative Code which went into effect July 1, 1917. Authority was granted the department to exercise the powers and duties formerly assigned by law to the State Mining Board, the State Mine Inspectors, the Miners' Examining Commission, the Mine Fire Fighting and Rescue Commission, and the Illinois Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes. For the exercise of these functions the following departmental divisions were organized: General Office, Inspection, Miners' Examination, Mine Rescue and First Aid, and Economic Investigation. The Department of Mines and Minerals coöperated with the Illinois division of the United States Fuel Administration during the war so that despite strikes and the shortage of labor coal production in the state was increased.

Evan D. John was director of the Department of Mines and Minerals during the war.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health was created by the Civil Administrative Code on July 1, 1917 as one of the nine administrative divisions of the state government and was vested with the duties and powers relating to health and sanitation previously exercised by the State Board of Health. That organization, created in 1877, was expressly abolished. At the same time the new department was charged with additional functions. The department was organized into the following ten divisions, each directed by a chief with special training for the position: the Executive Division, the Divisions of Communicable Diseases, of Tuberculosis, of Sanitation, of Vital Statistics, of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, of Surveys and Rural Hygiene, of Diagnostic Laboratories, of Hotel and Lodging House Inspection and of Public Health Instruction. A year later, in July, 1918, the Division of Social Hygiene was created to deal especially with the problem of social diseases about the military camps.

The fact that the department was organized but a few months after the declaration of war made its normal duties during the first

year and a half of its existence subordinate to the exigencies of war. This was especially true of the Executive Division and of the Divisions of Sanitation, of Surveys and Rural Hygiene, of Tuberculosis, and of Social Hygiene. The director of the department coöperated with the offices of the Governor, the Adjutant General, and the Provost Marshal General in organizing the medical activities of the various local boards, the district boards, and medical advisory boards.

By an amendment to the Military and Naval Code the department was authorized "to assume sanitary and health supervision over zones surrounding military camps, ranges or buildings used for military purposes." The result was that the Divisions of Sanitation and of Surveys and Rural Hygiene made sanitary surveys which included studies of garbage disposal, water supply, and sewerage systems about all the military camps in the state. In the case of Camp Grant approximately 800 farms in the vicinity were visited by representatives of the two divisions and special instructions were given for improving their sanitation. A sanitary survey was made of the entire Kishwaukee River which was used for bathing purposes by the soldiers at Camp Grant. The department began an intensive survey in March, 1918, which included a study of social conditions as well as health and sanitation in Waukegan and North Chicago, because of their proximity to Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. A survey made in the vicinity of Camp Herrin at East Peoria showed that sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory. Upon the recommendation of the Department of Public Health remedial ordinances were passed. Sixty farms in the vicinity of Chanute Field at Rantoul were inspected in an investigation of conditions surrounding the production of milk.

It devolved upon the Division of Tuberculosis to make proper medical provision for the 1,500 soldiers with tuberculosis who had returned to the state by June, 1918. To do this work the Division of Tuberculosis coöperated with the State Council of Defense, the Red Cross, and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Of the \$61,307.51 allotted to Illinois from the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the Sixty-fifth Congress for the control of venereal diseases, the Division of Social Hygiene expended twenty per cent on publications, lectures, and moving pictures which presented the dangers of such diseases. A

series of such lectures was delivered to the Class A men in the selective draft in various parts of the state.

Dr. C. St. Clair Drake was director of the Department of Public Health during the war.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare, one of the nine administrative divisions of the state government created by the Civil Administrative Code on July 1, 1917, was charged with the powers and duties formerly vested in the State Deportation Agent, the State Agent for the Visitation of Children, the Illinois Penitentiary Board, the Southern Illinois Penitentiary Board, the Illinois State Reformatory, the Board of Prison Industries, the Board of Classification, the Board of Pardons, and the Board of Administration which had had jurisdiction over the charitable institutions in the state. Thus the administration of all the penal and charitable institutions in Illinois was consolidated under one head.

It was in these various state institutions that the war activities of the Department of Public Welfare were concentrated. The depletion of the official working force at the Illinois State Penitentiary because of the higher wages in other fields forced the closing of the shops and thus compelled the prisoners to remain locked in their cells idle. Well aware of the demand for workers outside, the idle prisoners became increasingly discontented. In view of these facts, it was proposed that prisoners be released on special industrial paroles for work in the munition factories and in other essential industries. After investigation the members of the Division of Pardons and Paroles authorized the release of 319 prisoners on special industrial paroles and the transfer to industrial work of thirty-five men released on regular paroles. A similar policy of parole was pursued by the Illinois State Reformatory. Some of the inmates of the institution were sent to the workshop of the local chapter of the Red Cross, others assisted farmers in the vicinity to shock and thresh their oats. Five inmates were temporarily released for three weeks to do farm work. Later seventy-eight were paroled to Rock Island for work at the arsenal. Altogether, by June 30, 1918 the Division of Pardons and Paroles had paroled 685 men from the Illinois State Penitentiary, the Southern



Illinois State Penitentiary and the Illinois State Reformatory who were at that time at work in the Rock Island Arsenal and other plants turning out war work.

The state hospitals likewise devoted their facilities to war work. The Medical Advisory Board and the members of the medical profession of Kankakee County arranged to do surgical work free for registrants with remediable surgical defects, and with the approval of the Department of Public Welfare the Kankakee State Hospital placed its operating room and its medical and nursing staff at their disposal. In October, 1917 an auxiliary of the Peoria Red Cross chapter was organized in the Peoria State Hospital and three hundred dollars was raised for the use of the chapter. The patients from the Jacksonville State Hospital raised a valuable war garden and also assisted farmers in the vicinity to shock their wheat and oats.

During the period of the war Charles U. Thorne was director of the Department of Public Welfare.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS

The State Department of Public Works and Buildings is one of the nine administrative departments of the state government created by the Civil Administrative Code on July 1, 1917. In this department were consolidated the powers and duties formerly exercised by the State Highway Commission, the Canal Commissioners, the Rivers and Lakes Commission, the Illinois Waterway Commission, the Illinois Park Commission, the Fort Massac Trustees, the Lincoln Homestead Trustees, the Lincoln Monument Commissioners, the Superintendent of Printing, the Supervising Engineer, the State Art Commission, and the State Inspector of Masonry. The variety and extent of its functions necessitated the organization of the department into seven divisions as follows: Purchase and Supplies, Architecture, Engineering, Highways, Waterways, Parks, and Printing.

The war seriously retarded the work of the Department of Public Works and Buildings. The Division of Purchases and Supplies found the maintenance of standardized specifications in purchasing very difficult. Shortage of labor and materials and high prices delayed the road work of the Division of Highways and the sanitary improvements of the Division of Waterways. In the case of the

latter division the war had a positive as well as a negative effect. In view of the demand for increased transportation facilities created by the war the superintendent of the Division of Waterways went to Washington in March, 1918 to work for an appropriation to restore the Illinois and Michigan canal to its former usefulness and secured the sum of \$150,000 for this purpose.

Leslie D. Puterbaugh was director of the Department of Public Works and Buildings until his death on January 4, 1918 when Thomas C. Vennum was appointed acting director.

#### DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION

The State Department of Registration and Education was organized in July, 1917 as one of the nine administrative divisions of the state government created by the Civil Administrative Code. Three important fields of activity were assigned to the department—administrative control of the five normal schools of the state, the examination of applicants for the trades and professions, and supervision over the natural resources of the state. A Normal School Board, having supervision over all state normal schools, replaced the former five separate boards. In examining applicants for licenses for the various trades and professions, the department was authorized to exercise the powers formerly vested in the following agencies: Board of Veterinary Examiners, Board of Examiners of Horseshoers, State Board of Examiners of Architects, State Board of Examiners of Structural Engineers, State Board of Health, State Board of Pharmacy, State Board of Dental Examiners, State Board of Nurse Examiners, State Board of Optometry, and State Board of Barber Examiners. To supervise the natural resources of the state a Board of State Museum Advisers and a Board of Natural Resources and Conservation were organized.

It was through the three scientific surveys controlled by the Board of Natural Resources and Conservation that the Department of Education and Registration engaged directly in war activities. The State Water Survey investigated the water supply at the various camps and naval stations of the state. The State Geological Survey encouraged the production of certain essential minerals that could no longer be imported. The chief of the Geological Survey assisted in organizing

the War Minerals Committee in Washington, the function of which was "to determine the need for new production and to stimulate co-operation of National, State, and private agencies in the effort to meet requirements." The Geological Survey, coöperating with the United States Geological Survey, prepared for the War Department a topographical survey of about 1,000 square miles surrounding Camp Grant, and it also supplied Scott Field with topographic maps of the surrounding country. Because of the difficulty in securing eastern gas coal during the war, the Geological Survey perfected a coöperative organization to experiment on a commercial scale with manufacturing gas from Illinois coals; in addition it conducted investigations concerning pyrite, a by-product of coal production, used in making acids for high explosives. The last of the three surveys, the Natural History Survey, coöperated with the State Department of Public Health to advise measures for the suppression of insect pests near the camps.

Dr. Francis W. Shepardson was director of the Department of Education and Registration during the war.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

The Department of Trade and Commerce was created July 1, 1917 by the Civil Administrative Code as one of the nine major administrative divisions of the state government. It was charged with the exercise of the powers and duties formerly vested in the Public Utilities Commission, the Insurance Superintendent, the State Fire Marshal, the Inspector of Automatic Couplers and the Grain Inspection Department. For the performance of these duties the director created seven divisions—the Divisions of Insurance, of Grain Inspection at Chicago, of Grain Inspection at East St. Louis, of Fire Prevention, of Public Utilities, of Standards and of Small Loans.

Of the seven divisions, that of Fire Prevention was most affected by the war. The war-time emphasis upon conservation was reflected in the measures for fire prevention taken by this division. In April, 1917 at the request of the Governor a systematic inspection of elevators, mills, warehouses and other buildings containing foodstuffs in Chicago was undertaken to remedy all conditions which might lead to fire, and during the period May 1 to June 15, 1917, 1,110 inspections were made and 924 defects were found. The division in con-

junction with the Conservation Association of Illinois also conducted a campaign of inspection outside Cook County. As a result of these inspections it was estimated that the owners and occupants of buildings in the state saved \$1,000,000, which would otherwise have been lost in fires.

William H. Boys was director of the Department of Trade and Commerce during the war.

#### ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Illinois Centennial Commission, composed of fifteen members, was created by a joint resolution of the Forty-eighth General Assembly in 1913 to arrange a fitting celebration in 1918 of the one hundredth anniversary of the statehood of Illinois. The commission effected a preliminary organization on July 23, 1913 and appointed standing committees on a state-wide celebration, on celebrations at the state capital, on the centennial memorial building, on the centennial memorial publications, on historical statues and markings, on publicity, and on pageants and masques. These committees were slightly modified as new exigencies arose throughout their five years of existence.

The functions of the Centennial Commission were chiefly advisory. It attempted to bring about the formation of a county centennial association in each county of the state and advised these associations concerning local centennial celebrations. The result was some notable county and local centennial observances. Among the celebrations of state-wide interest were the following: December 3, 1917—celebration of ninety-ninth anniversary of the entrance of Illinois into the union; February 12, 1918—Lincoln's birthday observance; April 18, 1918—the centenary of the enabling act; July 4, 1918—celebration at Chester of one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country by George Rogers Clark; August 26, 1918—centenary of the promulgation of the first constitution of the state of Illinois; September 24-26, 1918—official celebration at Vandalia, the second capital of Illinois; October 5-6, 1918—the centenary of the inauguration of the government of the state of Illinois; October 8-13, 1918—Chicago celebration; December 3, 1918—the one hundredth anniversary of Illinois'



entrance into the union. The celebration at Springfield on August 26 was marked by the presentation of a pageant, "The Masque of Illinois," and by a mass meeting addressed by Theodore Roosevelt. On October 5-6, 1918 the cornerstone of the Centennial Building at Springfield was laid and the statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were dedicated, Governor F. O. Lowden, Lord Charnwood and the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, being the principal speakers at these ceremonies.

In addition to promoting centennial celebrations throughout the state the Illinois Centennial Commission published several masques and pageants to be used in the various celebrations. Under the supervision of the Committee on Publications a centennial memorial history of Illinois in six volumes was prepared and published. The commission also assisted in advancing plans for the erection of the Centennial Memorial Building in Springfield.

The Illinois Centennial Commission was changed as to personnel on four occasions. The final reorganization took place in March, 1917 and the following membership, appointed by Governor Lowden, carried on the activities of the organization throughout the Centennial year: Otto L. Schmidt, chairman; Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary; Edward Bowe, John H. Brown, John W. Bunn, William Butterworth, Leon A. Colp, Royal W. Ennis, Evarts B. Greene, Edmund J. James, Harry Pratt Judson (resigned), Hugh S. Magill, Jr. (resigned), D. J. Hartwell (resigned), George Pasfield, Jr., William N. Pelouze, A. J. Poorman, Thomas F. Scully, Frederic Siedenbug, Frederick H. Smith (deceased).

#### ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE

*See page 251.*

#### ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

*See Advisory Committee on War History, State Council of Defense of Illinois, page 35.*

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT

The Military and Naval Department of the state with the Adjutant General at the head exercised two important functions during the war—supervision of the military organizations of the state

and the administration of the Selective Service Act. After the United States entered the war, the organization of additional units of the National Guard, including a regiment of field artillery, a regiment of engineers (minus one company already organized), two field hospital companies, and four ambulance companies, was undertaken under the direction of the Adjutant General. Federalization of Illinois National Guard units was begun on March 26, 1917 and was continued until August 11, 1917. To replace the federalized Guard and thus supply the need for militia for service within the state three infantry regiments—the 9th, 10th and 11th Regiments—were created with the Adjutant General in command and were mustered into the service of the state on June 26, July 21, and July 24, 1917 respectively. Additional provision for state militia was made by the 50th General Assembly by an act approved June 25, 1917 providing for the organization of a reserve militia from the unorganized militia of the state.

While the Governor was nominally executive head of the selective service organization in the state of Illinois, the administration of the selective service machinery, which included 227 local exemption boards, 8 district boards, 36 medical advisory boards, and 227 legal advisory boards, was actually delegated to the Adjutant General and his special aides.

During the war Frank S. Dickson served as adjutant general of Illinois.

#### ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Fiftieth General Assembly of Illinois, which convened on January 3 and adjourned June 29, 1917, enacted a number of laws relating to problems arising from the war, although the broad scope of federal war legislation left only a restricted field for action on the part of the state. Laws passed by the General Assembly principally concerned the mobilization of the Illinois National Guard, provisions for home defense when the National Guard units should have been federalized, the organization of the official state war agency—the State Council of Defense, and similar measures. Numerous war measures which were of interest to members of the General Assembly, but in which they had no jurisdiction were made the subject of joint resolutions.

In addition to their legislative activities, members of the General Assembly performed an important office in recommending to the Governor persons in their districts best fitted to be appointed to local and district selective service boards. Recommendations were made at an informal conference on June 5, on the basis of which the Governor compiled a list of persons who were later duly commissioned by the President.

The French Mission, which came to the United States shortly after the declaration of war, visited Springfield at the invitation of the General Assembly on May 7, 1917. The Assembly received their guests at a joint session of the two houses, where addresses of welcome were made by the Governor and the Speaker of the House, and Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre responded in behalf of the mission.

The principal laws and joint resolutions relating to the war passed by the Fiftieth General Assembly were as follows:<sup>2</sup>

Senate Joint Resolution pledging support to Federal government in crisis in relations with Germany. Adopted and concurred in by House, February 6, 1917.

An act making an appropriation to meet the deficiencies in the appropriation to pay the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve. Approved March 23, 1917.

Senate Joint Resolution advocating universal military training. Adopted March 27, 1917. Concurred in by House, April 4, 1917.

Senate Joint Resolution inviting representatives of France and Great Britain to visit Springfield. Adopted May 1, 1917. Concurred in by House, May 1, 1917.

An act to create a State Council of Defense and making an appropriation therefor. Approved May 2, 1917.

An act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois National Guard and the Illinois Naval Reserve. Approved May 5, 1917.

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<sup>2</sup>For the text of the laws and resolutions relating to the war which were passed by the Fiftieth and Fifty-first General Assemblies, see *War Documents and Addresses, Illinois in the World War*, Volume VI.

House Joint Resolution calling for a joint session of two Houses to receive representatives of the French Government. Adopted May 4, 1917. Concurred in by Senate, May 7, 1917.

House Joint Resolution advocating freedom of Poland and Ireland. Memorial to Congress adopted May 8, 1917. Concurred in by the Senate, May 16, 1917.

House Joint Resolution approving legislation pending regarding daylight saving. Memorial to Congress, adopted May 24, 1917. Concurred in by Senate, May 29, 1917.

An act to appropriate the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the supply, clothing, equipment, pay, transportation, preparation of camp sites and cantonments, mobilization, subsistence and incidental expenses for the National Guard and Naval Militia. . . . Approved June 21, 1917.

An act to enable qualified electors of this state enlisted in companies or regiments organized in this state and absent from their election precincts because engaged in actual military service, to vote as a unit in certain elections. Approved June 22, 1917.

An act to provide for the organization of reserve militia from the unorganized militia of the state. Approved June 25, 1917.

An act to regulate the solicitation of funds and other property for purposes of war aid and war charity during the duration of the war in which the United States is now engaged. Approved June 25, 1917.

An act granting a license to soldiers and sailors to vend, hawk or peddle goods in the state of Illinois, without the payment of a fee. Approved June 25, 1917.

An act providing a penalty for the destruction of munitions plants, armories, etc. Approved June 26, 1917.

Other measures passed by the Fiftieth General Assembly which were regarded as indirectly of importance in organizing the state for war were as follows:

An act authorizing the inauguration of the civil administrative code. Approved March 7, 1917.

An act appropriating \$160,000 to the Illinois Centennial Commission for conducting the state-wide celebration of the one hundredth



anniversary of Illinois' entry into the union. Approved June 25, 1917.

An act further defining the duties of the Illinois Centennial Commission to include the publication of a commemorative history of Illinois. Approved June 25, 1918.

Senate Joint Resolution directing that the question of calling a constitutional convention be submitted to the people at the next general election. Adopted January 24, 1917 and concurred in by the House, March 14, 1917.

When the Fifty-first General Assembly convened on January 8, 1919, the war had been over for two months, and problems of peace and reconstruction called for legislative action.<sup>3</sup> The laws enacted regarding subjects growing out of the war and the joint resolutions

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<sup>3</sup>The Fifty-second (1921) and Fifty-third (1923) General Assemblies of Illinois also enacted noteworthy legislation relating to the soldiers and sailors of Illinois who served in the world war. Among such laws passed by the Fifty-second General Assembly were the following: an act to provide payment of compensation to certain persons who served with the military and naval forces of the United States in the recent war with Germany (the issue of bonds to the amount of \$55,000,000 for this purpose was authorized by the election of November, 1922); an appropriation of \$300,000 for the construction of separate cottages at state institutions for the care of mentally afflicted service men; appropriations of \$162,000 for permanent improvements to the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, including two cottages for boys, and appropriations of \$50,000 for permanent improvements to the Illinois Soldiers' Home, and of \$52,000 for permanent improvements to the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home; an appropriation of \$100,000 to buy land for the Illinois Home for the Rehabilitation of World War Veterans; an act to authorize counties to provide a means for the burial of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines, and their mothers, wives and widows; an act to amend an act providing relief for indigent war veterans and their families, approved May 25, 1907 in force July 1, 1907 as amended; an act authorizing the erection of a memorial to the mothers of soldiers from Illinois who lost their lives in the world war, and appropriating \$25,000 for that purpose; an appropriation of \$21,500 to the Adjutant General for the purpose of compiling service records of Illinois men; an appropriation of \$9,190 to the Adjutant General for the purpose of locating, recording and reporting the burial places of soldiers and sailors; an appropriation of \$1,000 to be contributed to the erection of a memorial at Camp Merritt; an act prohibiting the wearing of the American Legion emblem by any except members. In addition, the Fifty-second General Assembly adopted three resolutions of post-war interest: one recommending the construction of a highway from the northern to the southern part of the state, to be known as the American Legion Highway; a second authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee to be known as the Mothers' World War Decoration Commission, the purpose of which

which recorded legislative opinion on post-war topics are as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution advocating extra pay for soldiers. Memorial to Congress adopted January 28, 1919. Concurred in by the House, January 29, 1919.

Senate Joint Resolution advocating the lowering of railroad rates. Memorial to Congress adopted February 12, 1919. Concurred in by the House, February 13, 1919.

Senate Joint Resolution urging work on public improvements in order that employment may be given to returning service men. Adopted February 26, 1919. Concurred in by the House, March 6, 1919.

Senate Joint Resolution regarding the employment of soldiers and sailors. Adopted February 12, 1919. Concurred in by the House, March 6, 1919.

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should be to make arrangements for the award of a medal to the mothers of Illinois men and women who gave their lives in the world war; and a third, a memorial to Congress requesting immediate and favorable consideration of certain bills "providing more ample and more just provisions for veterans of the late war. . ."

The Fifty-third General Assembly passed similar legislation as follows: an act to create a home for the rehabilitation of world war veterans, and an act making an appropriation of \$200,000 for constructing a building at Elgin for that purpose; an appropriation of \$88,000 for permanent improvements in addition to \$50,000 for a hospital for the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home; an appropriation of \$500,000 for the care, rehabilitation and training of service men who have been or may be committed to any of the state hospitals for the insane, Lincoln State School and Colony and Dixon State Hospital; an act appropriating \$15,000 for a monument commemorating the services of the 370th Infantry of the 93d Division (the old 8th Infantry, Illinois National Guard); an act appropriating \$55,000,000 to the service recognition board for the purpose of making payments in accordance with the service men's compensation act of 1921; an act to amend an act providing for relief of indigent war veterans and their families, approved May 25, 1907, in force July 1, 1907 as amended; an act to amend an act creating the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, approved June 26, 1885, as amended; an act to amend an act authorizing cities, villages and incorporated towns having a population of less than 100,000 to erect monuments and memorials, approved May 10, 1919; an act to amend an act to authorize counties to erect or assist in the erection of monuments or memorial buildings in honor of their soldiers and sailors, approved June 28, 1919; an act prohibiting the wearing or using of the insignia or badge or other emblem of the order of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States or of the Women's Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States by any others than members of the orders.

Senate Joint Resolution requesting a parade of the 33d Division and 149th Field Artillery in Chicago. Adopted March 18, 1919. Concurred in by the House, March 18, 1919.

An act to provide for the recording of certificates of honorably discharged members of the military, aviation and naval forces. Approved March 27, 1919.

Senate Joint Resolution proposing to hold Victory Loan exercises at a joint session of two houses of the legislature, April 23, 1919. Adopted April 22, 1919. Concurred in by the House, April 22, 1919.

House Joint Resolution urging the demobilization of soldiers for farm labor. Adopted April 8, 1919. Concurred in by the Senate, April 22, 1919.

House Joint Resolution in support of the rights of Irish people at the Peace Conference. Adopted January 14, 1919. Concurred in by Senate, April 22, 1919.

An act to defray expenses of the reception of the 33d Division and 149th Field Artillery of the United States Army. Approved May 1, 1919.

Senate Joint Resolution in support of rights of Jewish people in Palestine. Adopted April 22, 1919. Concurred in by the House, May 7, 1919.

An act to authorize cities, villages and incorporated towns having a population of less than 100,000, to erect monuments and memorials. Approved May 10, 1919.

House Joint Resolution, urging the repeal of Daylight Saving Law. Adopted by the House, April 16, 1919. Concurred in by the Senate, May 23, 1919.

House Joint Resolution in support of claims of Italian Government before the Peace Conference. Adopted February 5, 1919. Concurred in by the Senate, June 5, 1919.

House Joint Resolution endorsing the American Legion. Adopted June 5, 1919. Concurred in by the Senate, June 10, 1919.

An act to authorize the Director of Labor to secure information for statistical purposes and to promote the rehabilitation in industry of discharged soldiers and sailors. Approved June 21, 1919.

House Joint Resolution regarding the National Soldier Settlement Act. Memorial to Congress. Adopted June 17, 1919. Concurred in by the Senate, June 20, 1919.

Senate Joint Resolution regarding the persecution of Jewish people in Poland and Roumania. Adopted June 19, 1919. Concurred in by the House, June 20, 1919.

An act to authorize the publication of the history of the achievements in the World War of the soldiers, sailors, and marines from the State of Illinois, and to make an appropriation therefor. Approved June 28, 1919.

An act to authorize the award of medals to persons from the State of Illinois who were engaged in the military or naval service of the United States during the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government. Approved June 28, 1919.

Act giving preference to men serving in military or naval service in wars of the United States, in state civil service in park systems. Approved June 28, 1919.

An act in relation to the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons. Approved June 28, 1919.

An act awarding scholarships in the State Normal Schools and the University of Illinois to men who served in the world war. Approved June 28, 1919.

An act to protect all counties in the state of Illinois in which there are military posts of the first class from slot machines and other gambling devices. Filed July 11, 1919.

An act making an appropriation to reimburse and pay to certain persons, firms and corporations the sums of money paid out and advanced by them to defray the expenses of gathering evidence and defraying the expenses of prosecuting persons who committed crimes of July 2, 1917, in St. Clair County, Illinois. Filed July 11, 1919.

David E. Shanahan was speaker of the House during the Fiftieth and Fifty-first General Assemblies; the Senate during those two sessions was presided over by Adam C. Cliffe, president pro tem, and John G. Oglesby, lieutenant governor.



## STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The State Council of Defense, the official war agency of the State of Illinois, was created by an act of the General Assembly approved May 2, 1917. The act provided for a council of fifteen members who were to be selected "with reference to their special knowledge of labor, industries, public utilities, the development of natural resources, sanitation, finance, transportation or some other subject matter relating to National or State defense," and who were to be appointed for the duration of the war by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The duties of the organization, as defined by the act of establishment, were to coöperate with the Council of National Defense and with other state councils of defense, to carry out within the state of Illinois such plans of national defense as were mutually agreed upon between it and the Council of National Defense, and to recommend to the Governor or the General Assembly the enactment of laws deemed by it necessary for the common defense or for the public welfare. The council was also empowered to form such advisory and other committees outside of its membership, and to organize such subordinate bodies as were necessary to assist in carrying out its work.

The council met for the first time at Springfield on May 8, 1917 in the office of the Governor. A committee on rules was appointed which submitted its report on May 12 at the second meeting of the council. The report provided for four officers—chairman, vice chairman, treasurer and secretary—and for the appointment from the members of the council of the following committees of three members each: Auditing; Coördination of Societies; Food, Fuel, and Conservation (subsequently changed to Food Production and Conservation); Industrial Survey; Labor; Law and Legislation; Military Affairs and State and Local Defense; Publicity; Sanitation, Medicine, and Public Health; Survey of Man Power; and Women's Organizations. The report was promptly adopted, officers were named and installed, and part of the committees were appointed. A building at 120 West Adams Street, Chicago, was placed at the disposal of the council to be used gratis, and permanent headquarters were there established.

The range of activity which confronted the State Council of Defense of Illinois was so extensive as to make direct action at times impossible. Thus it developed that the council did most of its work through three classes of subsidiary organizations. First, there were state-wide organizations with local committees or representatives in each county or smaller community, which included the following: Woman's, Publicity, Food Production and Conservation, Neighborhood, Counties Auxiliary, County Executive, County Finance, and Highways Transport Committees, Commercial Economy Administration, and Non-War Construction Bureau. Second, there were organizations which did state-wide and continuing work through a central organization (although a few had local branches for particular work), which were as follows: War Recreation Board of Illinois, Educational Committee, Advisory Committee of the Electrical Industry, Committee on Engineering and Inventions, License, Public Service Reserve, Civilian Personnel, Intelligence, and Social Hygiene Committees. Third, there were bodies created to do specific things or act wholly in an advisory capacity. This class included the following: Committee on Coal Production and Distribution, Committee on Fuel for Public and Quasi-Public Institutions, Committee on Fuel for Electrical Industries, Home Registration Service Committee, Committee on Spyglasses, Binoculars and Telescopes, Advisory Committee of the Committee on Sanitation, Medicine, and Public Health, Advisory Committee on Dentistry, Patriotic Food Show Committee, committees on the enlargement of Great Lakes Naval Training Station and on the completion of winter accommodations at Fort Sheridan, Chicago Committee on Illinois Centennial, and the United States Government War Exposition Committee.

In addition to the organizations directly controlled by the State Council of Defense there were other bodies with which it maintained coöperative relations. Conspicuous among these were the American Red Cross, Four Minute Men, United States Food and Fuel Administrations, the National War Savings Committee, United States Boys' Working Reserve, American Protective League and the National Security League.

Perhaps the foremost task of the council was to make the state a unit in the realization of the gravity of the situation and in the

determination to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. Various policies were pursued to gain this end. Publicity committees kept the public well supplied with data on the war, and neighborhood committees encouraged the assimilation and discussion of such data. Four Minute Men capitalized the power of the spoken word to disseminate war propaganda. At the instigation of the council a number of conferences and war gatherings were held for common counsel on war issues. Among these were a conference attended by the congressional representatives of the state and the members of the General Assembly held in Chicago on November 28, 1917, a conference of Illinois war workers held in Chicago on January 14 and 15, 1918, a food production conference in Urbana, January 28 to February 1, 1918, and a war conference of newspaper editors in Chicago on March 9, 1918.

The subject of military affairs was discussed at the first two meetings of the council when a program for providing state troops for emergencies was agreed upon. The program which was adopted provided for the organization of three additional units of the Illinois National Guard for service within the state and of a Reserve Militia to be recruited from a Volunteer Training Corps which was to be organized under the direction of the council. The Committee on Military Affairs of the state council undertook to organize the Volunteer Training Corps and by January, 1919, 17,566 men throughout the state had been organized into 243 units.

The council also gave its attention to the military and naval establishments located in the state. It appointed a committee to aid the naval authorities to expedite the enlargement of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The fall of 1917 found the housing accommodations at Fort Sheridan inadequate, and the council appointed a committee which succeeded in improving the condition of the barracks. Sanitation and health at the camps was under the surveillance of the council's Committee on Sanitation, Medicine, and Public Health.

The state council soon noticed and protested against the duplication of its activities by federal war agencies. At a meeting on May 26, 1917 the council moved that the chairman be instructed to write to the proper organization in Washington "protesting against the

duplication of work by the creation of various committees to operate in the State of Illinois independent of the State Council of Defense whose existence they recommended and which was organized on their recommendation." Again at a meeting of June 21, 1918 Chairman Insull deplored this lack of coöperation and stated that "some departments seem to deliberately engage in building up an organization which will render the State Council's organizations, and also the organizations of the State Government, ineffective." To rectify this state of affairs President Wilson in a letter of August, 1918 to Secretary Baker directed federal agencies which were considering extensions of their organizations into the states to "determine carefully whether they cannot utilize the State Council system, thus rendering unnecessary the creation of new machinery."

Despite the early unwillingness of federal agencies to utilize the facilities of the State Council of Defense it was of service to a number of them in various ways. Through its Food Production and Conservation Committee, through the establishment of a Seed Corn Administration and a Farm Labor Administration Bureau, it co-operated with the Food Administration. Through two committees—the Committee on Fuel for Public and Quasi-Public Institutions, and the Committee on Fuel for Electrical Industries—the council was of use to the Fuel Administration. The organization of the Commercial Economy Administration and of the Non-War Construction Bureau answered the demand of the United States War Industries Board for the elimination of nonessential practices in retail business and for the postponement of nonessential construction projects.

A United States Government War Exposition was held in Chicago from September 2 to 15, 1918 as the result of active co-operation between the State Council of Defense and the Committee on Public Information. At a mass meeting held in the auditorium of the state council building on July 23, 1918, attended by over 350 representative citizens of Chicago and suburbs, the chairman of the State Council of Defense was elected general chairman of the War Exposition and authorized to create an organization. Headquarters were established at 72 West Adams Street, Chicago. Executive, finance, publicity, transportation, program, aviation, army and navy, auditing and reception committees, committees on buildings and



grounds, on advance sale of tickets, on coöperation of nationalities, on coöperation for Labor Day, and on coöperation of volunteer war agencies were appointed. A guaranty fund of \$100,000, which in view of the financial success of the exposition was never drawn upon, was raised by the citizens of Chicago. An advance sale of tickets at the special rate of 25 cents each was arranged for the benefit of people downstate. Approximately 1,500,000 tickets were sold in advance.

The exposition was held in Grant Park. Fourteen carloads of captured war trophies, cannon, airplanes, machine guns and small arms donated by the American, French, British, Italian, Belgian and Canadian governments, were exhibited. Exhibition airplane flights were made, United States soldiers demonstrated trench life and warfare, and soldiers and marines staged a sham battle. Exhibitions were held by the various war agencies, such as the American Red Cross, the War and Navy Departments' Commission on Training Camp Activities, the War Loan Organization, the United States Shipping Board, the United States Food Administration, the British, Canadian, French, Italian, and Belgian War Missions, and others. A special program was given each afternoon and evening. A total of 1,955,602 people attended the exposition, and the sum of \$306,146.51, realized after all expenses were paid, was turned over to the Committee on Public Information.

The State Council of Defense was ostensibly placed on a sound financial basis by the \$50,000 appropriation provided in the act which established it, but this fund proved to be ludicrously inadequate. By March, 1918 the Governor was forced to refer the situation to a small group of men who organized themselves into a finance committee and raised \$100,300. The sources of the council's revenue were as follows:

State appropriation .....	\$ 50,000.00
Cash contributions.....	100,300.00
Contributions in rent and service.....	86,090.40
Incidental profits in patriotic enterprises and sale of furniture .....	44,840.55
	<hr/>
	\$281,230.95

The largest part of the profits realized on enterprises promoted by the council were turned into the United States Treasury, including \$306,146.51 cleared on the War Exposition and \$141,758.38 on the seed corn campaign. Expenditures of the State Council of Defense amounted to \$270,674.03, leaving a balance on June 30, 1919 amounting to \$10,556.92.

The last meeting of the council for the transaction of general business was held on January 15, 1919, and headquarters were closed on February 15. The council, however, officially remained in existence under the terms of the act by which it was created until the President issued the proclamation of peace.

The officers and members of the State Council of Defense were as follows: Samuel Insull, chairman; B. F. Harris, vice chairman; John P. Hopkins, secretary, succeeded upon his death in October, 1918 by Roger C. Sullivan; J. Ogden Armour, treasurer; Dr. Frank Billings, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, John H. Harrison, Levy Mayer, John G. Oglesby, Victor A. Olander, David E. Shanahan, John A. Spoor, Fred W. Upham, Charles H. Wacker, and John H. Walker.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COAL FOR PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC  
INSTITUTIONS, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See page 260.*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COAL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION,  
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See pages 256, 260.*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Advisory Committee of the Electrical Industry was organized by the State Council of Defense in July, 1917. While the duties of the committee were to handle all matters relating to the electrical industry which were referred to it, its energies in the main were directed toward recruiting and preparing men for service in the United States Signal Corps. In the course of its recruiting campaigns the committee distributed 25,000 four-color folders, entitled "The Nerves of the Army" and 10,000 red, white and blue calendars, emphasizing the advantages of signal corps and air service. In co-operation with the District Signal Officer of the United States Army

forty-two schools were organized in Chicago and fifteen in other cities of the state. Enrollments for courses in radio and buzzer work numbered 8,000.

Homer E. Niesz was chairman of the committee.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WAR HISTORY, STATE COUNCIL OF  
DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The State Council of Defense during the summer of 1918 appointed a standing committee composed of four of its members to supervise the collection and preservation of war records. This committee in turn appointed an Advisory Committee on War History which included in its personnel a number of members who were experienced in historical research. Upon the recommendations of this advisory committee the State Council of Defense in an official bulletin requested its county organizations to form county war history committees for the purpose of enlisting the aid and interest of local libraries and local patriotic and historical organizations in the collection of historical material. Each community was urged to secure a local depository for the material which was collected. The Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield was designated the central depository for material relating to the war activities of the state as a whole.

Approximately thirty counties acted upon the instructions of the State Council of Defense and formed war history committees, while in other counties the work was undertaken by persons especially interested. With the release of the subsidiary organizations of the State Council of Defense on December 2, 1918 and the consequent lack of facilities for carrying on its work the Advisory Committee on War History recommended that the continuance of its work be made a function of the Illinois State Historical Library and that the General Assembly make the necessary appropriation. Acting upon that recommendation the Fifty-first General Assembly made an appropriation, and the War Records Section of the Illinois State Historical Library was created in July, 1919 to assemble a state collection of war records and to supervise the activities of local war records organizations.

The members of the Advisory Committee on War History were Bernard J. Mullaney, chairman, Walter S. Brewster, L. E.

Myers, Peter E. Fleming, William H. Culver, W. N. C. Carlton, C. W. Alvord, Marcus W. Jernegan, C. A. Burley, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

AGRICULTURAL WAR BOARD, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF  
ILLINOIS

*See page 247.*

AUDITING COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Auditing Committee was one of the standing committees formed by the State Council of Defense upon its organization in May, 1917. Its functions were to audit and pass upon all accounts for expenses and disbursements, and to discharge all other duties appertaining to such a committee. It was composed of David E. Shanahan, chairman, John H. Walker, and John P. Hopkins (died on October 13, 1918), succeeded by Roger C. Sullivan.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE  
OF ILLINOIS

The Civilian Personnel Committee was appointed by the State Council of Defense on December 17, 1917, simultaneously with the appointment of the Public Service Reserve Committee and with identical membership and officers for the purpose of coöperating with the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor. While the outstanding achievement of the U. S. Public Service Reserve Committee was to enroll skilled mechanics for work in the shipyards, the Civilian Personnel Committee ventured into various fields to secure workers for the civil service of the federal government. In the spring of 1918 with the appointment of the secretary of the committee as special representative of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, the committee operated directly under the Ordnance Department with the title Civilian Personnel Section. The Civilian Personnel Committee accepted a total of 3,994 men and women for all classes of service. The Ordnance Department was supplied with 2,112 workers including draftsmen, munition workers, clerks, and stenographers.

Charles A. Munroe was chairman and Milward Adams was secretary of the committee.



## COMMERCIAL ECONOMY ADMINISTRATION, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Commercial Economy Administration, created by the State Council of Defense to promote thrift, economy, and conservation in business, began its operations on August 13, 1918 under a commercial economy administrator who had headquarters in Chicago. A local chairman was appointed in every city and town with a population of 2,000 and over. Chicago, where a more elaborate organization was necessary, was organized by trades, with a chairman for each trade or group of trades in each of the thirty-five wards.

Two plans were conspicuous among those advocated by the Commercial Economy Administration to effect economy in the use of man power, fuel, and equipment. Through the 120 local chairmen the business firms of the state were asked to sign agreements restricting deliveries to one trip per day over each route, eliminating special deliveries, and restricting the privilege of returning merchandise to a period of not more than three days after purchase. The administration also recommended that the retail dealers in small and medium-sized towns install coöperative delivery systems. These recommendations were designed to make it unnecessary for firms which lost deliverymen through the draft to compete with farms, munition factories, and shipyards in securing men to fill their places. In Chicago the grocers and butchers were organized so thoroughly as to be able to carry out the one delivery per day plan.

The Commercial Economy Administration made some recommendations regarding Christmas shopping to be observed by both dealer and consumer. Christmas shopping was to be spread over the months of October, November, and December, gifts were not to be mailed or expressed after December 5, and businesses were not to increase the average number of employees and hours of labor per day for Christmas trade.

Louis M. Stumer was commercial economy administrator.

## COMMITTEE ON ENGINEERING AND INVENTIONS, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Committee on Engineering and Inventions of the State Council of Defense of Illinois was created to receive and examine

new inventions and make recommendations concerning their value to the United States Naval Consulting Board. Of the 2,458 inventions received, 60 were declared to merit serious attention and 200 further consideration, while 2,198 were judged valueless.

The members of the committee were Frederick K. Copeland, chairman, Bion J. Arnold, William Hoskins, Robert W. Hunt, and Peter Junkersfeld.

COMMITTEE ON FUEL ECONOMIES OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See page 261.*

COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION, STATE COUNCIL OF DE-  
FENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Committee on Law and Legislation was one of the eleven standing committees of the State Council of Defense which were provided for at the meeting of the council on May 12, 1917. This committee advised the council and its committees on the legal questions with which they were confronted at various times. Under its direction two booklets containing legal rules for the guidance of soldiers and sailors and local legal advisory boards were prepared and published. The committee also drafted resolutions and bills for proposed legislation, drew up a number of contracts, and coöperated in the drafting of the charter and by-laws of the Seed Corn Administration.

The members of the committee were Levy Mayer, chairman, John G. Oglesby, and David E. Shanahan.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, STATE AND LOCAL DEFENSE,  
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Committee on Military Affairs, State and Local Defense was one of the eleven standing committees of the State Council of Defense appointed May 12, 1917 in accordance with the recommendations of the council's special Committee on Rules. The primary purpose of this committee, as stated upon its formation, was to coöperate with the federal government in the creation of a national army; a subordinate function was to be the supervision of any state

voluntary military organizations which might be created. As a matter of fact, the exercise of the latter function was the most important work of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Realizing that the state would be defenseless after the federalization of the National Guard, the Committee on Military Affairs evolved and submitted to the Council of Defense the plan of a Volunteer Training Corps. This committee also prepared and had introduced into the General Assembly of Illinois a bill providing for the creation of the reserve militia from the unorganized militia of the state; in like manner it originated a bill which appropriated \$750,000 for the use of the new brigade—the 9th, 10th, and 11th Regiments—of the Illinois National Guard. Senate Bill 592, which became a law and which provided that the pay of enlisted men in the National Guard when in the service of the state during the war should be \$1.00 instead of \$3.00 per day as formerly, was also prepared by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The organization of units of the Volunteer Training Corps in Cook County was not directly under the supervision of the council's Military Committee. An Auxiliary Committee on Military Affairs for Cook County, composed of Angus S. Hibbard, Edgar A. Bancroft, John T. Stockton, Harry H. Merrick, D. F. Kelly, C. A. Pense, Edward C. Young, and Hopewell L. Rogers, was appointed to exercise this function.

The members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the State Council of Defense were Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, chairman, Dr. Frank Billings and David E. Shanahan.

*See also* State Council of Defense Volunteer Training Corps, page 88.

#### COMMITTEE ON SANITATION, MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The State Council of Defense appointed a Committee on Sanitation, Medicine and Public Health to facilitate the carrying out in the state of its recommendations concerning such matters. To promote its work throughout the state the committee formed organizations in each county comprising members of the medical profession, while to supervise its special activities it created four coöperative committees

—a Committee on the Tuberculosis War Problem, an Advisory Committee on Dentistry, an Advisory Committee on Social Hygiene, and an Advisory Committee on Mental Hygiene.

The Committee on the Tuberculosis War Problem assumed charge of the work in the state concerning tuberculosis. Dr. G. T. Palmer was chairman of this committee.

The Advisory Committee on Dentistry coöperated with the Illinois State Dental Society to enroll practicing dentists in the Dental Officers' Reserve Corps. Through its efforts courses designed to prepare the civilian dentist for military dentistry were instituted in the various dental colleges of the state. The College of Dentistry of the University of Illinois, the Northwestern University Dental School, and the Chicago College of Dental Surgery placed their facilities at the disposal of the committee to be used for the correction of dental defects in recruits and drafted men. F. B. Morehead was chairman of the committee.

The Advisory Committee on Social Hygiene, which was also a branch of the Red League, devoted its energies mainly to a publicity campaign concerning venereal diseases. Pamphlets to the number of 37,000 were distributed to soldiers and sailors, 3,500 pamphlets were distributed at the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, 23,000 pamphlets were sent to Rockford for distribution, and 13,000 circular letters and 11,500 pamphlets were mailed to citizens of Chicago. Exhibits relating to venereal diseases were prepared and installed at the various camps of the state and at Municipal Pier, White City amusement park and Riverview amusement park, Chicago. The committee also attempted to secure competent lecturers for each county in the state. Under the direction of the county chairman of the Council of Defense the lecturer or lecturers thus secured spoke to the drafted men. Dr. B. C. Corbus was chairman of the committee and Dr. Lenard Mulder was executive secretary.

The Advisory Committee on Mental Hygiene was organized into two departments—the Social Service and Field Work Department and the Occupational Department. In view of the demand for public health nurses the Social Service and Field Work Department spent a half of its time for four months in directing a course in public health nursing at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

The Occupational Department, which developed into the Henry B. Favill School of Occupations, conducted classes in educational therapy. Anna Hamill Monroe was chairman of the committee.

Dr. Frank Billings was chairman of the Committee on Sanitation, Medicine and Public Health. In August, 1917 when he departed for Russia as head of the Red Cross Mission he appointed an advisory committee composed of Dr. Arthur R. Elliott, chairman, Dr. E. J. Doering and Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds to supervise the activities of the committee during his absence.

#### COMMITTEE ON SPYGLASSES, TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Committee on Spyglasses, Telescopes and Binoculars was appointed by the State Council of Defense to collect privately owned instruments for the use of the United States Navy. In ten months 2,306 glasses at a net expense of \$869.44 were collected and sent to Washington.

Secor Cunningham was chairman of the committee.

#### COOK COUNTY AUXILIARY COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Cook County Auxiliary Committee was organized February 4, 1918 to save time, energy, and money by coördinating and systematizing the work of numerous patriotic and war work organizations—federal, state, and local—which had sprung up in Cook County since the entrance of the United States into the war. All the committees in Cook County subsidiary to or affiliated with the State Council of Defense were consolidated with this committee.

A plan for the coördination of war activities in Cook County was formulated by which the territory served by the local selective service board was made the basic unit of the county organization. All war activities in each of these local board districts—86 in Chicago and 9 in the remainder of Cook County—were consolidated into one organization, and in districts where war work had heretofore been nonexistent, certain activities were inaugurated. In addition the Cook County Auxiliary Committee promoted patriotic meetings and demonstrations, and provided entertainment for delegations of foreign visitors, including 340 Belgian soldiers who passed through



Chicago on May 25, 1918 enroute from the eastern to the western front. The Cook County Auxiliary also stimulated marine recruiting by organizing a committee on June 13, 1918 which opened five offices in the loop and secured the enlistment of 3,553 men. Finally, the committee investigated applications for licenses to solicit funds in Cook County for war relief—289 in all being issued.

The officers of the Cook County Auxiliary Committee were Lewis E. Myers, chairman, Walter H. Wilson, vice chairman, Thomas H. Knight, secretary.

#### COÖRDINATION OF SOCIETIES COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Coördination of Societies Committee was one of the standing committees appointed upon the organization of the State Council of Defense in May, 1917. Its duty was to coördinate with the work of the state council the activities of all organizations that came within the field of that agency.

The committee was composed of Fred W. Upham, chairman, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, and John H. Walker.

#### COUNTIES AUXILIARY COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Counties Auxiliary Committee of the State Council of Defense was created on October 1, 1917 to direct the work of the county auxiliary committees, each composed of four men and one woman, which were organized in each county of the state. The duties of the county auxiliary committees were, to quote from a bulletin of the State Council of Defense, as follows: "to execute throughout the State all of the Council's instructions; to supervise all lines of activity; to coördinate the work of existing organizations whether for relief, defense or intelligence; to make such surveys of the counties' industries and conditions as from time to time may be called for"—in general, to carry out in their own territory such activities of the state council as were not delegated to other organizations. The Counties Auxiliary Committee sent out instructions to the county organizations in a series of twenty-four bulletins; in addition, it sent a series of thirty-six bulletins covering all phases of the



council's war work to the county chairmen of all committees of the state council, and to the county directors of the various federal war agencies.

A number of the county auxiliary committees found much to do, but the majority were wholly or partially inactive. The achievement common to most of them was the organization of the county executive and finance committees.

County executive committees were formed throughout the state late in 1917 in order to eliminate duplication of war work which was the result of too many committees operating independently. Organization of these committees was sponsored by the Counties Auxiliary Committee of the State Council of Defense and was carried to completion in seventy-eight counties. The membership of county executive committees consisted of the chairman of all the county committees of the State Council of Defense, the county food and fuel administrators, the county director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, and the county chairman of the following: Liberty Loan Committee, War Savings Committee, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and Knights of Columbus. In many counties the County Executive Committee took over the activities formerly carried on by the County Auxiliary Committee. The committees reported directly to the State Council of Defense.

County finance committees were organized beginning late in 1917 to investigate the merits of all applications for licenses for the collection of funds for war relief purposes, and to make recommendations to and advise the License Committee of the State Council of Defense, to coördinate the money-raising campaigns for all major war activities, and to keep a record of all subscriptions and gifts. The war chest plan, though not entirely approved by the State Council of Defense, was adopted in a number of counties. By November, 1918 fifty-nine counties had organized finance committees, in four counties committees were in the process of organization, and in fifteen counties a finance chairman had been appointed.

F. W. Butterworth was chairman and Walter S. Brewster was secretary of the Counties Auxiliary Committee until the consolidation of its executive office with that of the Neighborhood Committee in

May, 1918. Then Walter S. Brewster became chairman of both committees and the secretaries were E. B. Tuttle and Secor Cunningham.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Educational Committee was appointed by the State Council of Defense to coöperate with county and city school superintendents, the state university, and the state normal schools in organizing and supervising the patriotic activities among their students. In coöperation with the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve the committee arranged a three months' course to be given in the public schools which, together with some practical training, was designed to fit boys to undertake work on the farms by the early spring of 1918.

Francis G. Blair was chairman and Peter E. Fleming was secretary of this committee.

FARM LABOR ADMINISTRATION, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See page 285.*

FOOD, FUEL AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See pages 242-243.*

FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See page 242.*

FOUR MINUTE MEN

The Four Minute Men were not subordinate to the State Council of Defense, but in Illinois the coöperation between the two agencies was so close that the work of the organization may appropriately be considered here.

The Four Minute Men originated at a meeting of Chicago citizens, headed by Donald M. Ryerson, held on April 2, 1917. An organization was formed at that time, the members of which were to deliver four minute speeches on patriotic subjects in the moving

picture theaters of the city and were to be known as Four Minute Men. On April 28 by a charter of the state the Four Minute Men became an Illinois corporation, "not for profit."

The Committee on Public Information, which on April 20, 1917 had endorsed the program adopted by the Chicago group, took over the direction of the Four Minute Men in June, 1917 and proceeded to make it a nation-wide organization. A national director, twelve district directors (having jurisdiction over areas corresponding to the federal reserve districts) and directors for each state were appointed who promoted the formation of local organizations modeled on the original Chicago group. Executive authority was vested in a chairman who worked through various committees, representative among which were committees on speakers, on theaters, and on admissions. In Chicago the chairmen of these committees constituted the Chicago governing committee. The offices of the Chicago chairman and state chairman were one until March, 1918 when the press of increasing duties brought about their division. The state chairman, relieved of activities in Chicago, concentrated attention upon the various city and county organizations. The Four Minute Men received every consideration from the moving picture world, a plan of coöperation with the moving picture theatres being arranged in Illinois through the chairman of the executive committee of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of America. The Four Minute Men also profited by the constant support and coöperation of the State Council of Defense which supplied funds for the work of the organization and also furnished headquarters for it in the state council building at 120 West Adams Street, Chicago.

The work of the Four Minute Men was of a threefold character—to promote the financial campaigns undertaken by the government and various war organizations, to stimulate recruiting and to expound the causes and issues of the war. The medium was the four minute speech delivered at first solely in the moving picture theater. Later some of the clergy, on receipt of bulletins from national headquarters, included four minute speeches in the program of their Sunday service, and a similar practice was followed by the fraternal orders and labor unions at their regular meetings. Thus there developed

the Church, the Fraternal, and the Labor Sections of the Four Minute Men's organization.

Liberty loan and other campaigns promoted by war agencies were extensively advertised by the Four Minute Men. More than two hundred fifty talks were given before 833,000 Chicago residents in behalf of the second loan, while in the third and fourth loan campaigns Four Minute Men addressed 2,678,175 and 2,510,380 people respectively throughout the state. The financial drives of the various welfare organizations were similarly aided, and in January, 1918 the United States Shipping Board enlisted the Four Minute Men in its nation-wide campaign to enroll 250,000 men for work in the ship-yards. The phase of work devoted to educational propaganda, however, was generally regarded by the Four Minute Men as their chosen field of activity. The material for their speeches on war issues was furnished in bulletins sent out from national headquarters, dealing with such subjects as "Why we are fighting," "The nation in arms," "What our enemy really is," and "Unmasking German propaganda."

When the armistice was signed there were 2,800 regularly enrolled Four Minute Men in the state who were addressing audiences of 800,000 people each week. There were 1,196 speakers in the Church Section, 994 in the Fraternal Section, and 68 in the Labor Section. In Chicago a total of 451 speakers were enrolled, 37 speaking campaigns were conducted, 50,000 speeches were made, and the estimated audiences numbered 25,000,000. The Four Minute Men made notable records in Illinois outside Chicago in Centralia, Cairo, Joliet, Peru, Decatur, Danville, East St. Louis, Alton, Morris and Belleville.

The Illinois organization of the Four Minute Men was made permanent at a meeting of the executive board on December 19, 1918. The executive board, deeming it advisable to create machinery with power to revive the organization of the Four Minute Men in case of emergency, elected permanent officers and a permanent executive board.

At the close of the activities in Illinois the officers of the state organization of the Four Minute Men were as follows: Donald M.

Ryerson, honorary chairman; G. R. Jones, chairman; Ernest Palmer, vice chairman; J. J. Hennessy, vice chairman; H. P. Chandler, secretary.

HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE  
OF ILLINOIS

The Highways Transport Committee was appointed by the State Council of Defense on April 19, 1918 for the purpose of increasing the transportation facilities of the nation by promoting more effective highway transportation. The first step toward gaining this end was to create a state-wide organization. The plan of organization called for a division of the state into five geographical districts, which in turn were to be divided into five divisions of several counties each. A field council composed of one member from each of the five districts, a district committee composed of the five division chairmen and the district chairman, a division committee composed of the county chairmen and the division chairman, and a county committee composed of the local chairmen and the county chairman were to constitute the administrative hierarchy of the Highways Transport Committee. This organization however was never completed.

A survey of the roads in the state, obviously the initial step in the work of the committee, showed that except in the northeastern part of the state there were no highways suitable for heavy traffic. The attention of the committee was thus focused upon this section for the development of highways transport, with the result that at the time of the discontinuance of the committee's activities more than fifty per cent of the short-haul and less-than-car-load tonnage coming from and going to points within a radius of 35 to 50 miles of Chicago was moved by road transport. The Highways Transport Committee also brought about the establishment of new motor express lines about the important centers of distribution in the state, developed a plan to utilize short-line interurban electric railways in the place of road transport, appointed a committee to supervise highway transportation rates, and coöperated with the various district, county, and township highway commissioners to keep the main roads open during bad weather.

The personnel of the committee was as follows: Transport Division, Henry Paulman, chairman; F. E. Ertzman, secretary; J. T.



Stockton (resigned), J. H. Winterbotham, C. F. Handshy (resigned), H. M. Allison, J. M. Page, W. G. Edens, B. I. Budd, L. A. Busby, C. S. Freeman, J. F. Davis, G. W. Dixon; Highways Division, Clifford Older, chairman; L. Schwartz, H. E. Surman, A. H. Hunter, R. L. Bell.

HOME REGISTRATION SERVICE COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF  
DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The State Council of Defense on July 12, 1918 authorized the organization of a Home Registration Service Committee to deal with the housing problem in so far as it was bound up with the increased force of workmen employed by the essential war industries in the industrial centers of the state. While the committee was considering beginning its work with a study of the industrial district of Chicago—such a study to include not only housing problems but also the associated problems of transportation, sanitation, and water supply—the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was asked by the United States Housing Corporation to make a similar study. To prevent any duplication of effort the Housing and City Planning Committee of the American Institute of Architects was made a subcommittee of the Home Registration Service Committee. Subcommittees on Survey of Available Housing, on Transportation, on Survey of Industries, and on Finance were also appointed. A survey made by the Subcommittee on Survey of Available Housing in southwestern Chicago revealed a total of 35,089 rooms and 4,584 house-keeping units, the list of which was published in one of the Chicago papers. The Subcommittee on Transportation made a survey of the transportation facilities in the industrial districts of Chicago and recommended improvements. Through the coöperation of the chief engineer of the Sanitary District of Chicago the committee was furnished with a statement concerning the water supply and sewerage in the Calumet regions of Illinois and Indiana.

The members of the executive committee of the Home Registration Service Committee were as follows: C. A. Munroe, chairman; Milward Adams, secretary; F. O. Hester, assistant secretary; Dr. F. L. Prentiss, D. H. Burnham, E. H. Bennett, G. H. Mead, S. J. Larned, R. B. Beach, H. G. Hetzler, L. A. Busby, and S. R. Kaufman.



## INDUSTRIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Industrial Survey Committee was one of the standing committees appointed upon the organization of the State Council of Defense in May, 1917. Its purpose was to make a survey of the industries of Illinois and to supplement the industrial survey conducted in Illinois by the Council of National Defense. The committee was composed of John P. Hopkins, chairman (died October 13, 1918, succeeded by Roger C. Sullivan), John A. Spoor, and Victor A. Olander.

## INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Intelligence Bureau was created by the State Council of Defense to collect and place at the disposal of the Department of Justice information obtained by the various committees of the council regarding the activities of pro-Germans.

The members of the bureau were John G. Oglesby, chairman, W. S. Brewster, P. E. Fleming, L. E. Myers, and Milward Adams.

## LABOR COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See page 284.*

## LIBERTY CHORUS AND COMMUNITY SINGING COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Liberty Chorus and Community Singing Committee originated in February, 1918 as a subcommittee of the Health and Recreation Department of the Woman's Committee. In the following April it became a distinct committee of the Woman's Committee and continued so until community singing was deemed sufficiently important to be placed under the direct supervision of the State Council of Defense. On August 21 the old committee was dissolved, prior to reorganization, and on September 10, 1918 the State Council of Defense appointed a Liberty Chorus and Community Singing Committee of twenty members with two chairmen, one representing the Woman's Committee, and the other representing the Counties Auxiliary and Neighborhood Committee. The committee arranged for the publication of a song book of which 20,000 copies were sold.

Some notable public performances were given under its direction: on September 12, 1918, 18,550 children sang patriotic songs at the War Exposition in Chicago, and in conjunction with the Civic Music Association a Victory Sing was held at the Coliseum on November 22, 1918.

Mrs. Harry Hart was chairman of the committee representing the Woman's Committee, and Walter S. Brewster served as chairman representing the Counties Auxiliary and Neighborhood Committee.

#### LICENSE COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The act of the Fiftieth General Assembly placing the control of the solicitation of funds for war aid and war relief in the State Council of Defense, approved June 25, 1917, led to the organization on July 1, 1917 of the License Committee. This committee received and acted upon applications from organizations desiring to solicit funds for war aid and war charities, exercising jurisdiction over the entire state until March 14, 1918 when the Cook County License Committee was appointed. Henceforward the original License Committee was known as the State License Committee and confined its operations to the territory outside Cook County.

The committee prepared an application form to be used by the organizations desiring to secure licenses. In its application each organization was required to state the objects, purposes, and uses for which the funds were to be solicited, the methods of solicitation, and the means of distribution. By such means the committee proposed to effect economy in the collection of funds, to exclude fraud and commercialism, to bring about the uses of as much of the amount collected as possible for war work, and to prevent overlapping or duplication of effort. Each licensee was required to place on printed matter used in solicitation a statement indicating that it was authorized to collect funds.

The committee observed certain exceptions enumerated in the License Act. The family or friends of a service man might supply aid to him or his family without a license; and with authorization from their respective organizations, a member or members of societies, clubs, associations, etc., unlicensed, might solicit their fellow-

members. A license was also unnecessary to solicit funds for war relief authorized by congressional act or presidential proclamation.

From July 1, 1917 to July 1, 1919, \$8,841,565.79 was collected by the licensees of the committee at an expense of slightly less than 11 per cent of the amount collected. This sum does not represent the amounts collected in the state by organizations with headquarters in New York City and is based, moreover, on incomplete reports. Taking these factors into consideration, the committee estimated that more than \$10,000,000 was collected under its authorization at an average expense of approximately 10.5 per cent of the amount collected.

The members of the original License Committee were E. J. E. Ward, chairman, W. A. Fox, vice chairman, J. H. Gulick, secretary, Richard Mueller, assistant secretary, J. E. Wing, counsel. The Cook County License Committee was composed of E. J. E. Ward, chairman, William A. Fox, Mrs. George R. Dean, William J. Legner, L. E. Myers, J. T. Stockton, J. H. Gulick, secretary, Richard Mueller, assistant secretary. After the formation of the Cook County committee, the state committee was composed of E. J. E. Ward, William A. Fox and J. H. Gulick, with J. E. Wing as counsel for both committees.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Neighborhood Committee of the State Council of Defense was organized in September, 1917, its purpose being to stimulate patriotism in the state by encouraging neighborhood meetings for the discussion of the issues of the war. To accomplish this purpose neighborhood committees were appointed in the counties, and these, in turn, established community centers with local committees in each to promote patriotic meetings and to distribute war literature. There were 1,079 such committees with a total membership of approximately 8,000.

Through this state-wide organization the Neighborhood Committee distributed 222,000 war posters and pamphlets. A Speakers' Bureau was organized in the fall of 1917 under its direction, which, until its work was taken over by the Unified Bureau of Public Speakers on November 1, 1918, assigned approximately 500 speakers

to 6,690 meetings. The Neighborhood Committee assisted the Red Cross to secure information about applicants for overseas service, sending a total of 194 references to the county neighborhood committees, of which 182 were investigated and reported to the Red Cross.

The original personnel of the Neighborhood Committee was as follows: Harold L. Ickes, chairman; George W. Perkins, vice chairman; L. E. Myers, secretary. In April, 1918 Mr. Ickes resigned. About the same time the chairman of the Counties Auxiliary Committee resigned, with the result that on May 1 the executive offices of the two committees were consolidated with the following personnel: Walter S. Brewster, chairman, Emerson B. Tuttle and Secor Cunningham, secretaries.

#### NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Non-War Construction Bureau was organized in September, 1918 after the United States War Industries Board had passed a resolution that all new undertakings not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involved the utilization of labor, materials, and capital required in war construction projects, should be discouraged. In forming a state-wide organization the bureau had the coöperation of the chairman of the Counties Auxiliary Committee, who on September 24, 1918 sent out circulars requesting the county executive committees to appoint a non-war construction committee of three members in each of their respective counties. Such committees were organized in 89 counties.

The county non-war construction committees were instructed to collect data on all construction work proceeding in their respective counties. These committees investigated applications for the permits which were necessary for the execution of all construction projects and transmitted their recommendations to the State Council of Defense. The State Council of Defense thereupon reviewed the case and if it approved, forwarded its recommendation to the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, which issued the permit or rejected the application. As a result of the activities of the Non-War Construction Bureau construction projects estimated at \$13,873,324.35 were postponed for the duration of the war.

E. W. Lloyd was executive head of the bureau and the following men volunteered their services: Carl Bushnell, P. B. Davies, Harry Sugru, and E. L. Hanson.

PATRIOTIC FOOD SHOW COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE  
OF ILLINOIS

*See page 248.*

PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DE-  
FENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Public Service Reserve Committee was organized in December, 1917 to coöperate with the U. S. Public Service Reserve of the Department of Labor in enrolling civilians for the service of the federal government. When in January, 1918 the Council of National Defense requested the State Council of Defense of Illinois to aid in the nation-wide campaign for the enrollment of 250,000 skilled workmen for work in the shipyards, the Public Service Reserve Committee found a fertile field for activity. The quota of Illinois was fixed at 23,662. Working in coöperation with the various county auxiliary committees, the Four Minute Men and the state employment offices, the committee helped to organize 54 enrollment offices in each of the important industrial centers of the state. Registration began February 1, 1918 and continued until March 1, 1919, a total of 29,613 skilled mechanics being enrolled.

Charles A. Munroe was chairman of the Public Service Reserve Committee.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLI-  
NOIS

The Publicity Department of the State Council of Defense was organized in May, 1917, its purpose being to furnish the people of the state with an interpretation of war issues and to keep them informed about the work of the State Council of Defense. The establishment of a patriotic news service for all newspapers of the state in June, 1917 marked the beginning of its active existence. The service was twice-a-day for Chicago dailies and telegraph news agencies, twice-a-week for the 125 daily papers of the state and once-a-week for weekly papers. The newspapers of the state did not receive all



war news from the Publicity Department, however, but were overwhelmed with material concerning the war from the various departments, commissions, and bureaus of the government and other organizations carrying on war activities. The Publicity Department undertook to make this material available for publication and the newspapers of the state were furnished with editorials and news articles ready for immediate use on every subject pertaining to the war.

On November 30, 1917 the Publicity Department began publication of the *State Council News*. Issued every Friday up to and including December 13, 1918 and containing advice and instructions concerning their work, this publication reached 7,500 workers of the organizations of the council.

It is estimated that in weekly and semi-weekly service the Publicity Department sent out 1,000 news and editorial articles, furnished more than 2,000 news articles to Chicago daily papers, and utilized \$1,500,000 worth of advertising space in the newspapers of the state.

Bernard J. Mullaney was director of the Publicity Department.

#### SEED CORN ADMINISTRATION, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See page 244.*

#### SURVEY OF MAN POWER COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Survey of Man Power Committee was one of the standing committees of the State Council of Defense. Its duties were to cooperate with the selective service organization in its work of registering the man power of the state for military service. The membership of the committee comprised Victor Olander, chairman, John H. Harrison, Charles H. Wacker.

#### UNIFIED BUREAU OF PUBLIC SPEAKERS, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Unified Bureau of Public Speakers originated at a conference on October 22, 1918, called by the State Council of Defense. Representatives of nineteen of the twenty-seven war organizations of the state which conducted speakers' bureaus were present, and the



result of their deliberations was the organization of a central bureau. The bureau began operations on November 1 and went far in avoiding conflict of appointments and duplication of effort existent previously when each war organization independently secured its own speakers. In November, 1918 the bureau assigned speakers to 741 meetings, in December to 389 meetings, and from January 1 to 15, 1919 it placed 136 speakers.

Roger Sherman was director of the bureau.

#### WAR BUSINESS COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The State Council of Defense authorized the appointment of a War Business Committee in March, 1918 to divert a part of the flood of government war contracts from the east to Illinois and other states in the middle west. The committee carried on investigations to determine the capacity and equipment of manufacturing plants in Illinois and collected data as to the type of ordnance and munitions in demand by the government. Realizing the need for a direct representative in Washington the Illinois Manufacturers' Association established the War Industries Bureau in that city, which in coöperation with the War Business Committee brought to Illinois approximately \$110,000,000 worth of business from July 1, 1918 to November 11, 1918.

The members of the committee were S. M. Hastings, chairman, J. W. O'Leary and R. B. Beach, vice chairmen, J. M. Glenn, secretary.

#### WAR GARDEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See* page 246.

#### WAR RECREATION BOARD OF ILLINOIS, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See* War Camp Community Service, page 339.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF  
DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

Coördination of the work of women's organizations throughout Illinois for the purpose of making them of greatest service in the national emergency was first proposed at a meeting held in Chicago on April 23, 1917, which was attended by representatives of the various state and city organizations of women. A plan of organization was adopted by the conference which provided for the centralized control of women's activities by an advisory committee composed of presidents of all state-wide organizations of women. The following departments of work were suggested: food production, thrift, home charities, courses of instruction, women and children in industry, education, publicity, finance, Red Cross, and allied relief. However, before steps could be taken toward organizing the women of the state as outlined in this plan, the Governor, in view of the similarity between this organization and the woman's committee proposed as a subsidiary organization to the State Council of Defense, suggested that execution of the plan be delayed until the State Council of Defense had been appointed. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen was named as the woman's representative on the council.

With the original plan for a basis, the organization of the Woman's Committee, State Council of Defense, was effected early in May, 1917. When plans for the organization of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, were completed, which was not until after the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense of Illinois was a functioning organization, Mrs. Bowen was appointed chairman for Illinois. Hence the Woman's Committee of Illinois was both a division of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, and a subsidiary organization of the State Council of Defense. It maintained this dual character until February 1, 1919 when its connection with the State Council of Defense was severed. From that time until its activities were discontinued or transferred to permanent organizations, it was solely the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Illinois Division.

The purpose of the Woman's Committee, "to give every woman in Illinois an opportunity for patriotic service at home or abroad," required an extensive organization for its proper execution. There were

in all twenty-two departments of the Woman's Committee: Organization, Finance, War Information, Publicity, Speakers, Registration, Volunteer Placement and Filing, Motor Corps, Courses of Instruction, Employment, Illinois Training Farm, Food Production, Thrift and Conservation, Child Welfare, Women and Children in Industry, Social Service, Social Hygiene, Recreation for Girls, Liberty Chorus and Community Singing, Americanization, Allied Relief, and Liberty Loan. The chairman of these departments and the state officers composed the executive committee. This committee with two other bodies—a city committee and a state council representing city-wide and state-wide women's organizations with a total membership of 302,333—constituted the executive branch of the Woman's Committee.

In addition to the specialized work of the various departments the committee as a whole participated in certain general activities. At the request of the Surgeon General of the army the committee used its organization throughout the state to register student nurses for army and civilian hospitals during August, 1918. At the Government War Exposition held in Chicago from September 2 to 14, 1918 the Woman's Committee had three booths filled with exhibits and presented a daily program illustrating the work of each department. The committee also gave assistance to agencies engaged in organizing relief for the influenza epidemic.

The Woman's Committee had a staff of thirty-three employees and 128 volunteer assistants at state headquarters which were located in the State Council of Defense building in Chicago. Throughout the state 20,000 women gave regular volunteer service and 300,000 women gave some form of part-time volunteer service. In addition to the chairman, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, there were the following state officers: vice chairman, Mrs. Frederick A. Dow; recording secretary, Mrs. Willis Wood; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George R. Dean; treasurer, Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick; executive secretary, Miss Edna P. Strohm.

ALLIED RELIEF DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Allied Relief Department of the Woman's Committee directed, coördinated and stimulated the activities of the various or-

ganizations of the state engaged in allied relief. It also organized local allied relief committees to assist the work of the existing relief societies. Among the allied relief organizations with which the department coöperated were the following: American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Fund, Belgian Food Relief Committee of Chicago, Canadian Division of Allied Relief Committee, Daughters of the British Empire, Alliance Française—French Red Cross, American Fund for French Wounded, Children of the Frontier, Fatherless Children of France, Food for France and Allied Countries Fund, Franco-American Corrective Surgical Appliance Committee, Italian Relief Auxiliary, National Surgical Dressings Committee, Lake Shore Drive Surgical Dressings Unit.

Mrs. Russell Tyson was chairman of the Allied Relief Department.

AMERICANIZATION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Americanization Department of the Woman's Committee was organized in July, 1918 when it formulated a statement of its purpose as follows: "To conduct an Americanization program which shall unite the aims and ideals of both native and foreign born for a better American citizenship and shall awaken in our foreign born residents a desire for naturalization and for the speech of their adopted country." As part of its program the department planned institutes to prepare individuals to teach English to foreign adults. Two such institutes were held, August 19-30, 1918 and February, 1919, with an enrollment of 125 and 100 respectively.

Mrs. E. W. Bemis and Dr. Caroline Hedger were the successive chairmen of the department.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Child Welfare Department was organized in January, 1918, in an effort to profit from one of the important lessons of the operation of the draft, namely that many of the physical disabilities of adults are the results of improper care during infancy and childhood. With statistics showing that out of every 1,000 babies born in Illinois

111 die before a year old, while out of every 1,000 soldiers fighting in France eleven die, the department proceeded to impress upon the people of the state the importance of a program which included items such as weighing and measuring all children under six years, education in child hygiene, employing public health nurses throughout the state, and guarding the milk supply. The Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, founded for the purpose of "improving the conditions of child life in the United States," assisted in the work. By July, 1919 there were 1,008 child welfare chairmen, county and local, in the state.

Mrs. Ira Couch Wood was chairman of the department.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE,  
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Courses of Instruction Department of the Woman's Committee was organized to help women to secure the training necessary to fill war-time positions, but in time this aim became to enlarge the educational opportunities for all working women. The first step taken was to make a survey of existing employment needs by sending letters to 1,250 members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. For purposes of instruction resort was made to private classes, evening schools, community centers, and part-time continuation classes. Information was collected as to the courses in the schools of Chicago and in the educational institutions of the state which might be opened to women, from which was compiled a bulletin containing a descriptive list of fifty courses including six in home economics, eight in home nursing, six in languages, three in motor mechanics, eight in office work, and four in telegraphy and wireless. A second edition, listing forty-one new courses, was issued in April, 1918, and a third edition, which listed ninety courses, thirty-nine of which were new, appeared in the fall of 1918. From May, 1917 to January, 1918, 216 women applied to the department for information and advice concerning courses. By November, 1918 this number had increased to 309 for the month.

The chairman of the department was Mrs. William S. Hefferan.



**EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS**

The Employment Department of the Woman's Committee was organized to meet the need created by the general registration of women. Its work was threefold in character—to analyze and register the qualifications of women seeking work, to get in touch with employers and learn their needs and to select the right women for the right employment. On July 15, 1918 it combined with the United States Employment Service and was henceforth known as the Employment Department, Woman's Committee, Branch of the United States Employment Service. Between January 21, 1918 and March 22, 1919 it registered 9,316 applicants and placed 2,258 in positions. To help solve the problem of middle-aged and older women with no business experience and those who were physically and mentally weak a workroom was opened in Chicago where 150 women were employed for part time.

Miss Florence Schee was manager of the department and Mrs. E. J. McCarty was director of the Woman's Committee workroom.

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS**

The chief function of the Finance Department of the Woman's Committee was to raise the funds with which the other departments might carry on their work. Between May, 1917 and July, 1919 \$93,043.39 was raised by means of personal and written solicitation and by entertainments. This department also assisted in the liberty loan campaigns and organized committees to aid in the various forms of allied relief. Through its efforts about \$1,000,000 of the third liberty loan, \$1,061,000 of the fourth liberty loan, and \$850,000 of the victory loan were subscribed.

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour and Mrs. Charles E. Frankenthal were the successive chairmen of the department.

**FOOD CONSERVATION BUREAU, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS**

*See page 249.*

FUEL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See page 261.*

ILLINOIS MOTOR CORPS, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL  
OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Illinois Motor Corps of the Woman's Committee was organized in March, 1918. The corps gave volunteer motor service to the departments and committees of the Council of Defense and other war organizations of Chicago and its suburbs. It was composed of thirty-five members who responded to 1,530 calls.

Mrs. Mark Walton was captain of the Illinois Motor Corps.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Organization Department of the Woman's Committee was composed of the twenty-five congressional district presidents of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and the state presidents of the Parent-Teachers' Association, of the Church Federation, and of the Department of Household Science of the Illinois Farmers' Institute. The department organized the women of the state into congressional district, county, township, city, town and school district units, with chairmen and officers for each. The larger cities were organized into wards, precincts, and in some cases into blocks. The district and county chairmen were appointed by the Organization Department while the officers of the other units were elected by representatives of their respective women's organizations. In all 2,136 local units were organized in the state, with chairmen and departmental officers numbering 7,700.

Miss Jessie I. Spafford was chairman of the Organization Department.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL  
OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Publicity Department, working through its central organization and 488 publicity chairmen, appointed throughout the state, placed the work of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of

Defense before the public. The department published a weekly news letter which from July to November, 1918 was sent to 2,000 units of the Woman's Committee, coöperated with the State Council of Defense in the publication of the *State Council News* and furnished news stories concerning the work of the Woman's Committee to the newspapers of the state. The efforts of the Publicity Department secured in the Chicago papers alone in one and one-half years 315,140 agate lines of free publicity and 501 illustrated articles. Through its various channels of publicity the committee promoted several campaigns: one in July, 1917 in behalf of food conservation, one in December, 1917 to interest the public in sugar substitutes, and a third at the request of the Illinois Centennial Commission to inaugurate centennial celebrations throughout the state.

Mrs. Cecil Barnes, Mrs. Walter Brewster, and Mrs. Joseph G. Colman served successively as chairman of the department.

RECREATION FOR GIRLS' DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE,  
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Recreation for Girls' Department of the Woman's Committee was originally a part of the Health and Recreation Department. Its outstanding achievement was the organization of Patriotic Service Leagues for girls, the activities of which included classes in Red Cross work, work for allied relief agencies, home nursing, first aid, dramatics, gymnastics, folk dancing, hiking, etc. On October 11, 1918 all work of the department in Cook and Lake Counties was transferred to the War Camp Community Service.

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy was chairman.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE COUN-  
CIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Registration Department of the Woman's Committee was organized to take a census of all the women in the state especially as to their education, training, and preferred occupation in case their services should be required to offset the drain made by the war on the male industrial and professional workers. A registration card was prepared which with slight modifications was adopted at Washington for use throughout the country. Two periods were set apart for in-

tensive registration—the week of November 5-11, 1917 and the period beginning April 18, 1918—during which time 698,584 women registered and furnished data as to the kind of work they were able to do. With the names of the women in the community listed and classified in 2,136 Illinois towns and cities, workers were easily available for all forms of war activity.

The successive chairmen of the department were Mrs. H. W. Cooley, Mrs. Robert de Golyer, and Mrs. Roy Dickey.

SOCIAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Social Hygiene Department of the Woman's Committee was originally the Health and Recreation Department which was organized on July 6, 1917 with four subcommittees as follows: Medical, Recreation, Law Enforcement, Spiritual and Moral Welfare. Its object was to "co-ordinate and stimulate all existing agencies working for the physical and moral betterment of soldiers and sailors and to arouse the lay populations in the vicinity of the camps to their responsibilities toward them." A reorganization of the subcommittees took place in February, 1918, the functions of the department thenceforth being to continue the campaign of education among women and girls relative to social hygiene in war time, to give groups of girls programs of recreation for their leisure hours, and to give training courses to recreation leaders. In May, 1918 the Recreation for Girls Department was organized to take charge of the Patriotic Service Leagues, and the Health and Recreation Department became known as the Social Hygiene Department. In continuing the work of education relative to social hygiene women physicians were sent through the state to deliver lectures.

Dr. Rachelle Yarros was chairman of the department.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Social Service Department of the Woman's Committee was organized to stimulate work in social service, the need for which was greatly increased by the war. The work of the department was done by four committees—the Committee on State Work, the Committee

on Education and Propaganda, the Committee on Group Service, and the Committee on Volunteer Service. On the basis of a conference with experts and the returns from questionnaires sent out to determine the status of social service in the state this department formulated a state program which dealt with the health of the community, recreation, treatment of juveniles, care of the community poor, mothers' pensions, and care of people in the institutions of the community. It also issued appeals for volunteers qualified for social service and arranged for short training courses with the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy and the Loyola School of Sociology. In order that agencies might profit as much as possible by the volunteer service provided, it conferred with sixteen executives of social agencies in Chicago to ascertain practices in using volunteer service. In all, 1,463 volunteers were interviewed and registered for service and 1,526 connections were made between agencies and volunteers.

Mrs. Harriet Dunlap Smith was chairman of the department.

**SPEAKERS' DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL  
OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS**

The Speakers' Department of the Woman's Committee, organized in May, 1917, was closely allied with the War Information Department in its purpose of keeping the public informed on the issues of the war and measures necessary to its success. The department sent out circular letters requesting women's clubs, parent-teachers' associations, fraternal orders, the granges and chautauquas to reserve places on their programs for its speakers. Through a force of 315 women qualified to speak on such diversified subjects as patriotism, work of the Woman's Committee, food production, Red Cross and allied relief, social hygiene, conservation, woman's land army, vocational supervision, and Americanization, this department by July, 1919 had covered 2,909 meetings, had reached 693,604 people, and had visited 702 towns in the state. The Speakers' Department continued its work after the signing of the armistice, placing special emphasis upon such subjects as Americanization and child welfare.

Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank and Mrs. Edward H. Taylor were the successive chairmen.



THRIFT AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE,  
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

*See* page 249.

VOLUNTEER PLACEMENT AND FILING DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S  
COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Volunteer Placement and Filing Department of the Woman's Committee was created in February, 1918 in order to relieve the Registration Department of a part of its work which had grown to very large proportions. To this new department was assigned the classification and filing of the registration cards as well as the assignment of volunteers to the various war organizations and social and civic agencies desirous of securing workers. In Chicago the department definitely placed 5,387 volunteers.

Mrs. Robert de Golyer and Mrs. Miles B. Hilly were the chairmen.

WAR INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The War Information Department of the Woman's Committee was organized to help in keeping the public informed on the issues of the war. It made available for the use of standing committees material relating to similar work in Canada and England, supplied speakers with accurate and new material, and collected and classified for distribution data on the war and its bearing on woman's problems. The department induced the University of Chicago to offer in the fall and winter of 1917 a correspondence course on the "Backgrounds of the War." Its 498 representatives in the state opened relations with such agencies as summer hotels, libraries, county institutes, county fairs, churches, high schools, and women's clubs, to which it distributed publications issued by the Committee on Public Information, Council of National Defense, State Council of Defense, United States Food Administration, Liberty Loan Committee, the British Information Service, and similar war organizations.

Miss Virginia G. Chandler was chairman of the department.

## WOMAN'S LAND ARMY, ILLINOIS DIVISION

*See* page 250.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S  
COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Women and Children in Industry Department was organized to take care of the problem arising from the increased employment of women and children in industry during the war. The department met for the first time on May 18, 1917 and divided its work among the following committees: the Committee on Children in Industry, Committee on Day Nurseries, the Committee on Foreign-Born Women, the Committee on Colored Women, the Committee on Industrial Standards, and the Committee on Publications. The committees organized classes among alien working women, gave instructions in American ideals, investigated working conditions in manufacturing plants and reported their findings to the Departments of War and Labor. The department agitated for the passage of a child labor law, and after July 1, 1917 worked for the enforcement of the law passed by the Fiftieth General Assembly. In February, 1918 the department began to urge the United States Department of Labor to establish a Women in Industry Service, and this was effected on July 15, 1918.

Mrs. Raymond Robins was chairman of the department.

## II. WAR LAWS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The United States Department of Justice, which under the direction of the Attorney General is the prosecuting agency in the enforcement of federal statutes, was in charge of investigations and prosecutions growing out of war laws. A War Emergency Division was created early in the war to take charge of the department's war activities, and under its supervision officials of the Department of Justice in each judicial district, namely a United States district attorney and a United States marshal with their assistants and deputies, investigated violations of the law and brought offenders into court. The department soon found that its personnel was unequal to the demands made upon it, particularly for investigation work; consequently, as the war progressed additional assistant district attorneys and deputy marshals were appointed, the coöperation of federal departments as well as of state and local officials was sought, and the services of various volunteer organizations whose object was to be on the alert for evidences of enemy activity and of disloyalty were utilized.

Before the United States entered the war the Department of Justice had prosecuted a large number of cases involving the violation of the neutrality of the United States and German criminal activity in connection with the European war, and when the declaration of war became imminent it prepared to conduct a vigorous campaign against agents of the enemy. The assistance of all state and local law-enforcing officials was of prime necessity in this work, and on March 27 the department urged them to be on their guard in order to check every sign of enemy activity. District attorneys and county sheriffs were also ordered to familiarize themselves with sections 4067-70 of the Revised Statutes (relating to aliens and sedition) in order to be prepared to handle enemy aliens residing in their districts should the President issue a proclamation ordering such action. As a result these officials were ready to enforce the regulations for

controlling the conduct of enemy aliens as soon as the President's proclamation of April 6, in which the rules were embodied, was issued.

In a number of ways the Department of Justice endeavored to guard against conflicting interpretation of war statutes in the various judicial districts. On October 27, 1917 United States district attorneys were asked to furnish copies of decisions, opinions or charges to the jury in espionage or selective service cases already tried in their districts, and these were reissued in the form of a series known as *Bulletins on the Interpretation of War Statutes* for the use of district attorneys all over the country. United States attorneys were ordered to keep the Attorney General informed of the progress of all such cases, and after November 1, 1918 were forbidden to start cases under certain titles of the Espionage Act without first submitting the evidence to him.

The Department of Justice had the coöperation of a number of organizations in carrying out its war work, particularly the work of its Bureau of Investigation. The American Protective League, the most widely organized of the volunteer organizations, furnished members for the work of investigation in all parts of the country. In Chicago a woman's organization known as the Emergency Drivers was formed under the direction of Mrs. Frederick D. Countiss to render free automobile service to agents of the Department of Justice. As the war progressed the Department of Justice was aided by various federal organizations—notably the Military Intelligence Division, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Post Office Department, and the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department—in bringing to light violations of war statutes. Representatives of these various agencies which were engaged in carrying on investigations in the Chicago district soon found it to their advantage to form an organization known as the War Board. Under the chairmanship of H. G. Clabaugh it held frequent meetings and accomplished much in the way of avoiding duplication of effort and coördinating common activities.

T. W. Gregory as attorney general was at the head of the Department of Justice during the war period, while Bruce Bielaski was chief of the Bureau of Investigation. Hinton G. Clabaugh was chief of the Chicago division of the Bureau of Investigation.

## UNITED STATES COURTS IN ILLINOIS

The state of Illinois lies within the seventh judicial circuit of the United States, and for the purpose of administering justice is divided into the Northern (Chicago), Southern (Springfield), and Eastern (Danville) Districts, each with a United States district court and two representatives of the Department of Justice—a United States attorney and a United States marshal. The district attorney is responsible for discovering violations of the law and bringing the offenders into court where he acts as prosecuting attorney. Cases arising under federal war statutes therefore were started in the district courts, and very few went any further. Several were carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit at Chicago, and two espionage cases were carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the war the United States attorneys and United States marshals devoted by far the greater part of their time to business relating to the enforcement of war statutes. Their work may best be considered in connection with the laws which had to be enforced.

*Selective Service Cases*<sup>1</sup>—The greatest number of cases arising from federal war statutes in Illinois, as well as in the United States as a whole, were prosecuted in connection with the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917. Violations of the law fell into three classes: those arising from failure of persons subject to the terms of the act to fulfill the selective service regulations regarding registering, filling out a questionnaire, or appearing for induction at the summons of the local board; those concerning persons who, while not themselves subject to the selective service regulations, assisted others to evade the law; and finally, those cases arising under Sections 12 and 13 of the Selective Service Act designed to protect training camps and surrounding areas from the influence of liquor and vice. In the whole United States approximately 47,000 selective service cases were started in the courts prior to June 30, 1920. Of these some 19,000 had been disposed of by that time, leaving about 28,000, considerably more than half, to be terminated. Of the 14,848 cases which resulted in conviction, defendants in 13,511 pleaded guilty.

<sup>1</sup>For statistical data on selective service cases see Appendix Tables numbers 1 and 2.



Before June 30, 1917 there had been started in the Northern District of Illinois 137 selective service cases of the total 265 for the country, although there were none as yet in the Southern or Eastern Districts. This large number was caused by the situation in Rockford, where on June 5, 1917 the Industrial Workers of the World made an anti-registration demonstration. A picnic was held outside the city on that day for the purpose of keeping members and sympathizers together until the registration booths should be closed. Three persons were arrested on June 6 for failure to register and in the demonstration that followed on the same evening, 135 additional arrests were made. Upon trial early in July, 1917, 107 were sentenced to a year in the Bridewell at Chicago, while the leader was sent to Fort Leavenworth for two years.

During the period 1917-1920, 627 selective service cases were started in Illinois, and of these 583 had been terminated by June 30, 1920. Convictions numbered 475, the defendants in 456 cases having pleaded guilty. Of the total number of cases, 301 were started in the Southern District, 278 in the Northern District, and 48 in the Eastern District. Prosecutions under Sections 12 and 13 of the Selective Service Act formed more than half of the total. Of these the greater number were in the Southern District where the District Attorney made a vigorous effort to clean up in certain areas the violation of the liquor-selling regulations. In this district prosecutions under Sections 12 and 13 were seven times as numerous as those under other sections.

The comparatively small proportion of prosecutions for failure to register, fill out a questionnaire, appear for induction, etc. is explained by the fact that the figures represent only cases taken to court. While slackers, delinquents and deserters were liable to arrest, very frequently they were not prosecuted if they went into the service, since it was considered more important to get eligibles into the army and navy than into jail. The slacker drives, conducted by the Department of Justice and the American Protective League in July, 1918, are evidence of this fact. In that drive 200,000 men in Chicago were temporarily detained for examination, and 40,167 delinquents were forced to appear before local boards. In the whole war period, according to H. G. Clabaugh, chief of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Investigation, 67,000 persons were apprehended and taken to local

boards and there permitted to register or file their questionnaires; nevertheless in all of the Northern District only 278 selective service cases were prosecuted during the war.

The maximum penalty for failure to comply with the terms of the act regarding registration, filing a questionnaire, appearing for induction, or for aiding anyone to evade the law, etc. was one year's imprisonment; for violation of Sections 12 and 13 of the act (relative to liquor and vice) the penalty was not more than one year's imprisonment, a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. Of the total of \$399,137.75 levied in the United States in selective service cases, during the fiscal years 1917-1920, \$36,409.12 was imposed in Illinois and \$25,514.18 had been collected by June 30, 1920.

*Espionage Cases*<sup>2</sup>—Espionage cases, the second largest in number arising from federal war statutes, were prosecuted under the federal criminal code and the Espionage Act as approved June 15, 1917 and as amended May 16, 1918. Espionage cases covered seditious activity of all kinds, including the printing and circulating of seditious material and making disloyal utterances. The last-named offense, which was made punishable by the amendment of May 16, 1918, formed the basis for prosecution in by far the largest number of cases, and greatly increased the work of the federal judicial system. Because of differing and conflicting interpretations put on the act by the United States district attorneys throughout the country, the Attorney General ordered on October 28, 1918 that after November 1 no case arising under Sections 3 and 4 (disloyal utterances, activities, and conspiracy) of Title I or under Title XII (use of mails to circulate seditious material) was to be submitted to a grand jury until the approval of the Attorney General had been secured. Many cases in Illinois were ordered dropped because of insufficient evidence.

Throughout the country, 1,996 espionage cases were started during the years 1917-1920, and on June 30, 1920, 1,873 had been terminated. Convictions to the number of 924 had been secured, defendants in 510 cases having pleaded guilty. In Illinois during that period, 104 cases had been started—25 in the Northern, 67 in the Southern and 12 in the Eastern Districts. Convictions were secured

<sup>2</sup>For statistical data on espionage cases, see Appendix, Tables Numbers 1 and 2.

in 49 cases, in 33 of which the defendants had pleaded guilty. The penalties inflicted varied from four hours in the custody of the United States marshal to twenty years at Fort Leavenworth, and a \$20,000 fine. In all the district courts of the United States, fines for the violation of the Espionage Act to the amount of \$3,067,715.36 were levied, and of this amount \$2,590,228.94 was imposed in Illinois. Up to and including June 30, 1920, \$203,322.93 of the amount imposed by the courts throughout the country, and \$7,867.45 of the amount imposed by the courts in Illinois had been collected.

*Food and Fuel Cases*—By Section 4 of the Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917 such offenses as restricting the supply of necessities to enhance their price, wilfully wasting or destroying commodities for the purpose of restricting the supply, and conspiring, combining or arranging with any person to limit the production and distribution of necessities or to charge excessive prices for necessities were made unlawful. During the war, however, comparatively few such cases were brought into court, as the regulations regarding food and fuel were enforced largely by the United States Food and Fuel Administrations through the direction of public opinion. In the Northern District of Illinois proceedings were instituted against twelve persons accused of charging excessive prices for sugar but all of the cases were eventually dropped. In the Southern District four cases were begun against persons accused of charging exorbitant prices for coal, two of which resulted in convictions. Three cases relating to the hoarding of necessities were started in the Eastern District, and in the one case where conviction was obtained the defendant pleaded guilty, his offense being gross negligence in allowing two cars of potatoes to freeze. Many cases of violation which were discovered by the United States Food and Fuel Administrations never came into court because the person concerned agreed to discontinue the offense and to pay to the Red Cross or to some charitable organization a certain sum of money as a penalty. The threat of publicity usually brought the desired effect.

The greatest amount of activity in connection with enforcing the provisions of the Lever Act occurred after the war was over when the cost of living began to mount rapidly. On October 22, 1919 Section 4 of the act of August 10, 1917 was amended so as to provide

a penalty for the offenses before listed as unlawful, and up to June 30, 1920 more than a thousand prosecutions were instigated throughout the country directed against "profiteers." On the appeal of certain of these cases to the Supreme Court of the United States, however, Section 4 of the Lever Act as amended was declared unconstitutional, whereupon the Department of Justice withdrew all contemplated suits relative to profiteering.

*Threats against the President*—A few cases arising from the act of February 14, 1917 to punish persons making threats against the President were prosecuted in Illinois. In interpreting the law it was held unnecessary that there should be any possibility of the threat being carried out—a serious and intentional uttering or writing of the threat was sufficient. In Illinois two such cases were prosecuted in the Northern District, nine in the Southern and fifteen in the Eastern District. The penalty on conviction was imprisonment not to exceed five years, a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

*Regulation of Enemy Aliens*—By authority of sections 4067-70 of the Revised Statutes, the President in the proclamation of April 6, 1917 declaring a state of war with Germany made twelve regulations for the conduct of enemy aliens residing in the United States. From time to time he issued additional proclamations embodying regulations which grew more stringent as the war progressed. The registration of all male German aliens, 14 years of age and over, ordered by the President on November 16, 1917, took place under the supervision of the Department of Justice during the week beginning February 4, 1918. The work was conducted by police officials in urban communities (population 5,000 or more) and by postmasters in non-urban communities, the registration records being kept by the United States marshal in each district. By an act of April 16, 1918 amending Sections 4067-70 of the Revised Statutes and by presidential proclamation of April 19, 1918 the control of enemy aliens was extended to women, consequently a second period of registration beginning on June 17, 1918 was designated for German women. After the declaration of war with Austria Hungary the President on December 11, 1917 issued a proclamation relative to the conduct of Austro-Hungarian alien enemies which simply restricted their right to leave and enter the country without permission and provided internment



for the dangerous. Registration of Austro-Hungarians was never required.

In all some 260,000 male and 222,000 female German aliens registered throughout the country. In Illinois there was a total registration of 40,234, distributed through the three districts as follows: Northern, 34,050 (17,796 male; 16,254 female); Southern, 4,248 (2,123 male; 2,125 female); Eastern, 1,936 (1,128 male; 808 female). Approximately 250,000 investigations of enemy aliens were conducted by the Department of Justice throughout the United States and 8,500 arrests were made under presidential warrant. Twenty-two hundred officers and seamen of the German merchant marine and 2,300 civilians were actually interned. Chicago was a concentration point for enemy aliens who were being sent from the north-central states to Fort Oglethorpe for internment. During the war eight special trains filled with enemy aliens bound for that internment camp were sent out from Chicago.

While ordinarily the only restriction of the movements of enemy aliens was the requirement that they obtain a permit to go from one district to another, the industrial character of Chicago required that there they be barred from many zones or areas including the canal and lake fronts which required much patrolling on the part of the staff of the United States Marshal's office. Over 20,000 permits were issued to aliens to go within barred zones as occasion demanded. Workmen were admitted to the water front on being vouched for by their employers. Several innovations begun by the Northern District were later copied elsewhere, such as issuing permits to allow traveling salesmen to go about their work.

The personnel of the United States circuit and district courts and the Department of Justice officials concerned with administering justice in Illinois during the war period was as follows:

The Court of Appeals of the United States for the Seventh Circuit: Judge Francis E. Baker, presiding; Judge Julian W. Mack, Judge Christian C. Kohlsaat (died May 11, 1918), Judge Evan A. Evans, Judge Samuel Alschuler, Judge George T. Page.

Northern District Court, held at Chicago and Freeport: Judge K. M. Landis, Judge George A. Carpenter.

Eastern District Court, held at Danville, Cairo and East St.



Louis: Judge Francis M. Wright (died July 15, 1917), succeeded by Judge W. English.

Southern District Court held at Springfield and Quincy: Judge J. Otis Humphrey (died June 14, 1918), succeeded by Judge Louis Fitz Henry.

U. S. District Attorneys: Charles F. Clyne, Northern District; Edward C. Knotts, Southern District; Charles A. Karch, succeeded in 1918 by James C. Burnside, Eastern District.

U. S. Marshals: John J. Bradley, Northern District; Vincent Y. Dallman, Southern District; Cooper Stout, Eastern District.

### ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The office of the Alien Property Custodian was created by the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 and was filled by the appointment of A. Mitchell Palmer by the President on October 22, 1917. The duties of the Custodian were to discover, take over, and administer property owned in the United States by enemy aliens or allies of enemies, the purpose being to prevent enemy control of property in the United States for the benefit of the enemy. The Alien Property Custodian at first acted simply as a trustee for the property he held, but on March 28, 1918 his Americanization plan was approved and he was authorized to sell alien property to Americans in order to break up the German monopoly of United States industries, while by an act of November 4, 1918 he was further authorized to take over patents, copyrights, trademarks, etc., owned by the enemy. Funds derived from the sale of enemy property were invested in liberty bonds and held in trust for the owner, pending action of Congress.

The coöperation of lawyers, bankers, probate judges, building and loan associations and postmasters was sought by the Custodian in the task of ascertaining alien-owned property. Corporations were required to submit a list of stockholders believed to be enemies, and where the enemy interest exceeded 15 per cent, the Alien Property Custodian took charge and appointed directors to represent the government in the management of the business. In many instances the enemy interest was one hundred per cent. The Alien Property Custodian during the war period took over enemy-owned property valued

between seven and eight hundred million dollars and administered more than 32,000 trusts.

Nine companies located in Illinois were enemy-owned to the extent of 15 per cent or more, and of these the enemy interest in one was 99 per cent, in another, 95 per cent, and in a third 88 per cent. The total capitalization of these companies was \$4,973,300, of which about \$3,913,000 was enemy owned and was taken over by the Custodian. In these nine corporations the Alien Property Custodian had 21 directors representing the government's interests.

The Alien Property Custodian designated in each state certain depositories for enemy property, and appointed a counsel to act as his representative. In Illinois the depositories were as follows: State Bank of Bloomington (Bloomington); Central Trust Company, Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company, Chicago Title and Trust Company, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, First Trust and Savings Bank, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Merchants Loan and Trust Company, Peoples Trust and Savings Bank, Phillip State Bank, Southwest State Bank, Standard Trust and Savings Bank, State Bank of Chicago, The Northern Trust Company, and The Union Trust Company (Chicago); Illinois State Bank (East St. Louis); Forest Park State Bank (Forest Park); La Salle National Bank (La Salle); Litchfield Bank and Trust Company (Litchfield); Peoples Savings Bank and Trust Company (Moline); First Trust and Savings Bank, Home Savings and State Bank (Peoria).

Boetius H. Sullivan of Chicago served as the counsel of the Alien Property Custodian in Illinois.

### AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

The American Protective League originated in Chicago early in 1917 to fill the need of the Department of Justice for more assistants to carry on the work of investigating cases arising from war statutes. A plan proposed by A. M. Briggs to Hinton G. Clabaugh, chief of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Investigation, whereby certain civilians might coöperate with the bureau in the work of investigation as well as in other ways, was approved and forwarded to Washington. Mr. Briggs was invited to confer with Department

of Justice officials regarding the plan, and on March 22, 1917 the organization of the American Protective League was authorized. A Chicago Division was started on March 26, and in a short time the organization was adopted in all parts of the United States with the result that American Protective League members were to be found in all communities of any size. Work of the league soon required greater coöperation and coördination than the early plan of organization afforded, and on November 1, 1917 a National Board of Directors was formed. National headquarters were established in Washington on November 15.

American Protective League members, or operatives, as they were known, played a double part in the enforcement of war statutes. Being continually on the watch for violations of the law, especially the selective service and espionage laws, they served as a vigilance committee; in the second place, since operatives were available throughout the country who were familiar with local conditions, they were of particular service in assisting the Department of Justice to secure specific information which it needed. The American Protective League rendered service to other government organizations than the Department of Justice, notably the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department.

The Chicago Division of the American Protective League, which was one of the largest in the country, had at the time of the armistice 6,142 active members and 7,000 members in the Industrial Branch. Up to January 21, 1919 it had made 99,175 investigations. Strong organizations were also formed in other cities of the state. In practically every case which was brought to trial American Protective League operatives had been of assistance in securing evidence.

Illinois men, as might be supposed from the origin of the American Protective League, were very active in the national as well as state organization. A. M. Briggs served as chairman of the National Board, of which Charles Daniel Frey, and Victor Elting of Chicago were also members. Those in charge of the Chicago Division were as follows: Charles Frey, chief, May 22—October, 1917; Robert A. Gunn, acting chief, October, 1917—January 26, 1918; John F. Gilchrist, January 26, 1918—September 21, 1918, succeeded by Robert A. Gunn.

### III. MILITARY AND NAVAL ACTIVITIES

#### ILLINOIS ORGANIZATIONS

##### ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD

The Illinois National Guard, after its units had been demobilized in the early months of 1917 following service on the Mexican border, went through a period of reorganization in order to conform with the provisions of the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916. The oath taken by members of the Illinois National Guard was held insufficient by the War Department, and as taking the new oath was voluntary and the term of enlistment was not that of the original contract, recruiting was strenuously carried on for a few months. The state's forces were further depleted by the Dependent Relative Order which provided for the immediate discharge of a soldier who had a mother, wife, or child dependent upon him to a degree that if he were called into federal service, his dependents would be entitled to the benefit of a federal appropriation for maintenance.

During this period of reconstruction it was obvious that the Illinois National Guard must soon be called into the federal service. Shortly before war was declared, part of the 1st Infantry was again federalized and assigned to duty guarding important transportation ways, munition depots and arsenals in Illinois and surrounding states, and during April the remainder of the 1st Infantry, and the 5th and 6th Infantry Regiments were mustered into the federal service for similar duty.

At this period units of the Illinois National Guard were organized or had headquarters in the following places: Aledo, Aurora, Belvidere, Benton, Bloomington, Cairo, Canton, Carbondale, Casey, Champaign, Chicago, Chicago Heights, Danville, DeKalb, Decatur, Delavan, Dixon, Effingham, Elgin, Freeport, Galesburg, Geneseo, Hillsboro, Hoopeston, Jacksonville, Kankakee, Kewanee, Metropolis, Monmouth, Moline, Morrison, Newton, Oak Park, Olney, Ottawa, Paris, Pekin, Peoria, Pontiac, Quincy, Rockford, Rock Island, Shelby-

ville, Springfield, Sterling, Sullivan, Urbana, Vandalia, Waukegan, Woodstock. The organization included the administrative staff, eight infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment, one field artillery regiment, one signal corps company, one engineer battalion and two field hospital companies. First Brigade Headquarters were at Chicago, Second Brigade Headquarters at Quincy. The strength of the Illinois National Guard on June 30, 1917 was 459 officers and 16,307 men.

At the request of the War Department the organization of new units was undertaken along with the other measures of reconstruction and the following were added to the state's forces: 3d Field Artillery, one regiment of engineers less one company already organized, Field Hospitals Nos. 3 and 4, and Ambulance Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The War Department stated that no cavalry regiments would be taken into the federal service from the states, so in a brief time the 1st Illinois Cavalry was converted into the 2d Field Artillery.

By proclamation of the President of July 3, 1917 all units of the Illinois National Guard were to be inducted into the federal service by August 5, 1917, but it was actually August 11 before the last unit was federalized. The organizations and their dates of induction are as follows:

1st Infantry, commanded by Col. Joseph B. Sanborn.

(Except Supply Co., Dental Corps, and

Cos. D, E and G) .....	April 4, 1917
Supply Co.....	Mar. 26, 1917
Cos. D, E and G.....	April 6, 1917
Dental Corps .....	Aug. 4, 1917

5th Infantry, commanded by Col. Frank S. Wood.

M.G. Co. and Co. F.....	April 13, 1917
Co. D .....	" 14, 1917
Hq. Co. ....	" 15, 1917
Co. B.....	" 16, 1917
Cos. I and M.....	" 17, 1917
Co. E .....	" 19, 1917
Co. L .....	" 22, 1917
Co. K .....	" 24, 1917
Supply Co. ....	May 15, 1917



Co. C.....	May 16, 1917
San. Detach. Cos. A, G and H.....	" 19, 1917
6th Infantry, commanded by Col. Charles G. Davis.	
Sanitary Detachment .....	April 5, 1917
Co. A .....	" 11, 1917
Cos. E, F, G and H.....	" 10, 1917
M.G. Cos. B, C, D and L.....	" 21, 1917
Co. K .....	" 22, 1917
Hq. and Supply Cos. and Cos. I and M....	" 23, 1917
2d Infantry, commanded by Col. John J. Garrity.	
	Aug. 8, 1917
3d Infantry, commanded by Col. Charles H. Green.	
Field and Staff.....	July 28, 1917
Supply Co. and Sanitary Detach., M.G.	
Co., Cos. B, C, D, E, K and M.....	" 30, 1917
Cos. G, H, I, L.....	" 31, 1917
Cos. A and F.....	Aug. 1, 1917
Hq. Co. ....	" 6, 1917
4th Infantry, commanded by Lt. Col. E. P. Clayton.	
Headquarters Co. and Sanitary Detachment...	Aug. 1, 1917
Co. H.....	July 28, 1917
Cos. C, D and G.....	" 30, 1917
M.G. Co.....	" 31, 1917
Cos. A and K .....	Aug. 2, 1917
Co. I.....	" 3, 1917
Co. E .....	" 4, 1917
Supply Co. ....	" 5, 1917
Cos. B and M.....	" 7, 1917
Co. F .....	" 8, 1917
Co. L .....	" 11, 1917
7th Infantry, commanded by Col. Daniel Moriarity.	
	Aug. 3, 1917
8th Infantry, commanded by Col. Franklin A. Denison.	
Co. L.....	July 29, 1917
Hq., M.G., Sanitary Detachment, Supply Co.,	
Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H.....	Aug. 3, 1917

- Co. M.....Aug. 5, 1917  
 Cos. I and K ..... " 11, 1917  
 1st Field Artillery, commanded by Col. Henry J. Reilly.  
 July 20, 1917  
 2d Field Artillery, commanded by Col. Milton J. Foreman.  
 Aug. 10, 1917  
 3d Field Artillery, commanded by Col. Gordon Strong.  
 Battery A .....Aug. 4, 1917  
 Hq. Sanitary Detachment, Supply and  
 Batteries B and C.....Aug. 7, 1917  
 Batteries D, E and F..... " 9, 1917  
 Field Hospital No. 1, commanded by Maj. William J. Swift.  
 Aug. 1, 1917  
 No. 2, commanded by Maj. G. M.  
 Blech ..... " 3, 1917  
 No. 3, commanded by Maj.  
 Frederick O. Frederickson ... " 3, 1917  
 No. 4, commanded by Maj.  
 Joseph McKinley ..... " 3, 1917  
 Ambulance Companies No. 1, commanded by Maj.  
 G. U. Lipschulch .....Aug. 6, 1917  
 No. 2, commanded by 1st  
 Lieut. H. C. Johannes " 9, 1917  
 No. 3, commanded by 1st  
 Lieut. Charles S. Kubik " 10, 1917  
 No. 4, commanded by 1st  
 Lieut. George F. John-  
 ston ..... " 10, 1917  
 Signal Corps, commanded by Capt. Alvin H. McNeal  
 Aug. 1, 1917  
 1st Regiment Engineers, commanded by Col. Henry A. Allen.  
 Co. A.....June 20, 1917  
 Sanitary Detachment, Cos. C, D and F.....Aug. 7, 1917  
 Staff Co. B and E..... " 8, 1917

The strength of the Illinois National Guard on August 5, 1917, the day set by the President for the mustering of all units into the federal service, was 18,619 officers and men, distributed as follows:

	Officers	Men
Administrative Staff Corps .....	7	54
1st Infantry .....	54	1,990
2d Infantry.....	54	1,468
3d Infantry.....	56	1,637
4th Infantry .....	55	1,591
5th Infantry .....	50	1,527
6th Infantry .....	47	1,456
7th Infantry .....	57	1,699
8th Infantry .....	42	1,405
1st Field Artillery .....	36	1,206
2d Field Artillery.....	41	1,266
3d Field Artillery.....	28	1,026
Engineer Regiment .....	31	862
Signal Corps .....	3	75
Field Hospitals Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.....	19	319
Ambulance Cos. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.....	10	448
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	590	18,029

Recruiting was continued, however, and the organization finally reached a maximum strength of approximately 25,000.

The Illinois National Guard was mobilized at Camp Logan, Texas, and there, except for four units, was reorganized into the 33d Division under the command of Major General George Bell, Jr. Those units of the guard which were not assigned to the 33d Division were the 1st Field Artillery, which became the 149th Field Artillery of the 42d Division, the 8th Infantry (colored) which became the 370th Infantry, 93d Division, and the band units of the 5th and 7th Infantry Regiments which were attached to the 304th and 305th Cavalry respectively. The new assignments of the former state units were as follows:

Former State Unit	Reorganization or Assignment	Div.
1st Inf. Brig. Hq.....	66th Inf. Brig. Hq.....	33d
2d Inf. Brig. Hq.....	65th Inf. Brig. Hq.....	33d
1st Inf.....	131st Inf.....	33d
2d Inf.....	132nd Inf.....	33d
3d Inf.....	129th Inf.....	33d
4th Inf.....	130th Inf.....	33d
5th Inf.....		
Hq. less band.....	129th Inf.....	33d
Supply Co.....	130th Inf.....	33d
Co. A.....	108th Ammunition Train.....	33d
Cos. B and H.....	108th Hq. and M. P.....	33d
Cos. C, D and L.....	124th M. G. Bn.....	33d
Cos. E, I and K.....	122d M. G. Bn.....	33d
Cos. F and G and M. G....	123d M. G. Bn.....	33d
Co. M.....	108th Engineer Train.....	33d
Band.....	304th Cavalry.....	
6th Inf.....		
Less M. G. Co.....	123d F. A.....	33d
M. G. Co.....	108th T. M. Battery.....	33d
7th Inf.....		
M. G. Co.....	122d M. G. Bn.....	33d
Cos. A, B, C, D and F.....	108th Ammunition Train.....	33d
Cos. G, H, I, K, L and M..	108th Supply Train.....	33d
Hq. Co. less band.....	132d Inf.....	33d
Supply Co.....	131st Inf.....	33d
Band.....	305th Cavalry.....	
8th Inf. (Colored).....	370th Inf.....	93d
1st F. A.....	149th F. A.....	42d
2d F. A.....	122d F. A.....	33d
3d F. A.....	124th F. A.....	33d
Co. A, Signal Corps.....	108th F. S. Bn.....	33d
1st Engineers.....	108th Engineers.....	33d
Field Hospitals Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and Ambulance Cos. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.....	108th Sanitary Train.....	33d

In anticipation of the federalization of the National Guard and the consequent helplessness of the state to preserve order within its own borders should an emergency arise, three National Guard infantry regiments were created for service in the state. The 9th, 10th and 11th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, commanded by Col. Claude E. Ryman, Col. Oscar P. Yeager, and Col. James E. Stuart, respectively, were mustered into the service of the state on June 26, July 21, and July 24, 1917. By order of the Governor these regiments were brigaded under the command of the Adjutant General, Brigadier General Frank S. Dickson, and were ordered to the state camp at Springfield for a period of intensive training.

In view of the fact that the federalization of the National Guard automatically released its members from any obligations to the state and that the military units organized for service in the state during the war were at best emergency organizations, upon the cessation of the war the state was faced by the necessity of creating a new National Guard. Accordingly on October 6, 1919 the Adjutant General announced that although the state would continue to support and maintain existing military organizations, i. e., the 9th, 10th and 11th Regiments, Illinois National Guard, and the Reserve Militia, active steps would be taken "to recreate the National Guard along organization lines looking toward the ultimate infantry division in the state." This work was facilitated by the fact that a number of the state units created during the war and individuals who served in these units or in the United States Army formed a nucleus around which was built the new organization.

#### ILLINOIS NAVAL MILITIA (U. S. NAVAL VOLUNTEERS)

The Illinois Naval Militia is the naval branch of the forces maintained by the state under the immediate direction of the Adjutant General of Illinois, and was an organization through which a considerable number of Illinois men entered the service during the war. The militia was ready for induction when war was declared on April 6, 1917, and 40 officers and somewhat more than 600 men were immediately dispatched for the seaboard to enter the U. S. Navy.



The Naval Militia under state control had operated up to 1914 with practically no federal supervision. At that time steps were taken to put such state organizations on a sound and uniform basis, and "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes" was approved February 16, 1914. This act provided for a uniform organization to be established in the states and territories by the Secretary of the Navy, which could be called out by the President to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, and to perform other specified service. The Naval Militia was to participate in cruises, maneuvers, field instructions and encampments as directed by the Secretary of the Navy, and to engage for five consecutive days annually in military or naval exercise prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or the Governor of the State.

But since the Naval Militia could be called into federal service only for limited duties, another agency was required, and to meet this need an organization known as the National Naval Volunteers was created by an act approved August 29, 1916. By this act members of the Naval Militia were authorized to join for "any emergency" of which the President was sole judge. This made the organization available for immediate federal service, since practically every member of the Naval Militia enrolled in the National Volunteers when war was declared, and on April 6, 1917, 666 officers and 9,500 men throughout the country were inducted into the service through this channel. Recruiting was continued until September 1, 1917, when the Naval Militia had increased to 852 officers and 16,000 men, exclusive of marine companies. On June 30, 1918 the National Naval Volunteers were consolidated with the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. At that time there were 1,529 members who gave their residence as Illinois.

The Illinois Naval Militia, at the time of its induction into the federal service, comprised a headquarters staff, ten divisions and a marine company under the general direction of the Adjutant General of Illinois and under the immediate command of Capt. E. A. Evers. Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the militia were located in Chicago, 5 and 6 being engineer divisions. The 7th Division had headquarters at Moline, the 8th at Peoria, the 9th at Alton, and the 10th

at Quincy. In addition there was a marine company with headquarters at Chicago.

#### ILLINOIS RESERVE MILITIA

The organization of a reserve militia from the unorganized militia of the state was authorized by an act passed by the Fiftieth General Assembly and approved June 25, 1917. This act empowered the Governor to issue a proclamation calling for volunteers for "companies, battalions, regiments, brigades or other units of land forces to be known as the Reserve Militia," to be organized to maintain the public order on the federalization of the Illinois National Guard. The term of enlistment in this militia was to be fixed by the Governor at not more than two years. The following oath was to be administered to those enlisting: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will true allegiance bear to the State of Illinois, and that I will uphold its Constitution and laws and will serve it faithfully; that I will obey orders of the Commander-in-Chief and of such officers as may be placed over me, and the laws, rules and regulations of the reserve militia, so help me God." The organization, maintenance, and equipment of the militia except when in actual service of the state was to be at private expense; but when on active duty for the state the officers of the reserve militia were to receive the same pay as those of the National Guard and enlisted men were to receive \$1.00 per day.

Within two months after the approval of this act all units of the Illinois National Guard had been called into federal service and the need of an organization for home defense had become immediate. A call for 6,000 volunteer recruits for the Illinois Reserve Militia was made by the Governor in a proclamation issued on September 17, 1917, and this was followed on March 4, 1918 by a second call for 11,000 men. The Adjutant General was directed by the Governor to model the organization of the various units of the Reserve Militia on the table of organization prescribed by the War Department and in the acceptance and organization of volunteer units to give preference to the State Council of Defense Volunteer Training Corps.

The last instruction was scrupulously heeded. The State Coun-

cil of Defense tendered to the Adjutant General those units of the Volunteer Training Corps which had complied with the regulations of the Military Committee of the State Council of Defense and had volunteered for service in the Reserve Militia. The tender was promptly accepted and the 5th and 6th Regiments, Illinois Reserve Militia, were organized from the Volunteer Training Corps. Unit No. 9, Alton, became Company C; Unit No. 51, Springfield, Company D; Unit No. 20, Carbondale, Company E; Unit No. 19, Gibson City, Company F; Unit No. 2, Decatur, Company G; Unit No. 7, Milford, Company M; Unit No. 42, Morris, Company A; Unit No. 3, Wheaton, Company B; Unit No. 14, Sterling, Company L; Unit No. 6, Elgin, Company I; Unit No. 15, Naperville, Company L; and Unit No. 17, Yorkville, Company K—all of the 5th Regiment. Unit No. 50, Lincoln became Company A; Unit No. 26, Libertyville, Company B; Unit No. 29, Jacksonville, Company C; Unit No. 77, Sycamore, Company D; Unit No. 16, Moline, Company E; Unit No. 30, Dixon, Company F; Unit No. 391, Glen Ellyn, Company G; Unit No. 45, Lexington, Company H; Unit No. 47, Geneva, Company I; Unit No. 67, Aurora, Company K; Unit No. 40, Kewanee, Company L—all of the 6th Regiment. Certain units of the Volunteer Training Corps not incorporated in the 5th and 6th regiments volunteered for service in the so-called depot organization of the Reserve Militia from which was later organized the 7th Regiment. The 5th, 6th and 7th Regiments were brigaded under the command of Brig. Gen. Frank P. Wells. The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments, Illinois Reserve Militia, were formed largely from the Volunteer Training Corps of Cook County and were brigaded under the command of Maj. Gen. E. C. Young, succeeded by Brig. Gen. LeRoy T. Steward.

As finally organized, the Illinois Reserve Militia was as follows:

	Commanding Officer	Date	Officers	Men
1st Regiment..	Col. LeRoy T. Steward..	Oct. 31, 1917	50	852
2d Regiment..	Col. Joseph C. Wilson ..	Oct. 31, 1917	52	865
3d Regiment..	Col. A. L. Bolte.....	Oct. 31, 1917	51	778
4th Regiment—	Col. E. H. Switzer.....	Oct. 31, 1917	47	784
5th Regiment..	Col. Charles P. Summers	May 6, 1918	43	765

6th Regiment..Col. Franc Bacon.....	May 6, 1918	40	607
7th Regiment..Maj. Hal Smith.....	Aug. 6, 1918	20	847
8th Regiment..Col. J. E. Caldwell ....	July 22, 1918	42	744
1st Separate			
Battalion....Maj. John R. Marshall.	Oct. 31, 1917	16	297
38 Separate			
Companies, D. O. ....	Oct. 4, 1918-		
	Nov. 9, 1918	114	2,470

All units mustered into the Reserve Militia were fully armed and uniformed. By June, 1918 the state had received from the federal government 5,800 Krag rifles, model 1898, and 3,000 Russian rifles, a total of 8,800 arms, and a commensurate number of rounds for each rifle.

The need for such an organization as the Illinois Reserve Militia did not cease with the signing of the armistice—in fact, the militia saw its greatest activity after that date. On July 28-29, 1919 the 1st, 2d, and 4th Infantry of the Reserve Militia were ordered to Chicago to help quell a riot, and on August 13, 1919 the 2d Battalion of the 7th Infantry was ordered to Peoria for active duty. Members of the Illinois Reserve Militia were not accorded the right to be mustered out until October 1, 1920.

#### STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS

The State Council of Defense Volunteer Training Corps was created in May, 1917 in anticipation of the need of the state for troops for home defense after the Illinois National Guard should be called into the federal service. A conference to discuss the requirements was held by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Adjutant General on May 23, 1917, following which the Committee on Military Affairs, State and Local Defense evolved the plan for the formation of the Volunteer Training Corps, units of which were to be organized throughout the state under the direction of the State Council of Defense.

The regulations, aims, and purposes of such a corps were stated in a circular which was distributed throughout the state: all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 55 were eligible to membership in the Volunteer Training Corps; all cities and towns which



organized and maintained at least one company of the minimum strength of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, eight corporals, and sixty-five privates were to be recognized as posts of the State Council of Defense Volunteer Training Corps; officers to command the various units were to be commissioned by the State Council of Defense upon recommendation of the Adjutant General; the State Council of Defense might make changes in the Corps at its own discretion and it might order units which failed to drill a minimum period of two hours per week with a minimum attendance of sixty to disband; as required by the federal law of June 3, 1916 the uniform worn by the members of the corps was distinctive from that of the United States Army or the National Guard.

The citizens of the state responded to this circular with numerous requests for the recognition of volunteer units. In view of the vigor of the response and the consequent large amount of work to be done the state was divided into two parts: Division No. 1, the state at large, and Division No. 2, Chicago and Cook County.

The Military Committee of the State Council of Defense was directly in charge of Division No. 1. Headquarters were established in Springfield and 105 units, established in the following towns and cities, were recognized:

Alton (2), Anchor, Assumption, Atlanta, Augusta, Aurora, Barry, Basco, Batavia, Beason, Bedford, Bellflower, Cairo, Camp Point, Carbondale, Carthage, Chestnut, Clayton (2), Coal City, Cuba, Decatur, DeKalb, Dixon, Dwight, E. St. Louis (3), Elgin, Emden, Franklin Grove, Gardner, Geneva, Geneseo, Gibson City, Glen Ellyn, Golden, Green Valley, Hamilton (2), Hartsburg, Hinckley, Jacksonville, Johnston City, Joliet (2), Kankakee (3), Kewanee, Keyesport, La Harpe, Lawrenceville, Lexington, Libertyville, Lincoln (2), Loraine, Mazon, Mendon, Meredosia, Metropolis, Middletown, Milford, Minooka, Morris, Mt. Pulaski, Mt. Sterling, Moline, Momence, Naperville, New Bedford, New Canton, New Holland, Paxton, Pekin, Peoria (4), Perry, Plymouth, Quincy, Rushville, Saybrook, St. Anne, St. Charles, St. Joseph, Sheldon, Springfield (2), Sterling (2), Sycamore, Taylorville, Union, Verona, Versailles, Walnut, Warsaw, Wauconda, West Point, Wheaton, Yorkville. Thir-



teen units failed to fulfill the regulations and were disbanded. Seventy-three additional towns and cities upon inquiry were instructed by the State Council of Defense as to the procedure necessary for the formation of Volunteer Training Corps units but failed to take any further action.

To supervise the formation of all units of the Council of Defense Volunteer Training Corps in Cook County, the Military Committee appointed the Cook County Auxiliary Committee on Military Affairs. This committee organized in all 130 volunteer units, with a total membership of 15,000 men, from which were organized the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments of the Illinois Reserve Militia.

In addition to increasing the public security the Volunteer Training Corps was of signal use in other ways. As a school of instruction for men of draft age it received commendation from Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in a letter of April 15, 1918 to Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby. Moreover the Volunteer Training Corps stimulated patriotic feeling and conspicuously aided recruiting.

A year's experience with the Volunteer Training Corps forced upon the Military Committee of the State Council of Defense the conclusion that the Corps could be of greatest service to the state by incorporation in the Reserve Militia; accordingly beginning June, 1918 the further creation of units in the Volunteer Training Corps was discouraged. With the cessation of the war and the automatic demise of the State Council of Defense the Volunteer Training Corps was without a basis for existence. On December 11, 1918 the chairman of the Military Committee notified all commanders of volunteer units not in the service of the state in the Reserve Militia that units "that do not volunteer for service in the Depot Organization of the Reserve Militia will be mustered out of the service of the State Council of Defense not later than December 31, 1918."

In the State Council of Defense Volunteer Training Corps there was a total of 243 units or 17,566 men. The disposition of these units was as follows:

	Units	Men
In National Guard.....	2	186
In Reserve Militia.....	90	6,996
In Reserve Militia Depot Organization.....	92	5,151
Disbanded .....	44	3,202
Merged with other companies.....	3	365
Recognition revoked .....	4	366
Supply Companies in Reserve Militia (unnumbered) ..	2	150
Transport Companies (unnumbered and disbanded) ...	4	1,000
Band (unnumbered and volunteering for service in Reserve Militia Depot Organization).....	1	50
Medical Unit (unnumbered and volunteering for service in Reserve Militia Depot Organization).....	1	100
Total.....	243	17,566

The Committee on Military Affairs, State and Local Defense, which directed the work of the Volunteer Training Corps, was as follows: Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, chairman, Dr. Frank Billings, David E. Shanahan. The Auxiliary Committee on Military Affairs for Cook County was composed of General Edward C. Young, chairman, succeeded on November 10, 1917 by Angus S. Hibbard, John T. Stockton, Harry H. Merrick, Edgar A. Bancroft, C. A. Pense, Hopewell L. Rogers, D. F. Kelly.

## UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

### UNITED STATES ARMY

The vast army increment necessary to bring the military forces of the United States to full war strength was derived from two sources, voluntary enlistment and induction. Provisions for the latter had been made by the Army Emergency Increase Act of May 18, 1917, but although the selective service machinery was immediately assembled and put into operation, it was late in 1917 before the first selected men were in training. In the meantime a vigorous campaign was inaugurated by the War Department to secure recruits for the United States Army and the National Guard. By June 30, 1917 there had been detailed to the recruiting service of the United

States Army 188 officers and 2,087 enlisted men. During the fiscal year of 1917 the boundaries of the recruiting districts were definitely fixed in order that the whole country might be carefully canvassed and in order that the services of the postmasters, recently authorized by Congress, might be utilized to the best advantage, sixty-four recruiting districts, each with a central recruiting station under the direction of an officer, were created and auxiliary stations were organized throughout the district. In addition to the main and auxiliary stations were temporary stations which were moved from place to place. During the fiscal year 1917 a total of 401 central recruiting stations was established, while during the following year the number was increased to 548.

Two main recruiting stations were located in Illinois, one at Chicago and another at Peoria. Four commissioned officers were detailed to the Chicago district where in the year ending June 30, 1917, applicants numbering 26,561 had been received, of whom 15,968 were accepted and 10,593 were rejected. Of those accepted at the recruiting stations 1,650 were subsequently rejected at depots and depot posts. In the Peoria district for this same period 3,202 applicants were received, of whom 2,244 were accepted and 958 rejected. Of those accepted; 239 were later rejected at depot posts. These figures however do not represent the total for Illinois during that period, since Illinois men enlisted at recruiting stations outside as well as in the state, and many out-of-state men joined the army by way of recruiting stations in Illinois. The number of Illinois men who entered the military service by enlisting in the army cannot be accurately determined until the service records of all men claiming Illinois as their place of residence have been checked and classified.

Once the selective service system was in operation, it was found that the recruiting of volunteers was placing many difficulties in the way of the orderly selection of registrants. Many registrants enlisted and entered the service of the United States through the Regular Army without notifying their local boards, thereby becoming "delinquents" in the local board records. Moreover the volunteer system paid no consideration to the fact that the recruit might be of more value to the country in an economic pursuit than in the military service. To remedy these and other defects, enlistment in the army

by registrants was prohibited after December 15, 1917, although the recruiting of men above 30 and under 21 years of age was continued.

On August 8, 1918, in anticipation of the third registration which was to include men 18 to 45 years of age, orders were given to discontinue recruiting of men who had not reached their forty-sixth birthdays. The field for recruiting was now so restricted that the continued operations of the recruiting stations were unnecessary; consequently on August 27, 1918 recruiting officers were ordered to prepare to terminate business, and on September 3, 1918 they were ordered to close the stations at as early a date as possible. Volunteer enlistments were thus discontinued until early in 1919; however, voluntary or special induction was continued until the cancellation of all draft calls on November 11, 1918 and the recruit depots were kept open to receive and distribute contingents of registrants inducted into the service under general calls.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE IN ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

The raising by draft of military forces to serve in the war against Germany was authorized by "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," commonly known as the Selective Service Act, which was approved May 18, 1917. All men 21 to 30 years of age, both inclusive, were to be required to register, and all, except those whose claims for exemption were granted, were subject to military service. The details of erecting the machinery to carry out the provisions of the law were largely left to the President, who on the same day that he approved the act issued a proclamation in which he designated June 5, 1917 as registration day.

In anticipation of the passage of the Selective Service Act the War Department had already drawn up a preliminary plan for the execution of its provisions. Registration throughout the country was to be conducted under the immediate supervision of registration boards, and as the most convenient number to be under the jurisdiction of one board was considered to be 3,000, which was the average number of men 21-30 years old residing in one county, the county was tentatively adopted as the registration unit. A letter of April 23,

<sup>1</sup>See also Appendix, Tables numbers 3 and 5.

1917 sent to all governors, requesting the coöperation of state, county and municipal officers, brought a full and cordial response, whereupon blanks and other registration supplies were sent to all sheriffs and mayors for distribution among registration headquarters.

Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder was named Provost Marshal General on May 22, 1917, and during the eighteen days intervening between the passage of the law and June 5, designated as registration day, registration machinery was rapidly erected. This consisted of (1) the central bureau in Washington, (2) state and territorial systems under control of the Governor, (3) county and city boards of control, (4) for registration purposes, a registrar for each 800 population in each voting precinct. Four thousand registration boards, with a membership of more than 12,000 and a personnel of registrars and assistants to the number of 125,000, were organized. In Illinois the registration board comprised the sheriff as executive officer, the county clerk as custodian of records, and the county physician, or in the absence of such a person, some designated physician. On June 5, 1917 in Illinois 653,587 men, ages 21-30, registered, out of a total of approximately 9,780,535 for the United States.

With registration completed, it remained to organize the machinery for selecting from the registrants the men who were available for service, and for determining the order in which those available should be called. "The administration of the selective service system under the Provost Marshal General was organized on the principle of 'supervised decentralization.' The terms of the act of May 18, 1917 lent themselves readily to this mode of linking the district and local boards (explicitly created by the act) through the State executives, with a small Federal directive agency . . ." The entire administrative system, with changes and additions made up to the time of the armistice, consisted of the following: (1) the Provost Marshal General's Office; (2) the state governors and draft executives; (3) the district boards; (4) the industrial advisers; (5) the local boards; (6) the government appeal agents; (7) the medical advisory boards; (8) the legal advisory boards; (9) the boards of instruction; (10) civic organizations contributing volunteer assistance.



The personnel of the various boards was of course of the utmost importance. The law stated that appointments were to be made by the President, but actually the governors made nominations which were virtually appointments. On May 26, 1917 Governor Lowden was requested to nominate the members of the Illinois boards, and on June 19, 1917, after considering the suggestions of members of the legislature and other persons, he mailed his recommendations to the Provost Marshal General. On June 27 confirmation of the appointments was received, and early in July the draft organization in Illinois—then consisting of the state headquarters, eight district boards, and 227 local boards and appeal agents—was in operation. Throughout the United States there were 155 district boards and 4,648 local boards.

Each governor was urged to delegate to the adjutant general so far as possible his duties as head of the selective service system of the state. In Illinois the pressure of work soon made it necessary to assign to the Governor an officer of the United States Army to act as executive officer in charge of selective service, and Maj. June C. Smith (December 4, 1917—July 8, 1918), and Maj. Edgar B. Tolman (July 12, 1918—May 8, 1919) served successively in this capacity.

The function of the state headquarters was in general to maintain the selective service system throughout the state. Specifically its duties were as follows: to select and maintain the personnel of the organization within the state; to conduct correspondence with government officials, local boards and others; to purchase and distribute supplies, supervise financial operations, and prepare and distribute bulletins for the use of the boards; to interpret the regulations for the boards; to apportion quotas, allot calls, etc.; to assign serial numbers to late registrants; to handle cases of delinquency, desertion, etc.; and to prepare reports. To direct matters relating to physical examinations a medical aide was also assigned to each state division—in Illinois, Maj. John M. Dodson. Limited service men and civilian employees were employed as clerks at the Illinois state headquarters which had in all a personnel numbering thirty-eight.

Local boards were composed of three members each, one of whom was a physician, and were organized throughout the state

according to the following rules: "Each city of over 45,000 must be divided into subdivisions containing approximately 30,000 of the population. Each county whose population, exclusive of cities of over 30,000 population, exceeds 45,000 must be divided into subdivisions each containing approximately 30,000 of the population of such county . . . For each county, for each city of over 30,000 and for each subdivision in either cities or counties of over 45,000 a board shall be nominated by the governor . . ." Of the 102 counties in Illinois, 16 had two or more boards, and ten cities had one or more. In Cook County there were 95 boards, 86 of which were in Chicago. The personnel of the 227 local board organizations in Illinois was as follows: 683 members, 460 civilian clerks, 203 enlisted clerks, and 1,100 examining physicians in addition to medical members of the boards.

The duties of the local board included directing registrations later than the first, determining serial and order numbers of registrants, classifying registrants (under the revised regulations effective December 15, 1917), determining whether or not a registrant was physically fit for service, inducting registrants when they were called, and entraining them for camp. The local boards had original jurisdiction in all claims for exemption or discharge except those based on engagement in industry or agriculture, which were reserved for the district board. Appeal from a decision of a local board to the district board was permitted, and in such cases the action of the district board was final.

To act as the government's representative on each local board and to take appeals from the board's decisions, the Governor was authorized by the regulations of June 30, 1917 to appoint some one person, usually the county or city attorney. This person was required to keep thoroughly in touch with the work of the board and on his own initiative or on information received to appeal a case when in his opinion the interest of the government or fairness to the registrant demanded it. He was frequently called in by the district board to furnish information on a case appealed from a local board. By the revised regulations of December 15, 1917, the Governor was definitely authorized to appoint one or more such persons to be known as government appeal agents, for each local board, the duties of the

office thereafter being somewhat enlarged. Illinois local boards had a total of 228 appeal agents.

District boards were composed of five members as follows: (1) one person in touch with the agricultural situation in the district; (2) one person in touch with the industrial situation; (3) one person in touch with labor; (4) a physician; (5) a lawyer. A board was to be appointed for each federal judicial district in the state, but where the number of cases to be considered was large, additional boards were to be created. Accordingly Illinois, with three federal judicial districts, had eight boards as follows: four in the Northern District—three with headquarters at Chicago, one in Freeport; two in the Southern District—one in Peoria, one in Springfield; two in the Eastern District—one in Mt. Vernon and one in Champaign.

In addition to having appellate jurisdiction on cases originating in the local boards, the district boards had original jurisdiction on claims for exemption or deferment based on grounds of "industrial, including agricultural" occupation. An appeal to the President from the decision of the board in occupational cases was allowed. Up to August 31, 1918 the district boards considered claims for deferment on grounds of occupation only when the registrants were engaged in industry or agriculture, the boards themselves deciding whether or not certain industries within their districts were necessary to the military program of the United States. The act approved August 31, 1918, however, widened the group to include other occupations judged "necessary" by the district boards. It therefore became essential to furnish each district board with additional assistance in the work of securing data regarding the industrial and other occupational needs of the district. A group of three persons, known as industrial advisers, was accordingly appointed for each district board early in September—one member being nominated by the Department of Agriculture, one by the Department of Labor, and one by the district board—whose duty it was to confer with managers and heads of various industries, etc., instruct them as to their rights in filing claims for deferment of employees and to give the district board any information that would be of use. The industrial advisers might even initiate a claim for deferment on any ground in the jurisdiction of the district board, although no claim had been filed by the registrant or

his employer. How effective these organizations might have been was never thoroughly tested, as the armistice came before their work had continued long.

For the work of establishing the physical fitness of registrants who were inducted into the service, each local board had a medical member and additional examining physicians, each district board had a physician member to advise on medical matters, and a medical aide at state headquarters supervised all such activities of the state organization. In November, 1917, provision was made for the organization of Medical Advisory Boards, each consisting of three or more specialists serving without compensation, whose duty it was to reexamine those registrants whose cases had been appealed to them by a registrant, government appeal agent, or local board. In Illinois 34 such boards comprising 614 members were organized in places chosen because of ease of communication and hospital facilities.

Legal advisory boards were organized in November, 1917, with the active coöperation of the American Bar Association. Their chief duties were to advise each registrant in the filling out of his questionnaire, and to give such legal advice as the registrant required concerning the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Act, war risk insurance, etc. Each board was composed of three lawyers as permanent members, and as many associates as were needed to conduct the work, all serving without compensation. A legal advisory board for each local board was organized in Illinois, 227 in all, with a permanent membership of 681 and an associate membership of 2,160.

The organization of boards of instruction in connection with each local board was recommended on July 4, 1918, their function to be the instructing of selected men so as to put them into camp willing, loyal and intelligent. The coöperation of various welfare organizations was secured, and during the pre-induction period registrants were instructed in the provisions made for them by the government and were given lectures on issues of the war, etc. In many communities preliminary military drill was also given. In Illinois 148 boards of instruction were organized with a membership of 969.

The selective service organization as above described was that in operation late in 1918. When the system went into operation in June, 1917 the organization's principal component parts were (1)



the office of the Provost Marshal General, (2) state divisions, (3) district boards, (4) local boards and government appeal agents (not yet so designated). With registration over, its next task was the establishment of the order in which ten million registrants were to be called in order that their availability for service might be determined. This involved on the part of each local board the assignment of serial numbers, beginning with one and continuing as high as necessary, to all registration cards in its possession—this being done with no regard for alphabetical arrangement, since the object was to have the cards thoroughly shuffled. The order of liability was then determined by a national drawing which took place in Washington on July 20, 1917 when numbers from 1 to 10,500 (the highest assigned by any local board) were enclosed in capsules and drawn from a large jar one by one. A master list showing the order in which the numbers had been drawn was furnished local board members and was thereafter used in governing the order in which registrants were called for service.

It was determined that the first levy under the selective service system should be for 687,000 men. The law provided that these should be apportioned among the states in proportion to their population, due credit to be given for those persons (1) who on April 1, 1917 were members of the National Guard, (2) who since April 1, 1917 had enlisted in the National Guard, or (3) who since the same date had enlisted in the Regular Army. To the first quota of 687,000, therefore, was added 465,985, representing the total for the three groups, making a grand total of 1,152,985 to be apportioned among the states. The governor of each state was responsible for the apportioning of the state quota among the counties and cities. Danville was one of the territorial divisions of the United States, the only one in Illinois, the credits of which exceeded their quotas, and therefore that city was not obliged to induct any registrants for the first quota. With a gross quota of 79,094, and enlistment credits of 27,304, Illinois had a net quota of 51,653 to be filled for the first draft.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>The net quota for each state would have been equal to the difference between the gross quota and enlistment credits except for the fact that in the Territory of Hawaii the enlistments exceeded the gross quota and the excess credits were distributed among the states in proportion to their population. *Report of the Provost Marshal General on the First Draft under the Selective Service Act, 1917*, p. 19.



To fill Illinois' first quota, 229,345 registrants were called for examination, and of these 24,634 or 10.74 per cent failed to appear. Of the remainder, 187,535 were examined physically, and 139,091, or 74.17 per cent of those examined, qualified. A total of 115,292, or 50.27 per cent of those called, filed claims for exemption, and of these 97,966 were granted. A portion of the claims were granted on the following grounds: married men exempted for dependency, 59,409; engagement in industry, 899; engagement in agriculture, 2,025.

Early in the operation of the selective service system the inequalities and wastefulness of the methods then in use were perceived. The population basis for quotas was unfair to the communities having large alien populations, for although aliens contributed to increasing the quota on a population basis, they were not liable to service. Revised selective service regulations, which went into effect on December 15, 1917, set about remedying this and other defects. On December 15, all discharges or exemptions previously granted were cancelled, and each registrant was required to fill out a questionnaire setting forth his qualifications and circumstances. On the basis of this information registrants were divided into five classes in the order of their availability for military service, those in Class I being immediately available. In the meantime the first quota of registrants was exhausted and further levies were made on the population basis, credits being allotted for enlistments from July 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918. Illinois is credited with 34,540 enlistments for the period. After several months' work on the part of the local boards, the task of classification was completed, and on June 1, 1918, upon authorization of a Joint Resolution of Congress approved May 16, 1918, the number of Class I registrants became the quota basis.

In the meantime, while classification and mobilization under the Selective Service Act were proceeding, the army, navy and marine corps were recruiting under the old system of voluntary enlistment. The volunteer plan was thus playing havoc with the orderly process of selection by causing the number of men in Class I to fluctuate and by dipping into deferred classes, thus accepting men needed in economic pursuits. To remedy this situation enlistment by registrants in the army was prohibited after December 15, 1917 and in the navy and

marine corps after August 8, 1918. The act of August 31, 1918 relegated the navy and marine corps to the selective draft on and after October 1, 1918 in securing man power for the remainder of the war. This action tended to stabilize Class I, and the state quota basis was then regarded as 100 per cent of Class I, instead of 80 per cent and 89 per cent as it had been in June and July, 1918.

A second registration, for all men who had reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, was authorized by a Joint Resolution of Congress of May 20, 1918, and was held on June 5, 1918. The registration was carried out under the supervision of the local boards, and a total registration of 735,834 was recorded. On August 24 a supplementary registration followed, affecting those who had reached their twenty-first birthdays since June 5, 1918. At this time 159,161 persons registered, making with interim registrations a total of 899,279 for the second registration. The total second registration for Illinois was 54,375.

The increment derived from the second registration, however, was not sufficient to meet the increased monthly program for delivery overseas following upon the spring drive of 1918 or to supply the deficiency in Class I made by navy and marine corps enlistments. In order that the deferred classes II-IV need not be drawn upon, the age groups had to be enlarged, and Congress accordingly passed an act, approved August 31, 1918, applying the provisions of the Selective Service Act to male residents 18-45 years old. An extensive publicity campaign for the purpose of securing the registration of the maximum man power was waged prior to September 12, 1918, the day set by the President's proclamation for the third registration. The campaign was a great success, a total of 13,228,762 men registering throughout the United States, exceeding by about 600,000 the estimated male population 18-45 years old. Illinois' total third registration was 866,915.

In many ways the classification system was better adapted to the needs of the emergency than the method formerly used. Whereas at first a registrant was either accepted for service or discharged, now he was placed in Class I to IV according to his availability. The classification system now enabled the government to raise an army of any size needed, and it required different areas to contribute men

in proportion to their ability to do so. Another important change effected by the revised regulations was that of placing the physical examination of a registrant after instead of before action had been taken upon his claim for discharge or deferred classification.

Under the classification system, registrants immediately available for military service were placed in Class I; those having dependents or judged to be engaged in "necessary" occupations, according to the degree of dependency or the importance of their positions, were placed in Classes II to IV. Placement in Class V was practically equivalent to discharge from the obligations of the Selective Service Act—in it were placed certain federal and state officials, ministers, theological and medical students, registrants who had already entered the military and naval service, alien enemies, resident aliens claiming exemption, persons physically, mentally and morally unfit for service, licensed pilots engaged in their vocation, and certain declarant or non-declarant aliens.

When the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, and all calls for the service were cancelled, the work of classifying the third registration was already two months under way. Ages 19-36 had been practically all classified, and boards were ordered to complete this group and also to classify the 18-year-old registrants. Final figures on classification for the United States therefore do not cover 6,319,728 registrants or 26.43 per cent of the total, practically all of these being of the ages 37-45. In Illinois 391,208 registrants or 24.84 per cent of the total, were not classified.

Registrants of all ages in Illinois were classified as follows:

Total registration .....	1,574,877
Class I .....	397,171
Classes II-IV .....	534,465
Class V .....	252,033
Not Classified .....	391,208

The legal status of alien residents in the United States during the war was defined by the Selective Service Act, which stated that the draft was to be based on the liability to military service of all male citizens or male persons not alien enemies who had declared their intention of becoming citizens. The total alien registration in the United States (June 5, 1917–September 12, 1918) was 3,877,083

(16.22 per cent of the total registration) of which 32.76 per cent were declarants, 67.24 per cent non-declarants. Of the total alien registration 26.09 per cent were enemy and allied-with-enemy aliens, 57.49 per cent, cobelligerants, and 16.42 per cent, neutrals. Local boards were held strictly responsible that no enemy alien, whether a declarant or non-declarant, was placed in any other class than Class V. In Illinois 67,167 of the registrants classified were alien enemies and were placed in Class V-E.

The principle originally adopted regarding non-enemy aliens and upheld by the courts was that exemption was the exception, and that aliens claiming exemption must prove that they were entitled to it; however, the acceptance of many non-declarants gave rise to protests from diplomatic representatives. Accordingly, the revised regulations of November 8, 1917 provided that no non-declarant was to be inducted unless he had expressly waived his right to exemption. Out of a total classification of 927,252 such non-declarant aliens in the United States, 68,357 made claims in Illinois and were placed in Class V-F.

The induction of declarants led to negotiations with foreign governments which had treaties with the United States providing for exemption of their citizens or subjects from military service. A number of such treaty countries, mainly neutral countries, claimed that these treaties were being violated by the induction of declarants. On April 11, 1918, accordingly, the President directed that declarants and non-declarants from treaty countries should be promptly discharged from camp on the request of the Secretary of State, or when the War Department was convinced that a full and fair hearing had not been given by the local board. In the United States 1,842 such discharges were recorded, of which 60 were Illinois registrants.

These provisions affected mainly neutral aliens. To clear up the situation regarding cobelligerent aliens, conventions were made by the United States with Great Britain, France, Greece and Italy, authorizing reciprocal drafting of citizens or subjects of each country residing within the other. This served also to clear up the difficulty between local boards and the cobelligerent recruiting missions authorized by the act of May 10, 1917.



For the relief of declarants (mainly neutral), an act approved July 9, 1918 provided for their discharge from obligations to military service upon the withdrawal of their intention to become citizens, such withdrawal forever barring them from becoming citizens of the United States. In Illinois 91 registrants took advantage of this provision, out of a total of 2,035 for the United States. On the other hand, an amendment to the naturalization law, approved May 9, 1918, making it possible for a declarant or non-declarant alien in the military service to change his status to that of a full citizen, led the way to wholesale naturalizations in camp.

Under the first regulations, when a registrant's claim for exemption based on dependency was either accepted or rejected, the action of local boards on these claims varied considerably, the ratio of married persons accepted to married persons called in several states ranging from 6 per cent to 38 per cent. While the principal of dependency as distinguished from marriage alone was a fundamental characteristic of the law and regulations, the system lacked flexibility which was later supplied by the classification system. Married registrants and single registrants with dependents were then placed in Classes II to IV according to the degree that their support was necessary to dependents.

The rush of men within the draft ages to marry shortly after the passage of the Selective Service Act caused instructions to be issued to boards to scrutinize carefully all marriages since May 18, 1917, to see if the purpose was draft evasion. In the spring of 1918 when it became evident that Class I would be smaller than anticipated, measures were taken to draft men married since the passage of the Selective Service Act. An amendment to the regulations was effected June 13, 1918, making dependency arising from marriages since June 15, 1917 (for registrants of the class of June 5, 1917), except when there was a child of the marriage born or unborn on June 9, 1918, from marriages entered into since May 18, 1917, but prior to January 15, 1918, except when there was a child of the marriage born or unborn on June 9, 1918, and from all marriages since January 15, 1918 (for registrants of the classes of June 5 and August 24, 1918), no cause for deferment.



District boards, in considering claims for deferment based on engagement in certain occupations, classified occupations in the following groups:

(1) Those enterprises, such as munitions manufacturing and shipbuilding, which had a direct and immediate relation to the military problem.

(2) Those enterprises contributing to the general good, without which the normal life of the nation would be seriously affected.

(3) Harmful and non-productive employments.

The district board was charged with the responsibility of balancing the military against the economic needs of the nation, and at the same time with preserving the economic framework of the community, without which the return to peace status would be unduly hard. Accordingly the government never designated any occupations other than shipbuilding as necessary to its program, leaving the decision as to other occupations to the district boards which were informed as to the needs of the region under their jurisdiction. The necessity for securing men to carry out the enormous shipbuilding program led to a special deferment of call into military service in the case of men engaged in building and manning ships under the supervision of the Navy Department, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the U. S. Shipping Board recruiting service. A request for the exemption of a person so engaged had to be made by an official under whom he was working, and the official had also to make a monthly report stating that the registrant was still so engaged, else he became liable to military service. On July 23, 1918 the practice of placing Class I men on the list was stopped. During the operation of the order, Class I registrants in Illinois totalling 1,814 were on the Emergency Fleet classification list.

Agricultural and industrial deferred classifications were granted as follows:

Class II Registrant found by district board to be necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise or necessary skilled industrial laborer in a necessary industrial enterprise.

Class III Necessary assistant, associate or hired manager of necessary agricultural or industrial enterprise.

Class IV Sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural or industrial enterprise.

In spite of careful classification, some registrants were sent into the service who were badly needed in industry or on farms, and to relieve this situation Congress passed an act, approved March 16, 1918, providing furloughs to enlisted men under certain conditions and for limited periods. Agricultural furloughs went into effect immediately, and late in 1918 the Industrial Furlough Section of the Adjutant General's Office was established for the purpose of returning indispensable employees to plants, factories and concerns which were operating under government contract. The Adjutant General reported that 73,000 industrial furloughs were granted up to November 11, 1918. The practice was discontinued on November 19.

The "Work or Fight" order was promulgated on May 17, 1918, to divert registrants in deferred classes from idleness or non-productive occupations to engagement in "necessary" industries. The order provided that any registrant in Classes II, III, or IV, found to be an idler or engaged in a non-productive occupation without a reasonable excuse, should suffer withdrawal of deferred classification and become immediately subject to military service. Persons engaged in non-productive occupations were declared to be: (1) those serving food and drink in public places; (2) attendants at doors, elevators, etc.; (3) attendants at theatres and other amusement places; (4) sales clerks, etc. In spite of the announcement of what constituted a non-productive occupation, confusion resulted, and some registrants gave up their positions unnecessarily, with a resulting hardship to themselves and to their dependents. The work or fight order had been sparingly applied when the armistice came, but it did serve to clear up the idle class and a certain group of non-productive occupations and to increase somewhat the labor supply for essential industries. In Illinois 8,849 cases of alleged idlers in deferred classes were investigated; 393 cases were acted on by local boards and referred to the district boards for review and deferred classification was withdrawn in 108 cases.

In addition to the occupational deferments to Class V (see above) persons engaged in sundry specified vocations, such as county and municipal officials whose offices could not be filled by appoint-

ment,<sup>3</sup> certain customs house employees, United States mail employees, and workmen in United States armories and naval yards, arsenals, etc., were deferred to Classes III and IV.

With the classification of a group of registrants determined, only Class I men were called for examination, an arrangement which resulted in a great economy in the time of the medical examiners. Four classifications were made of those examined: (a) registrants who were physically qualified, and acceptable for military service; (b) registrants who would be acceptable if some defect were remedied; (c) registrants with certain defects who might be qualified for limited service; (d) registrants unconditionally rejected for military service. Of the total classification for the United States 5.27 per cent were physically disqualified, the percentage in Illinois being 5.15.

One class of registrants was entitled to special treatment after induction into the service—namely, religious objectors. The Selective Service Act provided that members of well-known religious sects whose creeds forbade participation in war should be required to serve only in a capacity declared by the President to be noncombatant, local boards being left to determine whether or not the registrant belonged to such a sect. According to the regulations issued by the President on March 20, 1918, noncombatant service included service in the Medical Corps, Quartermaster Corps, and the Engineer Corps, in the United States and some areas overseas. A large proportion of registrants who were members of certain sects took advantage of this provision, but in Illinois there were comparatively few persons—Zionists, Dunkards, Mennonites, Russellites and others—who claimed to be religious objectors.

The so-called conscientious objector was not accorded special consideration either in the law or the selective service regulations, but after the men had been inducted and received into camp, the distinction between conscientious and religious objectors was not carefully observed. Those refusing noncombatant service were by order of the Secretary of War, June 1, 1918, subject to court martial if

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<sup>3</sup>The Attorney General of Illinois ruled July 31, 1918 that in Illinois the office of city attorney could be filled by appointment; and on August 16, 1918 that a justice of the peace is a municipal and judicial officer, whose place may be filled by appointment only when the unexpired term is less than a year.

their attitude in camp was defiant, if their sincerity was questioned, or if they were active in circulating propaganda. Others were sent to Fort Leavenworth subject to further instructions, and in some cases were given industrial furloughs. A board of inquiry appointed by the Secretary of War toured the camps June-October, 1918, examined 1,697 men, and reported as follows: found sincere, wholly or in part, 1,461; insincere, 103; remanded to further inquiry, 88; remanded for examination as mentally deficient, 7; otherwise disposed of, 38. Of those tried by courts martial, 371 were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from three months to fifty years.

Calls for men were made and allotted to the states by the Office of the Provost Marshal General, and by the various state headquarters were apportioned to the local boards. The local board then sent out orders to registrants affected by the call, ordering them to report at a certain time for induction into the service. At the appointed time the local board checked over the contingent, issued meal and transportation requests, selected a competent leader for the party and superintended the entrainment. An entrainment was usually made the occasion for a community patriotic demonstration, when the selected men marched to the train with the local board at the head of the procession, with city officials, veterans of other wars, and other people participating. Selected men from Illinois were for the most part sent to Camp Grant at Rockford, Camp Dodge at Des Moines, and Camp Taylor at Louisville.

A registrant who failed to report for induction automatically became a deserter, either wilful or non-wilful. Other draft evaders were the "slacker," or a person of draft age who failed to register, and the "delinquent," the registrant who failed to file a questionnaire or to appear for physical examination. In bringing these persons to justice the local boards had the coöperation of the Department of Justice, American Protective League, county sheriffs and local police officers.

"Slacker raids" were held in many communities, chiefly the larger cities. In an effort to apprehend those who had failed to register, American Protective League operatives, police officials and others "raided" downtown districts and places where large crowds gathered, such as ball parks, etc., demanding to see the registration



card of every man who appeared to be of draft age. During the period of these raids, local board members stayed on duty long hours to identify registrants who had left their cards at home.

Deserters and delinquents were classed as "non-wilful" when they were apprehended and it was proved that ignorance, misunderstanding, illness or a similar reason had caused them to disregard the board's orders. After the armistice the local boards were ordered to separate the records of deserters and delinquents from the files, and to examine each case once more in the effort to clear the record. At that time Illinois delinquents and deserters were found to total 40,730, but by November 30, 1920, after the cases had been reexamined by the local boards and again by state headquarters and followed up by the office of the Adjutant General of Illinois, the number had been reduced to 16,193 deserters, 1,781 entrainment deserters, and 7,795 wilful delinquents. The office of the Adjutant General is continuing the work of checking these records. Many of the registrants whose cases were cleared had enlisted in the navy or marine corps without notifying their boards, and some had entered foreign armies.

On November 11, 1918 all calls for induction were cancelled. The local boards were ordered to complete the classification of the third registration except for the group 37-45 years, to segregate and recheck the records of deserters and delinquents and send them to state headquarters, and then to prepare to turn over to the Adjutant General of the Army all other records pertaining to their work. By March 31, 1919 all of this had been accomplished, all records were on the way to Washington, and the board members were relieved of their duties. On May 21, 1919 the last of the state headquarters was closed, and on July 15 Major General E. H. Crowder was formally relieved from his duties as Provost Marshal General.

The net cost of the selective service system was \$30,658,094.86, a per capita cost of \$1.26 per man registered, \$1.74 per man classified, \$10.38 per man inducted, and \$11.34 per man accepted at camp. Illinois' cost was slightly below the average. With a net cost of \$1,910,899.60, its cost per man registered was \$1.21; per man classified, \$1.61; per man inducted, \$9.88, and per man accepted at camp, \$10.59. This low cost was possible because many of the local board members gave their services gratuitously, and volunteer clerical as-



sistants were available in many communities. Remuneration was provided, however, in cases where the sacrifice would have been too severe. Several changes were made in the basis for compensation, but after September 1, 1918 it was \$1 per hour, with a daily maximum of \$10 per member, and a monthly maximum for each board of from \$150 to \$600, depending on the size of the board, to be divided among the members. In addition a monthly appropriation based on the number of registrants under a board's jurisdiction was granted each board for clerical services and other expenditures. In Illinois fifteen boards served entirely without compensation, while several others received a negligible amount. The employees of four Illinois boards had no compensation for their services.

A total of 23,908,576 men registered in the United States June 5, 1917–September 12, 1918, and of these 1,574,877 registered in Illinois, distribution among the three classes being as follows:

	Illinois	United States (exclusive of territories)
Registration June 5, 1917.....	653,587	9,780,535
Registration June 5 and August 24, 1918	54,375	899,279
Registration September 12, 1918.....	866,915	13,228,762
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Total.....	1,574,877	23,908,576

The total number of registrants throughout the country who were inducted into the service up to November 11, 1918 was 2,952,927, and of these Illinois furnished 193,338 as follows:

Army .....	192,560
Navy .....	121
Marine Corps.....	657
	<hr/>
Total.....	193,338

#### UNITED STATES GUARDS

Immediately after the declaration of war many demands were made for troops for plant protection and similar purposes which were met by inducting national guard units into the federal service and assigning them to guard duty. These organizations, however, were

needed for active service, and on July 10, 1917 the War Department notified the governor of each state that after August 1 United States troops would be ordered from all public and private utilities except those considered by department commanders to be "major utilities of primary importance in connection with the national defense—such as important tunnels, bridges, locks, arsenals, depots, munitions plants, and great and vulnerable water supply systems. . ." The states were urged to form home defense organizations for local protection, and Illinois, in providing for the Illinois Reserve Militia and the State Council of Defense Volunteer Training Corps, complied. Many states however were slow in taking action, and when the government continued to receive requests for military guard for all classes of industry, the need of some federal forces for home protection was apparent.

It was to fill this need that the organization of the United States Guards was ordered by the War Department on December 22, 1917, authorization being derived from the Army Emergency Increase Act of May 18, 1917, and the work of recruiting and organizing battalions was placed in the hands of the department commanders. Further organization of the force was suspended on January 5, 1918, but on April 15, 1918 it was resumed. The enlisted personnel was secured by voluntary enlistment of men not within the draft age or drafted men who were rejected for overseas service because of physical defects. Men who had had previous military training, who were not within the draft age or who had been found disqualified for overseas service, might be commissioned on recommendation by the Chief of the Militia Bureau based on examinations held in the various departments.

The duties of the United States Guards were to carry out the provisions of the President's proclamation pertaining to alien enemies and to preserve and protect the "major utilities essential to the conduct of the war in Europe." Plans were made for the training of the battalions at a central point in each department, a system of rotating active and reserve battalions being devised so each member might receive instruction. Fort Sheridan was the rendezvous in the Central Department to which had been assigned battalions Nos. 5, 18, 26, 29, 36, and 46, requiring 186 officers and 3,600 enlisted men; on

November 11, 1918 however there were only 180 officers and 2,851 enlisted men on duty. Altogether 48 battalions were organized throughout the country, 1,216 officers and 25,068 enlisted men being on duty at the time of the armistice. Further organization was then discontinued and demobilization was shortly begun.

Illinois is credited with having 120 officers and men in the United States Guards.

#### STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS

The Students' Army Training Corps was organized under the supervision of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, which had itself been created on February 10, 1918. The original functions of the Committee on Education and Special Training had been to study the needs of the various branches of the service for skilled men and technicians, and, with the coöperation of the educational institutions of the country, to fill these requirements by providing special training for men entering the service through voluntary induction. In accordance with a plan formulated soon after the committee's organization, vocational training detachments were established at technical institutions with the proper facilities, to which any registrant with a grammar school education who had been voluntarily inducted on special call was eligible. Army officers were detailed to each school to give military training and maintain discipline while the Federal Board for Vocational Education coöperated in directing the technical instruction. The first men were sent to the institutions for training early in April. The courses, in which qualified instructors and expert technicians served as teachers, lasted as a rule for eight weeks, after which the men were rated as experts, journeymen, or apprentices. A man who had shown unusual promise might then be transferred to an officers' training school; others were detailed to branches of the service where they were needed. In June, 1918, as the result of a successful experiment in Wentworth Institute in Boston, a course on the issues of the war was made compulsory.

The organization of a Students' Army Training Corps was proposed by the Committee on Education and Special Training to meet the shortage of men in the higher technical professions and of candidates for officers' training camps which the War Department per-

ceived was forthcoming. The original plan was worked out in detail, but when it became evident that the man-power bill then under consideration would apply the provisions of the Selective Service Act to all men 18-45 years of age, it had to be extensively revised. According to the second plan of organization, S. A. T. C. units were to be established at various educational institutions of collegiate rank throughout the country, to which men who were eighteen years or over and were eligible for college entrance were to be admitted by voluntary induction. Under the joint direction of a military commanding officer and the college faculty both military and academic work was to be given. The period in college was to try out the men to determine their qualifications as officer material, after which they were to be sent to officers' training camps or cantonments. Vocational training detachments now became the vocational sections of the Students' Army Training Corps, while the new field of work was directed by the Collegiate Section.

In anticipation of the establishment of units at the various institutions in the fall of 1918 summer camps were held at Pittsburgh, Fort Sheridan and the Presidio, to which all institutions of collegiate grade having more than 100 male students were invited to send delegates from the student body and faculty. These camps, which opened July 18 and continued sixty days, had as their object the training of men who might return to their institutions and act as assistant instructors of the new S. A. T. C. units.

Units of the Students' Army Training Corps were formally organized in 525 institutions on October 1, 1918, when 200,000 students were inducted and enrolled as members. The men, who had the rank of privates in the U. S. Army, were furnished subsistence, lodging, uniform, and the usual thirty dollars a month. The period of training in the colleges and other institutions was to be a minimum of three and a maximum of nine months, and in this time it was hoped that officers in command of the units would be able by careful observation to estimate the ability of each man. Normally those of no particular qualifications were to be sent to a cantonment after the minimum training period and their places filled by individual induction or new contingents from depot brigades.

The first schedule, which called for eleven hours of military training and forty-two hours of academic work per week, proved excessive and before the armistice it was reduced to nine hours per week of military drill and thirty-six hours of class work. A special curriculum devised to meet the emergency at Northwestern University is typical. The war aims course, a combination of English and history which sought to give the students some knowledge of the causes and issues of the war, was compulsory for each freshman, besides mathematics, science and a modern language; military law and practice, hygiene and sanitation, surveying and map making were required of all who had not had similar training. The remainder of the course was made up of electives from English, French, German, Italian, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, geology, astronomy, economics, history and similar subjects. Usually the classes were large and overcrowded. Although the college faculties had been thinned by the call to arms, those who remained willingly gave their time to the extra subjects, and it frequently happened that specialists in philosophy, literature or the classics were called upon to give courses in French, freshman mathematics, or elementary science. In the majority of institutions the daily program included two hours of supervised study, during which the instructor gave such individual help as the men seemed to require. Class leaders, responsible to the officers, marched the students to and from classes, kept records of attendance, and maintained discipline.

Some thirty institutions in Illinois maintained units of the Students' Army Training Corps, the largest being at the University of Illinois where the enrollment was approximately 3,000. Sixty-four houses were converted into barracks while the armory was made to serve as a combined barracks and mess hall by the construction of a temporary second floor within. The S. A. T. C. unit of the university's College of Medicine, comprising 370 men, was trained at Chicago. The university had been actively coöperating with the War Department ever since May 21, 1917 when a School of Military Aeronautics was established at Champaign-Urbana to give ground school training to men entering the air service. The school was conducted until December 2, 1918 and during the period of its existence 3,625 men were enrolled, of whom 2,691 were graduated from the



course. Northwestern University enrolled in its S. A. T. C. unit 1,839 men, who were distributed among the College of Liberal Arts, Vocational School, College of Engineering and Medical School. Fraternity houses and temporary wooden barracks were used to shelter the men. At the University of Chicago, where a unit of approximately 1,500 men was organized, the university grandstand and certain residences in the vicinity were used as barracks, while Hutchinson Commons and Lexington Hall were converted into mess halls.

Armour Institute of Technology, beginning July 1, 1918, gave training to three detachments of auto mechanics which after October 1, 1918 comprised the Vocational Section of the S. A. T. C. unit. The Collegiate Section numbered 309 men, the auto mechanics detachments, 241. Armour Institute also gave a marine engineering course in coöperation with the U. S. Shipping Board, in which about 875 students were enrolled from July, 1917 to May, 1920. Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria began to give technical training to detachments of voluntarily inducted men in April, 1918. In the period of its existence 1,750 men received such training at "Camp Bradley" and 180 men received collegiate training in the S. A. T. C. unit organized in October, 1918. Lewis Institute at Chicago also gave technical training to national army detachments beginning in April, 1918 and organized an S. A. T. C. unit in October. Altogether 805 men were enrolled for work given by this institution. Loyola University, Chicago, had a unit of 336 men of whom 166 were enrolled in the Department of Medicine.

The Illinois institutions at which Students' Army Training Corps units were established were as follows:

Collegiate sections: Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago; Augustana College, Rock Island; Carthage College, Carthage (125 men); Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria; Chicago College of Dental Surgery; Chicago Veterinary College; Crane Junior College, Chicago; De Paul University, Chicago (enrollment approximately 286); Eureka College, Eureka; Hahneman Medical School, Chicago; Hedding College, Abingdon; Illinois College, Jacksonville; Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington (enrollment approximately 240); Lewis Institute, Chicago; James Millikin University, Decatur (about

400 men) ; Knox College, Galesburg (approximately 230 men) ; Lombard College, Galesburg (enrollment about 102) ; Lake Forest College, Lake Forest ; McKendree College, Lebanon ; Monmouth College, Monmouth (about 75 men) ; Northwestern University, Evanston ; North-Western College, Naperville ; St. Ignatius College, Loyola University, Chicago ; St. Viator College, Bourbonnais ; Shurtleff College, Alton ; Wheaton College, Wheaton ; Y. M. C. A. College, Chicago ; University of Illinois, Urbana ; University of Chicago.

Vocational sections : Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago ; Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria ; Chicago Board of Education (Brennan, Harrison, Old South Division, Wendell Phillips High Schools) ; University of Chicago ; Lewis Institute, Chicago ; Loyal Order of Moose School, Mooseheart ; Northwestern University ; Springfield Commercial Association School (during December, 1918 only).

Of the total number of students inducted into the service through this organization, 12,000 were members of the Students' Naval and Marine Corps units of which there were 81 in all. Units of the Students' Naval Training Corps were organized at Armour Institute of Technology, the University of Illinois, the University of Chicago, and Northwestern University. Men enrolled in these units were given about the same training as those in the Students' Army Training Corps except that they were also taught navigation, signalling and general seamanship by men detailed from the Navy Department for that purpose. In addition to the S. N. T. C. unit at Northwestern University, a group of students, numbering about 300 at a time, received a month's instruction in mathematics, navigation, etc. preliminary to their enrollment in the U. S. Naval Auxiliary Reserve School at Municipal Pier. This group was referred to as the "Ensign School" and was directed by Professor R. E. Wilson. The University of Chicago also gave preparatory courses to persons enlisted in but not yet called to the U. S. Naval Auxiliary Reserve School.

The six weeks which intervened between the installation of the units on October 1, 1918 and the signing of the armistice were marked by a strenuous effort on the part of college authorities and the military officers in charge of the various units to work out the plans of the Committee on Education and Special Training. Many

difficulties, however, obstructed the way, the most serious of which was the influenza epidemic which swept through the country in the fall of 1918, and just when many institutions were beginning to work out satisfactory methods of operation, the need for the organization was over. Demobilization plans were taken under consideration at once by the committee, and by December 20, 1918 all members of the S. A. T. C. and S. N. T. C. had been returned to a civilian status.

#### CAMP GRANT

Camp Grant, one of the sixteen cantonments constructed for the purpose of training the National Army, was built near Rockford, Illinois in 1917. The camp site was on the divide between the Rock and Kishwaukee Rivers, five miles south of the city of some 60,000 inhabitants, in a highly developed agricultural region, generally level. The camp site, containing at first 3,405.3 acres of land, was leased by the citizens of Rockford for one year with the option to purchase at the end of that time; at a later date 2,249 additional acres were secured for a rifle range and remount depot. The camp was slightly more than five miles wide from the Salvation Army hut on Sugar Island to the Milford road which bounded it on the east. From the north entrance at the base hospital to the Kishwaukee River at New Milford was three miles.

The plan of the camp was drawn by E. H. Bennett, a Chicago architect, and the building contract was awarded the latter part of June to Bates and Rogers, Chicago contractors, with Alvord and Burdick of Chicago as consulting engineers. Major D. H. Sawyer was the construction quartermaster from June 1, 1917 to December, 1917 during which time the work originally authorized was completed. Wells which furnished approximately 2,500,000 gallons of water per day were sunk several hundred feet into the sandstone near the cantonment. In order to get sufficient pressure to distribute the water successfully it was necessary to erect a tank with a capacity of about 250,000 gallons. A modern sewerage system was provided by digging trenches three to six feet deep in which were placed vitrified tile varying in size from 6 to 24 inches. The south one-third of the camp was drained through the 24-inch main sewer into the Kishwaukee, another third went into the Rock River, while two outlets

in the hospital district connected with a Rockford municipal sewer.

The roads leading from Camp Grant to Rockford were very important, since traffic was heavy and constant. The main highway, the Kishwaukee road, was repaired, a second road was built from Division Headquarters east to Eleventh Street, while a third led along the west bank of the Rock River connecting with the cantonment by a bridge. Two railroads furnished material for construction work as fast as could be desired. Street cars between the city and camp were unsatisfactory. A shuttle train served a portion of the traffic but for the most part it was left to enterprising citizens to operate automobiles to Rockford. The camp quartermaster was made traffic officer, the camp was divided into three traffic areas, and all drivers were forced to register their machines. They were assigned particular areas, given definite stops, and were permitted to charge a flat rate of twenty-five cents.

The buildings designed to house the men were two-story wooden structures, known as barracks, each large enough to accommodate one company. Half the first floor and all of the second were used for sleeping quarters. The remaining half of the lower floor was the mess hall, the kitchen being attached to the end of the latter, while a hallway, orderly room, and supply room occupied the center. Small single-story huts, latrines equipped with toilet, bathing, and washing facilities, were placed near each barracks. A group of buildings including barracks, one-story buildings for officers, an infirmary, headquarters building, quartermaster warehouse, and guard house, accommodated a regiment and was known as a regimental area. Infantry and artillery organizations were grouped into brigades while permanent camp units were segregated as much as possible. The Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments occupied a group of buildings near the railroads in order to facilitate loading and unloading supplies.

The base hospital, the largest independent unit, occupied temporary quarters at South Front Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets in the early days, but on October 14, 1917 it was moved to the north side into new quarters. The personnel of the Medical Corps remained practically unchanged throughout the war under the command of Lieut. Col. H. C. Michie. The normal capacity of 2,000



beds was never taxed except during the epidemic of 1918. During the year 1918, 10,369 cases of influenza and 911 deaths were recorded.

Camp Grant at its maximum capacity was made up of the following buildings: barracks, 329; officers' quarters, 113; lavatories, 407; stables, 209; sheds, 129; hospital sections, 122; shops, 30; infirmaries, 18; mess halls and kitchens, 25; administration buildings, 26; offices, 3; guard houses, 17; stable guards, 33; storehouses, 58; shops, 30; magazines, 5; garages, 11; fire stations, 4; heating plants, 26; post exchanges, 14; telephone office, 1; camp activities buildings, 20; oil warehouses, 2; scale houses, 2; post office, 1; refrigerating plant, 1; laundry, 1; incinerators, pumping station, 1; demobilization center, 1; theatre, 1; stadium, 1; electric substation, 1; gas engine house, 1; service station, 1; and many platforms and storehouses. A number of farm houses on the reservation were used for various purposes.

Camp and Division Headquarters were responsible for the administration of the post. Because each division was a transient organization, camp headquarters was called into being to assume control when necessary; however the division commanders were always supreme while occupying the station.

Newly commissioned officers were on August 29 assigned to Camp Grant from Fort Sheridan where they had recently completed a course of training in the first officers' training camp, and on September 5 the first of the drafted men began pouring into the half-finished cantonments. The early contingents of selected men arrived as follows:

September 5-10.....	1,945
September 19-24.....	15,557
October 3-8.....	7,780
November 1.....	1,061
	<hr/>
	26,343

These men came principally from the cities of northern Illinois and Wisconsin. The 95 local boards of Chicago and Cook County, the northern tier of counties in Illinois, and all the counties of Wisconsin except those bordering Lake Michigan had furnished men of which seventy-five per cent were from cities of 10,000 or over, 64 per cent from Chicago, and 71 per cent from Cook County.



A skeleton division known as the 86th was organized and quickly absorbed the new men. When complete the units were as follows:

Division Headquarters; Division Headquarters Detachment; Headquarters Troop; 171st Brigade Headquarters; 341st Infantry; 342d Infantry; 172d Brigade Headquarters; 343d Infantry; 344th Infantry; 161st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters; 331st Field Artillery; 332d Field Artillery; 333d Field Artillery; 311th Trench Mortar Battery; 311th Engineers; 311th Field Signal Battalion; 331st, 332d, 333d Machine Gun Battalions; 311th Train Headquarters and Military Police; 311th Ammunition, Supply and Engineer Trains; 311th Mobile Repair Shop; Bakery Co. No. 315 attached.

These men would have been ready for overseas service by the spring of 1918 had not heavy calls been made upon Camp Grant to supply deficiencies in other camps. It seemed for a time that the 86th would be merely a replacement division, so great was the number of transfers. In November, 1917, 5,400 men were sent to Camp Logan to the 33d Division; in December, 1917, 2,000 were transferred to Camp Pike, Arkansas. Several detachments ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 were sent to France during the winter. In February and March, 1918, 4,000 were ordered to Camp Greene, North Carolina and were assigned to the 4th Division. Finally another call for 8,000 came from Camp Logan. In all about 87,000 men were transferred from Camp Grant from November, 1917 to June, 1918. In the early summer of 1918 the War Department instructed the Commanding General to fill the division to war strength and to expedite training as much as possible. Ten thousand men were received from the Depot Brigade and 15,000 more from Illinois and Minnesota, and in the latter part of August, after a few weeks of intensive work, the division was ordered to France. Up to this time the division had had three commanders—Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennon, and Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin, who commanded the division in France.

No complete division was ever assembled at Camp Grant after the departure of the 86th, but among the organizations which were trained or stationed there up to the spring of 1919 were the following:

365th Infantry; 803d Pioneer Infantry; 812th Pioneer Infantry (all colored and all sent overseas except 812th which was turned back at Hoboken); 13th Training Battalion; 416th Reserve Service Battalion (colored); 32d, 35th, 36th Engineers (all went overseas, except part of 36th); 14th Infantry, which came in 1918 for permanent guard duty; 161st Depot Brigade; Infantry Replacement and Training Troops; Auxiliary Remount Depot 321; 111th Ordnance Depot Company; 3d and 4th Central Officers' Training Camps; Quartermaster Corps—which included the following branches: camp supply, utilities, fire department, salvage section, cooks, baking company and other camp service, school for bakers and cooks; 5th limited service regiment; base hospital; ambulance trains; dental units; various infirmaries of the Medical Corps; Motor Ambulance Corps; development battalions; convalescent center; discharge unit; military police.

From the beginning, War Department officials realized that every intelligent effort must be put forward to train the men called to the colors. The allied armies had handled their instruction problems by special schools and the United States followed their example. Divisional schools were established where in some instances officers of allied armies, in others United States Army officers who had had special training at the front or in a central school, were used as instructors. Officers and noncommissioned officers were selected from each regiment and company and sent to a divisional school for a period of six or eight weeks, returning later to instruct the men of their units. The schools of arms and gas and the intelligence schools gave particularly valuable training.

The training given in trench warfare can hardly be called the work of one school—it was rather the training given to the entire division working as a unit. Under the direction of French and British officers the troops maneuvered, fought sham battles, and drilled themselves in the art of modern warfare until they were pronounced proficient by those who had seen active service on the western front. These English officers were Majors Reginald J. Mackay, L. C. Benns, C. E. Eckenfelder, and Makin, Captains Sidney B. Minch, Walter A. S. Cotton, and Lieut. Wilfred H. Parker. The French officers were Majors H. de Beaurieux and A. M. Rostand, Captains Georges Bertrand, Robert Payen, Georges LeDu, and Bion,

Lieutenants Gaston, Bordonneau and Leon Druart. Each group had an efficient corps of noncommissioned officers.

The problem of securing trained officers for the ever-expanding army was met by the officers' training camps, the third and fourth camps being held in Camp Grant. The third officers' training camp, held from January to April, 1918, consisted of 300 men from Camp Grant and 163 men from the Universities of Illinois, Chicago, and Wisconsin, and Shattuck and Western Military Academies. The fourth camp was established on May 15, 1918, and was composed of men from the division, who on successfully completing their training were commissioned and assigned to duty before the departure for France.

A number of welfare organizations provided recreation for the men when off duty. The Young Men's Christian Association operated ten buildings, each having its director, religious leader, physical director and educational secretary, and the Young Women's Christian Association built and equipped two hostess houses which served as a meeting place for soldiers and their visitors. The Knights of Columbus erected four huts to care for men of the Roman Catholic faith, although all men were welcome to their programs. The Jewish Welfare Board and the Salvation Army also maintained buildings in the interest of the welfare of men stationed at Camp Grant. The Commission on Training Camp Activities built the Liberty Theatre where daily programs—vaudeville, motion pictures, and sometimes an unusually good musical program—were given and official lectures were held. Camp "sings" were also conducted there under the leadership of Arthur Nevin, musical director for the camp. The American Library Association maintained a library of 45,000 volumes, the building having been donated by the Carnegie Corporation. The War Camp Community Service maintained club rooms in Rockford, provided various forms of entertainment and secured many invitations to week-end parties, dinners, theatres and clubs for the soldiers at Camp Grant.

Athletic contests were popular and useful during the training period and were encouraged by all officers and welfare workers for their value to camp morale. Lewis Omer of Northwestern University was made camp athletic officer with the rank of captain in Septem-

ber, 1917. Various ways of raising funds were devised for the purchase of equipment; the *Chicago Tribune* gave \$900, Northwestern University, \$700, and gate receipts swelled the total amount to \$68,000. Football, baseball and boxing were favorites, but champion teams were developed in nearly every sport. In 1918 athletic contests were placed on the regular training schedule.

A number of periodicals were published by the men stationed at Camp Grant. *Trench and Camp*, the Camp Grant edition of the weekly newspaper sponsored by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., had the longest term of existence, running from October 7, 1917 to June 9, 1919. *The Camp Grant Roll Call*, a weekly newspaper, was printed from August 23, 1919 to October 25, 1919. Various organizations stationed at the camp put out their own publications—among these being *The Silver Chev*, issued by the Base Hospital, and *The Live Grenade* and *The Hand Grenade* successively issued by the 111th Ordnance Depot.

The commanding officers of Camp Grant from August, 1917 to May, 1919 were as follows: Maj. Gen. T. H. Barry, Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennon, Maj. Gen. C. H. Martin, Brig. Gen. L. C. Andrews, Col. Milton L. McGrew, Col. Charles B. Hagedorn, Col. Charles W. Castle, Maj. Gen. E. H. Plummer, Brig. Gen. C. H. Barth, Col. Carl Reichman, Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Maj. Gen. George Bell, Jr.

#### FORT SHERIDAN

The history of Fort Sheridan from the time of its establishment until the close of the war falls into three divisions—the first period being from 1893 to April, 1917 when it was a regular army post, the second during 1917 and 1918 when it was used as an officers' training camp, and the third beginning in September, 1918 when it was converted into U. S. General Hospital No. 28 and equipped for taking care of the wounded men returning from overseas. As a regular army post Fort Sheridan was capable of accommodating a regiment, usually cavalry, in commodious brick barracks. All buildings lay along Sheridan Road—stables, hospitals, officers' quarters and club—the tower guarding the main entrance.

An officers' training camp was organized at Fort Sheridan on May 15, 1917, one of the sixteen conducted throughout the country



for the purpose of producing officers to take charge of the drafted men who were to be inducted into military service early in September. Col. William J. Nicholson was commanding officer of the first camp which was attended by 5,000 men from Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. The problem of housing the new arrivals was met by constructing temporary buildings east and west of Sheridan Road. The officer candidates were organized into provisional regiments, companies, and platoons, and were given infantry drill until June 16, when each man elected and was sent to the branch of service he preferred—infantry, cavalry, field artillery and coast artillery, the candidates for coast artillery commissions being sent to the seaboard. The 10th Provisional Regiment, composed of Michigan and Wisconsin men, and the 11th Provisional Regiment, made up of Illinois candidates, were then organized, each regiment including companies of the several arms of the service. All candidates were given thorough instruction in United States Army regulations, the United States manual of court martial, interior guard duty, field service regulations, minor tactics, and mapping. In addition, infantrymen were drilled in bayonet practice, trench warfare and target practice, while artillerymen were trained in artillery practice, equitation and allied branches. The equipment of the 149th Field Artillery, which arrived at Fort Sheridan on July 8 and was stationed there until September, was used in training candidates for artillery commissions. On August 9 the names of the successful candidates were read, about 4,000 in all, and on August 13 public announcement was made. Approximately 1,500 Illinois men received commissions.

The second officers' training camp began August 27 with about 4,000 carefully selected men enrolled under the command of Col. James A. Ryan. For this school it was deemed most important to have more mature men who had already made a success in civilian life, consequently a committee had traveled through the states of the central west, examining applicants and rejecting the least desirable. After a short period of preliminary training the regular units were formed for special work—infantry detachments digging trenches, laying barbed wire entanglements, and practicing many maneuvers under the direction of British and French instructors, the artillery units learning how to care for stables and horses, figure firing data,



and operate the breech mechanism of a three-inch piece with speed and precision. On November 27, 3,000 men were commissioned.

An outgrowth of the training camps at Fort Sheridan was the organization known as the Fort Sheridan Association, formed on November 2, 1917 and composed of all members of the first and second camps. An elaborate program was made for days of peace as well as war. Col. James A. Ryan was elected president with several assistants from the various states represented. The chief value of the association to its members was the loans supplied to men who had been recently commissioned and who were confronted with the necessity of purchasing complete equipment at once. This equipment cost each man approximately \$500, and as most of the men were in moderate circumstances this heavy expense could not easily be met. The association arranged with the various banks of Chicago to borrow sufficient money to equip each candidate who needed a loan, the borrower agreeing to have a stipulated amount deducted from his monthly salary until the loan was repaid. By this plan more than \$350,000 was advanced to men in the service.

In the interval between the second officers' training camp and the establishment of General Hospital No. 28 on September 21, 1918, various units were stationed at Fort Sheridan, which during that time was successively commanded by Col. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr. and Col. Robert R. McCormick. On June 3, 1918 a reserve officers' training corps camp was begun at Fort Sheridan, and continued six weeks. No commissions were awarded at the conclusion but promising candidates from the first school were admitted to a second camp for the Students' Army Training Corps which was conducted from July 16 to September 18, 1918. Men who were to be students and instructors in the universities and colleges the following year were admitted to this camp, the object being to train a limited number of students and faculty members so that they would be able to supplement the efforts of officers detailed by the War Department to institutions having S. A. T. C. units. Commissions were awarded to successful candidates at the end of the course.

In September, 1918 the post command at Fort Sheridan consisted of the 61st Field Artillery, the 36th Battalion U. S. Guards, and a motor transport school, Col. R. R. McCormick being the

commanding officer. The post hospital, commanded by Maj. Theodore S. Proxmire, contained 200 patients. The construction quartermaster, Capt. George W. Ludwick, arrived on September 27, and under his direction the post was rapidly remodelled into a modern convalescent home, the sum of \$2,950,450 being expended on new construction and alterations. A new sewerage system was installed, water supply provided for, a number of double-deck wooden buildings were constructed for wards, and in addition the barracks were converted into attractive living quarters. When completed the hospital had space for 4,780 beds. It was placed under the command of Col. William N. Bispham and from December, 1918 to November, 1919 patients to the number of 19,355 were given treatment by a corps of officers, enlisted men and nurses operating through the following services: surgical; orthopedic; eye, ear, nose and throat; medical; neuro-psychiatry; laboratory; dental; roentgenology.

The work of physical reconstruction of soldier patients "to the point where maximum functional restoration, physical and mental, has been secured," was concentrated in twenty hospital centers on June 1, 1919, General Hospital No. 28 being among them. Col. Robert M. Blanchard took charge of the newly created Department of Physical Reconstruction at Fort Sheridan on August 15, 1919, and the work of refitting the disabled soldier so as to enable him to take his place as a useful citizen was carried out through physio-therapy and occupational-therapy service, and by an educational service embracing a creative workshop, an academic department, a commercial department, a technical department, an agricultural department, a commercial art department, and instruction in music. As soon as the man was able to take an interest in the things around him, instructors sought to find his particular bent, although oftentimes this meant a long and patient experiment. When each patient was discharged, as completely cured as possible in view of his disability, the government continued to look after his interests through the Federal Board for Vocational Education, a representative of which was stationed at Fort Sheridan.

The Young Men's Christian Association maintained a hut at Fort Sheridan and rendered important service during the officers' training camps, as well as later. During the training period the

Knights of Columbus maintained a reading room in the gymnasium, and late in 1918 erected a building. Books for the post were furnished by the American Library Association which occupied Building No. 86. When the wounded men were brought to Fort Sheridan the welfare organizations had a new field in which to work and their equipment and personnel were increased for the new task of keeping up the morale of thousands of men during months of enforced idleness.

Two newspapers were published at Fort Sheridan by the men stationed there during and after the war. These were *The Fort Sheridan Reveille*, published by the candidates at the officers' training camp, and *The Fort Sheridan Recall*, published by the men at U. S. A. General Hospital No. 28.

#### SCOTT FIELD

Scott Field, named for an early aviator of the United States Army, was established in June, 1917 six miles from Belleville, Illinois, on the Southern Railway in a well-drained, highly developed, agricultural community. The tract of land leased by the government was the southeast quarter of section 10, northeast quarter of section 15, northwest quarter of section 14, and southwest quarter of section 11, Township 1, north, Range 7, west, Shiloh Valley, St. Clair County.

The construction work on the field was accomplished in sixty days. Two types of buildings were erected—living quarters and buildings needed for sheltering and repairing aeroplanes—and were as follows: commanding officers' quarters, officers' quarters (12), officers' club, hospital, two cadet barracks, school building, headquarters, quartermaster supply building, bakery, boiler, guard house, two latrines, aero repair building, blacksmith shop, dope house, machine shop, motor test building, garage, post exchange, four barracks for enlisted men, six mess halls, twelve hangars, sewerage disposal plant, and three gas houses. All were frame buildings except the blacksmith shop and gas houses which were of steel. At a later date four steel hangars, a steel aero repair building, an ammunition house, an oil reclamation building, a maintenance building, a morgue, a hospital and a personnel building were constructed. All were

equipped with steam heat generated from a central plant and with electric lights, power being supplied from Collinsville, Illinois, about fifteen miles away. Drain tile was installed, gravel walks and roads built of crushed stone, gravel and tarvia were extended to the principal buildings, and grass plats were carefully cultivated to make the place as sanitary and attractive as possible.

The aero squadrons organized or trained at Scott Field were as follows: 85th, 86th, 114th, 154th, 155th, 221st, 222d, 242d, 261st, 262d, 263d, 284th, 841st, and Squadron D. These organizations being fighting units, were in training for a short time and were then stationed where they would be of most advantage to the service. Two systems of flying were used, the old stage system and the Gosport system adapted from the English system of the same name. The latter was used in this country for the first time at Scott Field. Twenty-four cadets completed their R. M. A. course in 1917, and of 414 who reported in 1918, 244 were commissioned.

The Air Service required a large number of highly trained mechanics, permanently assigned to the post and well organized into departments, to keep the machines in repair and to handle numerous administrative details. These organizations were the post headquarters, aero supply department, engine repair department, blacksmith and welding shops, vulcanizing department, sheet metal shop, drafting shop, instrument repair department, oil house, transportation department, post hospital, fire department, photographic hut, post exchange and quartermaster corps.

The Young Men's Christian Association and War Camp Community Service directed the welfare work at Scott Field. The "Y" hut was completed in January, 1918, and was used extensively for lectures, sings, and moving pictures. The War Camp Community Service furnished athletic equipment, opened a soldiers' club in Belleville, and arranged week-end parties for the men. On August 17, 1918 the civilians of the neighborhood were permitted to visit the field where they were entertained by the men with fancy flying and athletic games.

Scott Field had the following commanding officers prior to the armistice: Maj. J. W. Heard, Maj. George E. A. Reinburg, Lieut. Col. James E. Fechet, Maj. George W. DeArmond, Capt. Eugene



Behrendt, Maj. Seth W. Cook, Maj. John B. Brooks, Maj. Augustine W. Robins, Maj. Henry Abbey, Jr.

#### CHANUTE FIELD

Chanute Field was established in July, 1917 one-half mile south of Rantoul, Illinois, a town of 2,000 inhabitants in Champaign County, fifteen miles north of Champaign and Urbana and one hundred and twelve miles south of Chicago. It comprised one section, latitude 40.25 N., longitude 88.25 W., in a slightly rolling country where the chief industry was farming. The Illinois Central Railroad and Kankakee and Urbana Traction Company lines ran near the post.

Buildings on the field to accommodate about one thousand men were necessary, and these were constructed by English Brothers, Champaign contractors, within sixty days. Two main streets were laid out east and west the entire length of the field, along which all buildings were erected. All were single story and of wood except four steel hangars and oil and storage houses. The administration buildings were in the center of the group facing south, on each side of which were the barracks and mess halls of the men, each sufficiently large to accomodate 150 soldiers. The hospital and thirty-six sets of officers' quarters occupied the extreme northeast corner of the field while the noncommissioned officers lived in the west end near the entrance. Immediately south of the main street and extending its entire length were the hangars, eleven constructed of wood with a capacity of eight planes per hangar and four steel constructions for storage. In addition to these buildings there were the quartermaster warehouse, an air service building, machine shop, aero repair building, garage, post exchange, engineers' repair building, dope house, oil reclamation building, storage and salvage yard, guard house, bakery, blacksmith shop, gas house, and latrines. The main flying field was south of the building area. The water supply for Chanute Field came from the mains of Rantoul, while electricity for all purposes was obtained from Champaign.

A ground school as well as a flying school was maintained at Chanute Field. A number of organizations were partially trained at this station and hurried to France, while others were organized and sent to other posts. The following units were stationed at Chanute



Field at some time during the war: 10th, 16th, 38th, 39th, 83d, 112th (later known as 633d), 152d, 153d, 160th, 166th, 173d, 174th, 210th, 267th, 268th, 287th, 288th, 831st, 832d Aero Squadrons, and 36th and 75th Photographic Sections, and 210th Radio Detachment. The 152d and 166th Squadrons were sent to the zone of the advance overseas. The 10th, 16th, 153d, 173d, 174th, 210th, 267th, 268th, 831st and 832d were sent overseas but remained in the Service of Supply.

Athletics were popular at the field and some champion teams resulted from interest and hard practice on the part of the men. An athletic field was laid out within the post where football, baseball, track, and tennis were practiced constantly when the men were off duty. Holidays were celebrated with appropriate games. Boxing was fostered by the Y. M. C. A., which had one "fight" each week. Volley ball was played in a hangar used by the Athletic Department as a gymnasium. During the influenza epidemic the sides of this building were raised so that air could circulate freely, and the regular evening programs were carried on.

The Young Men's Christian Association was the principal welfare organization in this post, its hut, completed in August, 1917, becoming the source of most of the plans for social and athletic events. Twelve secretaries were assigned to this work during the war period. The Knights of Columbus had no building in camp but used the "Y" hut for religious purposes and opened club rooms in Rantoul primarily for men of their faith. The War Camp Community Service erected a one-story frame building in Rantoul which was a central meeting place for the soldiers and their women friends. The people of Rantoul and surrounding country opened their homes each week-end to the men stationed at the field, and many towns in central Illinois sent books and entertainers.

*Air Puffs*, a weekly newspaper, was published by the men stationed at the field during the war.

The following officers were in command of Chanute Field up to the time of the armistice: Maj. James L. Dunsworth, Maj. Maxwell Kirby, Lieut. Col. Frederick M. Jones, Capt. Evert L. Moore, Maj. George W. Krapf, Maj. Arthur E. Wilbourn, Maj. Adlai H. Gilkeson, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Watson.

## UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES NAVY<sup>4</sup>

When the President on March 24, 1917, issued an executive order directing that the strength of the United States Navy be increased to 87,000, naval recruiting had been going on actively in Illinois for some weeks. Early in February Capt. W. A. Moffett, commander of the 9th, 10th and 11th Naval Districts as well as commanding officer at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, had issued orders for the inauguration of a recruiting campaign which was carried on through northern Illinois by the Chief Gunner's Mate at the station and his aides. One method used with some success was an appeal by letter to persons on a prepared mailing list of eligibles in the northern part of the state. Five recruiting stations were established in Chicago under the direction of Lieut. L. R. Stevens, and substations later were placed in various business houses. Work in the Chicago district was aided by a local committee which raised a navy recruiting fund and otherwise assisted in the campaign. An auxiliary station to Great Lakes was established at Grant Park in Chicago in May, 1917, to which were assigned certain of the men enlisting in Chicago. On August 11, 1917, 560 men were there encamped and 300 were in homes awaiting accommodation. The training ships *Yantic* and *Essex*, with Lieut. A. E. Wilvers in command, were established at Grant Park to instruct men stationed there.

When the acts of May 22, 1917 and July 1, 1917 still further increased the strength of the naval establishment, recruiting was carried on with great vigor throughout the twenty-four recruiting districts into which Illinois was divided. Stations were established in cities in all parts of Illinois and traveling recruiting parties were sent out to canvass various sections of the state. After the selective service system went into effect, registrants who had been "called" for service in the National Army were not permitted to enlist, although other registrants might still do so. In spite of this restriction recruiting for the navy continued to interfere with the systematic operation of the selective service system, and on August 8, 1918 enlistments

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<sup>4</sup>For statistical data, see Appendix, Table number 6.

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for the navy and marine corps were suspended for the duration of the war. Those organizations henceforth secured their increment from men who entered the service through induction.

Recruiting for the navy in Illinois during the fiscal year 1917 and 1918 resulted in enlistments as follows:

1917		
	Applications for enlistment	Applicants enlisted
Bloomington .....	21	5
Champaign .....	385	109
Chicago .....	10,062	3,138
Decatur .....	94	37
Havana .....	11	7
LaSalle .....	3	0
Macomb .....	8	6
Moline .....	59	10
Mt. Vernon.....	167	52
Peoria .....	995	580
Quincy .....	260	106
Rockford .....	230	64
Springfield .....	549	277
Traveling party .....	97	31
Great Lakes .....	512	221
Total.....	13,453	4,643

1918		
Aurora .....	252	56
Bloomington .....	347	14
Champaign .....	999	186
Chicago .....	10,329	3,112
Danville .....	99	13
Decatur .....	793	188
Freeport .....	49	1
Galesburg .....	112	8
Kewanee .....	45	0
LaSalle .....	239	58

# MILITARY AND NAVAL ACTIVITIES

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Mt. Vernon.....	283	18
Peoria .....	1,339	668
Quincy .....	1,210	209
Rockford .....	364	106
Springfield .....	1,258	290
Traveling party.....	82	29
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Total.....	17,800	4,956

Illinois men, however, entered the United States Navy through other channels than the recruiting stations located throughout the state; consequently these figures do not represent the total enlistments for the period. Illinois is credited with having contributed 13,655 persons to the United States Navy during the war, five of whom were women who served as yeomen (F).

## UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE FORCE<sup>5</sup>

The U. S. Naval Reserve Force was created by an act approved August 29, 1916 for the purpose of enrolling and training in times of peace all kinds of personnel, which in times of war or when the President declared an emergency to exist could be called to the colors and used in any capacity in the navy. It thus supplemented the National Naval Volunteers, created by the same act, which only partially met the deficiency in personnel for combatant ships and in no way supplied the need of additional personnel for auxiliaries, aviation, technical duties, etc.

The act provided that the Naval Reserve Force be composed of six classes, as follows: (1) Fleet Naval Reserve—former officers and men of the U. S. Navy; (2) Naval Reserve—men of the sea-going profession; (3) Naval Auxiliary Reserve—officers and men who had been or might be employed on American ships that should be found suitable for use as naval auxiliaries; (4) Naval Coast Defense Reserve—persons who might be found capable of performing special useful service with the navy or in connection with the navy in defense of the coast; (5) Volunteer Naval Reserve Force—anyone eligible to any class of Naval Reserve Force; (6) Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

<sup>5</sup>For statistical data, see Appendix, Table number 6.

Enrollments in the Naval Reserve Corps began early in December, 1916. Two hundred seafaring men from the Great Lakes were assigned to training with the fleet, and went on a winter cruise in southern waters. About 300 ex-service men throughout the country had enrolled in the Fleet Naval Reserve up to January 1, 1917, when enrollments showed a decided increase, numbering about 10,000 on April 1. With the declaration of war, practically all members of the Naval Reserve Force were distributed to fleet and naval vessels patrolling in naval districts. After June 7, 1917 no enrollments were made except for general service, and all persons previously enrolled were asked to volunteer for general duty, about 70 per cent responding. After that time a number of men were withdrawn from the districts and placed on vessels for distant service.

A Naval Auxiliary Reserve School was established on Municipal Pier at Chicago in August, 1917, and continued throughout the war to train officers and men for service in Class 3, U. S. N. R. F. The school originated in the decision of the Yacht Owners' Association of Chicago at a meeting in February, 1917, to organize a school to prepare local yachtsmen for service in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, particularly the patrol boat service. A committee was appointed with James O. Heyworth as chairman, and the Chicago Yachtsmen's Naval Auxiliary, composed of the Yacht Owners' Association of Chicago, the Jackson Park Yacht Club, Lincoln Park Yacht Club, Evanston Yacht Club, Chicago Motor Boat Club and the South Shore Power Boat Club, was organized on March 17. Capt. W. A. Moffett, U. S. N., commander of the 9th, 10th and 11th Naval Districts, laid down the requirements for such a school, conferences were held with officers at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and courses to be given by officers of the navy and such local yachtsmen as were capable were arranged.

Enrollments in the school numbered 380 in the beginning but as the class rooms in the Chicago Yacht Club became crowded within a month, the Commonwealth Edison Building at 120 West Adams was offered by Samuel Insull. Enrollment did not obligate enlistment, but all those who had enrolled were anxious for opportunities to enter the service. Word from Captain Moffett that 500 motor boats and their crews were wanted by the navy



acted as a stimulus to enrollment and by April 25, 1917, 36 boats from Chicago clubs had been accepted by the U. S. Navy, and nine owners had been sworn into service.

With the removal of the school to 120 West Adams Street, Lieut. A. M. Steckel, then in charge of the Hydrographic Office at Chicago, was informally made superintendent of the school with George L. Weed secretary and treasurer of the organization. Classes were held at night in navigation, ordnance and gunnery, seamanship, radio, engineering and signals, and noon periods of signal practice were held. Lewis Institute furnished facilities for classes in gas engines. Officer material began to develop, and men were sent out on patrol boats, to Great Lakes Naval Training Station and from there to the Harvard Radio School and also to various branches of the service.

It soon became evident that a definite status for students in the school was desirable, consequently in June enrollment in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force became obligatory. About August 1 the school was moved to the Municipal Pier, the Commercial Club of Chicago having agreed to finance its running expenses, as well as the expense of equipping the pier in accordance with the needs of the school. On August 28 Captain Moffett ordered the *U. S. S. Gopher* to anchor alongside and act as a training ship, Lieutenant Steckel, commanding officer of the ship, being formally made commanding officer of the school. Classes were conducted on the pier, and the *Gopher* took 450 students, 50 at a time, on three-week cruises, landing them at Great Lakes to find their way into the service in such outlets as presented themselves.

This program was continued until November, 1917, when the *Gopher* once more was anchored alongside the pier and its officers became instructors in the school. Entrance requirements for admission to the school were raised and more applications were received than could be handled. On February 8, 1918 the Navy Department assumed all financial responsibility for the school, and on March 2 designated it a "U. S. Naval Auxiliary Reserve School," the purpose of which was to train officer material. The personnel of the school at that time was about 250, but within six weeks it was increased to 350, divided according to merit into officer, petty

officer, and seaman material. In February Lieut. Com. Lynn R. Rutler succeeded Lieutenant Steckel as commanding officer, and he was in turn succeeded on March 17 by Lieut. (j.g.) B. C. Getsinger, U. S. N. R. F.

The training now consisted of one month on the pier, two months on a lake carrier, and then a final month on the pier, after which the successful candidate spent two months at the Officer Material School at Pelham Bay. If further successful he then emerged an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Class 3, with an immediate assignment as junior deck officer in prospect. On the pier thirty officers and a number of petty officers gave instructions in the following departments: Ordnance, Navigation, Seamanship, Signal, Regulations and Instructions. Infantry drill and periods aboard a navy cutter and the *U. S. S. Hyac* also had a place in the program of the students during their two months on the pier. After the first month of training on the pier, students were sent to Cleveland, and then were assigned in pairs to ore boats or other lake carriers for a two months' cruise. A final month of training on the pier was followed by a ten-days' cruise on the *U. S. S. Gopher*, before successful candidates were sent to Pelham Bay. In the beginning the school sent a monthly quota of 100 to Pelham, but this was increased to 200 in August, 1918.

Capt. E. A. Evers was placed in charge of the school August 3, succeeding Lieutenant Getsinger. By that time the student complement on the pier had reached 1,066. The maximum, 1,900, of which 1,400 were students in training, was reached in October, 1918.

Illinois is credited with 25,638 enlistments in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force during the war, this number including 1,529 members of the U. S. Naval Volunteers which were consolidated with the Naval Reserve Force on June 30, 1918. Of the total number, 210 were women.

Capt. E. A. Evers was in charge of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force in Illinois throughout the war period.

#### UNITED STATES NAVAL VOLUNTEERS

*See Illinois Naval Militia, page 84.*

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The authorized strength of the U. S. Marine Corps was increased by the act of August 29, 1916, by the executive order of March 26, 1917, and by the acts of May 22 and July 1, 1918 from 344 officers and 9,921 enlisted men to 3,017 officers and 75,500 men. Recruiting campaigns were inaugurated early in 1917 and were carried on until August 8, 1918 when enlistments were stopped because of the conflict between the volunteer and selective service systems. From October 1, 1918 on the U. S. Marine Corps obtained its increment by means of individual inductions of registrants.

Stations were located in various cities in the state and recruiting was carried on along a plan similar to that of the navy. Illinois is credited with contributing 6,970 officers, enlisted men and women, to the U. S. Marine Corps during the war. The total number is distributed as follows:

Enlisted men (regulars).....	6,501
Marine Corps Reserves (male).....	264
Marine Corps Reserve (female).....	8
National Naval Volunteers.....	35
Officers (regulars) .....	35
Officers (reserve) .....	127

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Grand Total..... 6,970

## UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Pursuant to the provision of an act of Congress approved January 28, 1915, on the outbreak of the war the President transferred the United States Coast Guard from the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department to that of the Navy Department. The vessels, stations and personnel of the coast guard were thereupon assigned to the naval districts to which they were of greatest service. In addition to its regular activities the coast guard furnished some cruising cutters for patrol duty in the submarine zone, and coöperated with the Naval Communication Service in erecting and maintaining wire communications between the various coast stations and between the coast stations and the Navy Department. The U. S. Coast Guard was transferred back to the Treasury Department on August 28, 1919.

Illinois is credited with furnishing 636 of the men who served in the United States Coast Guard during the war.

#### GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION

Great Lakes Naval Training Station, about 33 miles north of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan, was established in 1904, the site of 160 acres having been purchased and donated to the government by citizens of Chicago when it was decided to build a naval camp in the middle west. Rear Admiral Albert Ross, the first commandant, was responsible for the completion of the station by 1911, at which time there were twenty-three buildings, as follows: administration building, instruction building, drill hall, mess hall and galley, main guard house, power house, four main barracks, supply buildings, boat house, brig, stables, main receiving building, six receiving barracks, and the receiving guard house.

The plan for expansion of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station during the war took the main station as a regimental area and called for its duplication in wooden buildings as many times as necessary, thus affording housing and training facilities for an indefinite number of regiments. Such an area could accommodate 1,726 men and each would form a complete unit within itself. Following this plan, Camps Perry and Dewey, comprising four and three regimental areas respectively, were constructed in the summer of 1917 for training purposes. In addition Camps Farragut and Decatur, each consisting of one regimental unit, were built for incoming detention camps, where all recruits were received for preliminary work, while Camp Ross was constructed for an outgoing detention camp, where all men ready to "shove off" were to be sent. A regimental unit, Camp Paul Jones, was built to house the forces of the Public Works Department. In 1918 the construction of four new regimental training units to be known as Camp Lawrence was authorized, as well as three outgoing detention units known as Camp Luce, an aviation unit, one incoming detention unit called Camp Barry, and a school for training ensigns. Two units were added to Camp Paul Jones, and new barracks were added to Camp Decatur which doubled its capacity.

The training camps were slightly different from the detention camps. The sleeping quarters of the men were six "H"-shaped barrack units containing four hammock-hung dormitories, each equipped for seventy-two men. A single galley with twelve semi-detached mess halls, each capable of accommodating one company of 144 men, formed the mess arrangements. In addition there were a storehouse, post office, an executive and instruction building, and a dispensary and sick bay. The main purpose in planning the incoming detention camp was to have as few recruits together as possible in order that the danger of contagion might be minimized. Thirty-six single barracks, each consisting of two non-communicable sections with a dormitory accommodating twenty-four men, service room and the usual toilet space, formed a regimental area. For mess there was a single regimental galley where all the food was prepared to be transported to the various service rooms in the barracks.

The health record of the men in training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station was unsurpassed. Adequate provisions were made for emergencies as the station expanded. In 1917 the hospital consisted of one main building with 120 beds, but additions were made from time to time until what is known as the hospital group with ten "H"-shaped ward units with a capacity of 1,400 beds, three subsistence buildings, a group of dormitories for the nurses and barracks for the medical corps had been constructed. In September, 1918 Camp Ross, taken over to aid in the influenza crisis, added about 50 buildings and increased the capacity to 2,800 beds. Patients numbering 15,900, including 2,484 cases of influenza, were cared for during the war period.

The administrative machinery at Great Lakes was made up of various departments under the direct supervision of the Commandant who was assisted by a number of aides. The executive officer was responsible for seeing that the policies of the Commandant were executed. In 1918 his office was subdivided into the Detail Office, Drill Office, and Provost Marshal's Office, with the later addition of the Draft Department and Insurance Section. The Detail Office and its divisions handled the service records and other matters pertaining to the enlisted personnel. The Drill Office was responsible for the training and discipline of the men, the care of buildings and



grounds occupied by the men, the assignment of recruits received from incoming detention to regiments and schools, the supervision of special instruction, the granting of liberty, etc. The Office of Courts and Boards, the Ordnance Department, the Boatswains' Department, and the Athletic Office completed the administrative organization of the station. The purchase, storage and distribution of supplies fell under the jurisdiction of the Supply Department and its five divisions—Purchasing, Naval Supply, Account, Receiving, Provisions and District Supply. In addition to this department, the Accounting Section, the Station Disbursing Office, the Receiving Ship Disbursing Office, the Commissary Department and the Ships Stores Department comprised the station organization which carried out supply and disbursement operations.

It took about three months to make a sailor of the ordinary youth who presented himself for training. The candidate must always enter by way of "Incoming Detention," where he was subjected to an injection of typhoid vaccine, was given a seaman's outfit, and was then placed in quarantine for three weeks. When this period was over, the recruit was ready for an assignment to the training organization, which consisted of a division, brigades, battalions, and companies with the Commandant as division commander and the Executive Officer as division adjutant. The apprentice seamen who formed the majority of the men trained at Great Lakes received their training in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Regiments, skeleton organizations which were filled and refilled with recruits to be turned into sailors. New men came to the regiments in companies of 144 under the command of a petty officer who delivered them to the company commander; and after quarters had been assigned and equipment issued, the period of instruction and drill began.

The seamen were given thorough instruction in military drill and seamanship. The drill was necessary but monotonous. More emphasis was placed on tying knots, splicing ropes, and manning boats. A number of unique land boats were constructed, owing to a shortage of cutters for use on the lake, to give more men additional practice in handling oars and executing the commands. Signal work had to be learned thoroughly. Signal bridges were built on the roofs of regimental headquarters buildings, each with a mast and yard arm

for hoisting signal flags. By means of semaphore or wigwag, orders could be received from the Administration Building at any time of day.

The Instruction Building, the center of each training group, contained five large class rooms—an ordnance room, signal room, rigging loft and two general instruction rooms. Besides rope and signal work the apprentice seaman was required to know the various kinds of ammunition, to master the nomenclature of guns, rifles and revolvers, to learn how to station a gun crew, as well as how to use telescopes, range finders and other instruments. His work was aided by drawings and sketches kept in the ordnance room at all times. In first aid each man had to be familiar with blood circulation, the use of bandages, and resuscitation of persons who were apparently drowned.

The seamen who had completed his training at the station and was ready for duty was ordered to "Outgoing Detention," where he was given another physical examination, placed in quarantine for the usual three weeks, and given a sea bag and hammock. All papers pertaining to each man were forwarded with the list bearing his name. The draft list completed, the seaman with his fellows "shoved off" to Philadelphia or Hampton Roads, where he might be assigned to ship or land duty. During 1918 2,495 drafts, comprising 71,440 men "shoved off."

Competent instructors for the training units were obtained by graduating men from special schools as fast as they were needed by any department. The Instruction Camp was organized to develop company commanders. As soon as the student demonstrated his ability to impart instruction he was given a company. The Gunners' Mates School, established in August, 1917, was concerned with the care and preservation of ordnance material, gun mounts, and breech mechanism as the petty officer would have to deal with it. Some 1,800 gunners' mates were graduated. Closely related to this school was the Armed Guard School, which was established in December, 1917 for the purpose of training the entire gun crew. The Coxswain School, organized in August, 1917, trained men in the handling of boats. There were also the Quartermaster, Signal Yeoman, Hos-

pital Corps, Radio and Aviation Schools to train specialists for these various branches of the service.

The Officer Material School, one of the most important conducted on the station, was started in January, 1918 with a class of 40 warrant officers, chief petty officers and men of lower ratings, who were instructed in navigation, ordnance, seamanship and drill. At the completion of the course they were recommended for commissions by the Commandant, and in March they were made ensigns in the Naval Reserve Force, Class 4. The Bureau of Navigation soon authorized the establishment of a regularly constituted Officers' Material School at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and beginning in June, 1918 a class of twenty men selected from those stationed at Great Lakes together with eight men from other district naval organizations entered the school each month. The course covered sixteen weeks and covered instruction in navigation, ordnance, seamanship, and regulations and naval customs, qualifying students for deck duties only. Graduates of the school were recommended for commissions as ensigns, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Class 4, or for further instruction at Annapolis.

Athletics received much attention at Great Lakes. The Athletic Office supervised all recreation programs and fostered all sorts of games between regiments. Athletic contests were in fact put on training schedules and regimental instructors were appointed to carry them out. Few things aided the morale of the men as did this measure.

The welfare organizations were particularly useful in entertaining the men in the evenings. The Young Men's Christian Association had 21 huts and 140 secretaries on the station. The Young Women's Christian Association built and maintained two hostess houses which served as a place for visitors to meet their friends and relatives. The Knights of Columbus had seven large buildings on the station to meet the needs of Catholic sailors. The Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committee, Lutheran Brotherhood and Jewish Welfare Board maintained a competent force to serve men of their respective faiths.

The Liberty Band of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station was known throughout the country. In the early part of 1917 there

were 50 musicians under Senior Band Master Richard Tainter. In May John Philip Sousa joined the Naval Reserve, was given the rank of lieutenant and was assigned to Great Lakes to take charge of the band which was soon increased to 1,500 musicians and acquired a national reputation. Sections of the band visited nearly every large city in America during the second, third and fourth liberty loan campaigns. Musicians to the number of 3,056 were enrolled, of whom 2,250 were sent to the fleet and naval bases.

The activities of Great Lakes Naval Training Station attracted an enormous amount of interest on the part of the civilian population along the lakeshore. At every opportunity thousands flocked to the camp to see what could be done to aid the boys in training. The houses, hotels, and theatres of Chicago, Milwaukee, and smaller towns were open to the men for every week-end, and clubs were organized at railway terminals and in the city districts in order that the bluejackets might have places for writing, reading, or meeting friends, as well as for entertainment. Among the most notable of these were the Central Soldiers' and Sailors' Club at 207 West Washington Street, and the Khaki and Blue Club in Grant Park, Chicago.

Publication of a daily newspaper, *The Great Lakes Bulletin*, was started at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in July, 1917 and was continued throughout the war, attaining a large circulation. *The Great Lakes Recruit*, an illustrated monthly magazine started sometime before the war, was also published at the station.

Capt. W. A. Moffett was commandant at Great Lakes Naval Training Station throughout the war period.

## UNIT HISTORIES

### 33d DIVISION, U. S. ARMY

The 33d Division, known as the Prairie Division, was organized at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, in the fall of 1917 with the Illinois National Guard as its nucleus, and was brought up to war strength by the addition of Illinois men in the National Army who were sent from Camps Grant, Dodge, and Taylor. The division was organized as follows: 65th Infantry Brigade—129th and 130th Infantry, 123d Machine Gun Battalion; 66th Infantry Brigade—131st

and 132d Infantry, 124th Machine Gun Battalion; 58th Field Artillery Brigade—122d and 124th (light) and 123d (heavy) Field Artillery, 108th Trench Mortar Battery; miscellaneous—122d Machine Gun Battalion, 108th Engineers, 108th Field Signal Battalion; trains—108th Military Police, Ammunition, Supply and Sanitary Trains.

The division received intensive training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918. All units were entrained at Camp Logan for the seaboard between May 1 and 8, 1918, the 58th Field Artillery Brigade going to Camp Merritt, the remainder of the division to Camp Upton for embarkation overseas. The first unit of the division (108th Engineers) arrived in France on May 18, the last on June 15, 1918.

The 33d Division served in all in five armies and twelve corps, being the only division of the U. S. Army to fight under the British, French and American commands. The 58th Field Artillery Brigade was detached from the division for a period of eight months beginning the second week in May, 1918 and went into action with other divisions. The 66th Infantry Brigade Headquarters detachment came under enemy fire at Abbeville on May 27, eighteen days after leaving Camp Logan, when it suffered one casualty. The division as a whole or in part saw the following combat service: Amiens sector (July 1–August 7, 1918); Somme offensive (August 8-20); Verdun sector (September 10-25); St. Mihiel offensive (September 12-14); Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26–November 11); Troyon sector (October 26–November 11). During active operations the division captured 3,987 prisoners and suffered 8,279 casualties, 785 of which represented officers and men killed in action.

After the armistice the division proceeded to Germany with the Army of Occupation, but on December 17, 1918 it became a part of the reserve of the Second Army and withdrew to Luxembourg where it was stationed until April, 1919. Division headquarters sailed for home from Brest on May 9, 1919, arriving at Hoboken on May 17, 1919. The first contingent of the 33d Division reached Chicago on May 27 where it paraded and was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding officer of the Central Department. The second and third contingents of the divi-



sion, arriving in Chicago on June 2 and June 5 respectively, also marched in review before the governor. Demobilization took place at Camp Grant and was completed by the end of June.

The 33d Division made an enviable record. In the number of congressional medals of honor conferred, it was excelled only by the 30th Division. Men of the 33d received 215 American decorations, 56 British, 92 French, 16 Belgian and 2 Italian decorations. Some of the division personnel were decorated by the King of Great Britain in person, a distinction shared with no other American division. The division's standing as compared with that of other divisions of the U. S. Army is as follows: it was sixteenth to reach France, ninth in the number of kilometers advanced against the enemy, fourth in the number of prisoners captured, twentieth in the number of men killed in action, and twelfth in the number of men wounded. It was one of the five divisions rated "first class" by the Germans.

The division insignia was a yellow cross upon a black circle. Maj. Gen. George Bell, Jr. commanded the division throughout the entire period of its existence.

#### 65th INFANTRY BRIGADE, 33d DIVISION

The 65th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 129th Infantry, the 130th Infantry and the 123d Machine Gun Battalion, was organized at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas on October 11, 1917. The units making up the brigade had as a nucleus the 3d and 4th Infantry Regiments, and Companies F and G of the 5th Infantry Regiment, Illinois National Guard. During the winter and spring of 1917-1918 the brigade received intensive training at Camp Logan, and on May 2 its units began to move to the seaboard preparatory to embarking for overseas. The brigade sailed on the *Covington* on May 10 (arriving at Brest May 23), the *President Lincoln* (arriving at Brest May 23), the *La Lorraine* on May 10 (arriving Bordeaux May 24), and the *Agamemnon* on May 16 (arriving Brest May 24, 1918).

The brigade was quarantined for scarlet fever on its arrival, and because of this delay it was early June before it began its preliminary training with the Australians. Altogether it is officially credited with the following combat service: (1) Amiens sector (July 1-August 7, 1918); (2) Somme offensive (August 8-20, 1918); (3) Verdun

sector (September 10-25, 1918); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-October 21, 1918); (5) Troyon sector (October 26-November 11, 1918).

During December 7-20, 1918 the 65th Brigade marched with the 33d Division into Luxembourg where brigade headquarters were established at Ettelbruck. In April preparations for departure were perfected, and units of the brigade sailed for the United States on the *Siboney* on May 11 and the *Leviathan* on May 15, arriving at Hoboken on May 20 and May 22.

Thirty decorations, American, French and Italian, were awarded to officers and men of the 65th Brigade, three of these being given to Brigade Headquarters. Brigade casualties numbered 68 officers and 2,664 men and are classified as follows: 4 officers, 225 men killed; 63 officers, 2,426 men wounded; 1 officer, 8 men captured; 5 men missing.

The 65th Brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry R. Hill until July 16, 1918, and by Brig. Gen. Edward L. King from July 30, 1918 to demobilization.

#### 129th INFANTRY REGIMENT, 33d DIVISION

The 129th Infantry Regiment was formed with the 3d Infantry and the Headquarters Company of the 5th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, as a nucleus. Units of the 3d Infantry were called into the federal service during the period from July 28 to August 6, 1917, while Headquarters Company, 5th Infantry had been inducted as early as April 15. These units were mobilized at Camp Logan on September 16, and on October 11 they were organized into the 129th Infantry of the 65th Brigade, 33d Division. The regiment was brought up to war strength by the addition of Illinois selected men from Camps Grant, Dodge and Taylor.

With the other units of the 33d Division the 129th Infantry received intensive training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918, leaving for Camp Upton on May 7 and 8. The regiment, less the 3d Battalion and Company H, sailed from Hoboken aboard the *Covington* on May 10 and arrived in Brest May 23. Company H sailed on the *President Lincoln* on May 10 and also arrived in Brest on May 23, Companies L and M sailed on the *La Lorraine* May 10 and landed in Bordeaux on May 24 while Com-

panies I and K on the *Agamemnon* sailed May 16, arriving at Brest on the 24th. The regiment was quarantined for scarlet fever after it reached France.

The regiment received its combat training with the Fourth British Army and first came under enemy fire when it was bombed by German planes about 5 kilometers from Abbeville. The regiment first went into service as a unit at the Villers-Bretonneux section of the Amiens defense on July 17. It is credited with the following combat service: (1) Amiens sector (July 1–August 7, 1918); (2) Somme offensive (August 8–20); (3) Verdun sector (September 10–25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26–October 23); Troyon sector (October 26–November 11).

From December 7 to 20 the 129th Infantry marched into Luxembourg where it was stationed near Ettelbrück until April, 1919. On May 15 the regiment sailed from Brest on board the *Leviathan*, reaching Camp Merritt on May 23. It arrived in Chicago with the second contingent of the 33d Division on June 2 and was there reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden. Demobilization was completed at Camp Grant by the end of June, 1919.

Casualties of the 129th Infantry numbered 1,659, distributed as follows: killed, 3 officers, 106 men; wounded, 33 officers, 1,516 men; captured, 1 officer. Nine decorations—French, Italian, and American—were awarded to men of the regiment.

Col. Charles H. Green, who had been in command of the 3d Infantry, Illinois National Guard, remained in command of the 129th Infantry until August 18, 1918 when he was succeeded by Col. Edgar A. Myer.

#### 130th INFANTRY REGIMENT, 33d DIVISION

The 130th Infantry Regiment was formed from the 4th Infantry and the Supply Company of the 5th Infantry, Illinois National Guard. The 4th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, had been on active service for the state during the summer of 1917, having been assigned to cyclone duty at Mattoon in May and June, and to riot duty in East St. Louis at various times from May to July. The various companies of the 4th Infantry, federalized during the period from July 28 to August 11, 1917, and the Supply Company,

5th Infantry, which had been inducted into the service on May 15, were mobilized at Camp Logan and were organized into the 130th Infantry, 65th Brigade on October 11. Illinois selected men from Camps Dodge and Grant brought the regiment up to full strength.

After a period of intensive training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918, the regiment left for Camp Upton on May 3. It sailed from Hoboken on the *Agamemnon* on May 16, reaching Brest on May 24.

With other units of the 33d Division, the 130th Infantry was assigned to the Fourth British Army for combat training. The regiment, which went into combat service on July 17 with the Australian Corps near Querrieu, is credited with participation in the following campaigns: (1) Amiens sector (July 1-August 7, 1918); (2) Somme offensive (August 8-20); (3) Verdun sector (September 10-25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-October 23); (5) Troyon sector (October 26-November 11).

From December 7 to 20, 1918 the regiment marched into Luxembourg where it was stationed until April, 1919 in and near Bittendorf. It sailed from Brest on the *Siboney* on May 11, reaching Hoboken on May 20. At Camp Mills the non-Illinois men were detached, the remainder proceeding to Chicago where on May 27 they took part in a parade which was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. The regiment was demobilized at Camp Grant on May 31, 1919.

Casualties in the 130th Infantry were as follows: 1 officer, 103 men killed; 28 officers, 747 men wounded; 5 men missing; 8 men captured. Eighteen decorations, including French and American, were awarded to the personnel of the 130th Infantry.

The 130th Infantry was commanded by several officers during the period of its organization and training, among them being Col. F. S. Wood, Col. F. W. Smith, Col. John J. Garrity and Lieut. Col. Edward J. Lang. Col. John V. Clinnin became commanding officer in June, 1918 and continued in that capacity until the regiment was demobilized.

## 123d MACHINE GUN BATTALION, 33d DIVISION

The 123d Machine Gun Battalion of the 65th Infantry Brigade was organized at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas on October 11, 1917 from Companies F and G and the Machine Gun Company of the 5th Infantry, Illinois National Guard. After training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918 the battalion moved to Camp Upton on May 1 preparatory to embarkation overseas. It sailed from Hoboken on the *Agamemnon* on May 16, reaching Brest on May 24.

Upon its arrival in France, the battalion with other units of the 33d Division was assigned to the Fourth British Army where it received its training with the Australians. The battalion's active service consisted of participation in the following campaigns: (1) Amiens sector (July 1-August 7, 1918); (2) Somme offensive (August 8-20); (3) Verdun sector (September 10-25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-October 23); (5) Troyon sector (October 26-November 11).

The battalion marched into the zone of occupation with the 33d Division from December 7 to 20, 1918, and until April, 1919 it was situated near Ingledorff, Luxembourg. It sailed for home on the *Siboney* on May 11, 1919 and passed through Camp Mills on its way to Chicago, where on May 27 it paraded with the first returning contingent of the 33d Division. The battalion was demobilized at Camp Grant on May 30.

The 123d Machine Gun Battalion suffered the following casualties: 16 men killed; 2 officers, 163 men wounded.

Maj. William E. Culbertson was in command of the battalion until January, 1918 when he was succeeded by Maj. Albert L. Culbertson.

## 66th INFANTRY BRIGADE, 33d DIVISION

The 66th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 131st and 132d Infantry Regiments and the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, was organized at Camp Logan, Texas, on October 11, 1917 from the 1st and 2d Infantry Regiments, the Supply Company of the 7th Infantry, Companies C, D and L of the 5th Infantry and headquarters of the



1st Infantry Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. The brigade received intensive training at Camp Logan during the winter of 1917-1918 and on May 4, 1918 began to move to Camp Upton preparatory to embarkation for overseas. The units of the brigade sailed from Hoboken on the *Mount Vernon* (May 10), the *Agamemnon* (May 16), and the *Leviathan* (May 22) for Brest where the first two arrived on May 24 and the third on May 31.

Eighteen days after leaving Camp Logan, Brigade Headquarters came under enemy fire in Abbeville when it was bombed by enemy planes. The division's first casualty occurred at this time, Sergeant Kenna of the headquarters troop being slightly wounded. After one month's training with the British the brigade went into active service, and is officially credited with participation in the following campaigns: (1) Amiens sector (July 1-August 7); (2) Somme offensive (August 8-20); (3) Verdun sector (September 10-25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-October 23); (5) Troyon sector (October 26-November 11).

From January to April, 1919 the brigade was stationed in Luxembourg, where headquarters were first located at Meysembourg and later at Echternach. Units of the organization returned from Brest on the *Mount Vernon* (May 17) and the *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria* (May 23) by way of Camp Mills. Part of the brigade reached Chicago on May 27, the remainder on June 2, both contingents parading with the other units of the 33d Division which arrived on those days. The brigade was demobilized at Camp Grant by the end of June.

Three hundred two decorations, including British, French, Italian, Belgian and American, were awarded to the personnel of the 66th Infantry Brigade. Casualties numbered 103 officers, 4,617 men, classified as follows: 21 officers, 403 men killed; 82 officers, 4,066 men wounded; 1+1 men missing; 7 men captured.

Brig. Gen. David J. Foster was commander of the brigade from its organization until January 8, 1918. When he failed to qualify physically for overseas service, he resigned and was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf, who continued in command until the brigade sailed for the United States.

## 131st INFANTRY REGIMENT, 33d DIVISION

The 131st Infantry of the 66th Infantry Brigade was organized on October 11, 1917 at Camp Logan from the 1st Infantry and the Supply Company, Illinois National Guard. All units of the First Regiment, except the Dental Corps, had been called into the federal service before war was declared, and for several months thereafter had been detailed to guard arsenals, transportation ways and munitions plants in Illinois and surrounding states, and to put down an outbreak of prisoners at the state prison in Joliet. Early in May after a period of intensive training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918, the 131st Infantry left for the seaboard, the last units arriving at Camp Upton on May 12 and 13. The regiment sailed from Hoboken on the *Leviathan* on May 22 and arrived at Brest May 31.

The 131st Infantry was attached to the IIId Corps of the Fourth British Army for training at Pierregot, and late in June certain units were assigned to service with the Australians. The first combat service was seen by Companies C and E, which took part in the Hamel attack with the Australians on July 4 and received high commendation for their work. Service with the Australians continued until August 20, and on August 23-24 the regiment was entrained for the area of the First American Army in the Toul sector. The 131st Infantry is officially credited with the following combat service: (1) Amiens sector (July 1-August 7, 1918); (2) Somme offensive (August 8-20); (3) Verdun sector (September 10-25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-October 21); (5) Troyon sector (October 26-November 11).

The regiment participated in the division's march to occupied territory beginning December 7, and crossed the Moselle river into Germany on December 15. However a readjustment of troops was then made, and the regiment was ordered back into Luxembourg where on December 17 it took up headquarters in the Fels-Larochette area which it occupied until the return to the United States. The regiment left Brest May 14, 1919 on the *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria* and landed at Long Island City on May 23, following which it was sent to Camp Mills where the non-Illinois men were discharged. It

reached Chicago with the third contingent of the 33d Division on June 2, where it paraded and was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden. Demobilization took place at Camp Grant on June 4 and 5, 1919.

A number of men from the 131st Infantry were personally decorated by King George V of Great Britain for their gallantry at Hamel. In all one hundred seventy-eight decorations were awarded to officers and men in this regiment—92 American, 44 British, 31 French, and 11 Belgian, and 405 officers and men were cited for gallantry in action. Casualties of the regiment numbered 2,733, classified as follows: 10 officers, 184 men killed; 46 officers, 2,420 men wounded; 73 men missing.

Col. Joseph B. Sanborn who had commanded the 1st Infantry, Illinois National Guard, continued as commander of the 131st Infantry throughout its organization.

#### 132d INFANTRY REGIMENT, 33d DIVISION

The 132d Infantry was organized from the 2d Infantry Regiment together with the Headquarters Company (less the band) of the 7th Infantry, Illinois National Guard. The 2d Infantry, Illinois National Guard, which had furnished six companies for riot duty in East St. Louis from July 3 to 24, was federalized on August 8, and was sent to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, where on October 11 the reorganization took place. Drafted men from Illinois brought the regiment up to authorized war strength. The winter of 1917-1918 was spent in receiving intensive training at Camp Logan, and early in May the 132d Infantry proceeded to Camp Upton on its way overseas.

The 132d Infantry sailed from Hoboken on the *Mount Vernon* on May 10 and arrived in France May 24, 1918. There together with other units of the 33d Division it was assigned to the IIId Corps of the Fourth British Army for combat training. The first organizations to take part in active service were Companies A and G, which participated in the Hamel attack with the 4th Australian Brigade. Their work there together with that of Companies C and E of the 131st Infantry was very highly commended, and some of the men were decorated for their service by the King of Great Britain in

person. The 132d Infantry is officially credited with the following combat service: (1) Amiens sector (July 1–August 7); (2) Somme offensive (August 8–20); (3) Verdun sector (September 10–25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26–October 21); (5) Troyon sector (October 26–November 11).

After the armistice the 132d began its march to Germany, which lasted from December 7 to December 15. On December 16 it was recalled to Luxembourg, where it passed the winter and spring (January–April 1919) in the region of Schonfels. On May 9 the regiment left Brest on the *Mount Vernon*, entering New York harbor on May 17. The regiment stopped for a few days at Camp Mills where the non-Illinois men were detached. With 2,200 men remaining, the 132d reached Chicago with the first returning contingent of the 33d Division on May 27 and paraded in review before Governor F. O. Lowden and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. The regiment was demobilized at Camp Grant in June, 1919.

Casualties of the regiment numbered 39 officers, 1,755 men, classified as follows: 9 officers, 203 men killed; 30 officers, 1,497 men wounded, 48 men missing, 7 men captured. In all, ninety-six decorations were awarded to officers and men of the 132d Infantry. These were as follows: American 54, 8 British, 29 French, 4 Belgian, 1 Italian.

Col. John J. Garrity, who had commanded the old 2d Infantry, Illinois National Guard, was commanding officer of the 132d Infantry until April 4, 1918. He was succeeded by Col. Abel Davis, who continued to command the organization until its demobilization.

#### 124th MACHINE GUN BATTALION, 33d DIVISION

The 124th Machine Gun Battalion of the 66th Infantry Brigade, 33d Division, was formed from companies C, D and L of the 5th Infantry Regiment, Illinois National Guard. These units had been called into federal service in April, 1917 to guard important transportation ways, arsenals, munitions plants, etc., in the Central Department, and in September, 1917 were sent to Camp Logan where on October 11, 1917 the organization of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion took place.

After training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of



1917-1918, the battalion was moved to Camp Upton where it arrived on May 10. It sailed from Hoboken on board the *Mount Vernon* on May 10 and arrived at Brest May 24. The battalion received its combat training with the British and altogether is credited with participation in the following campaigns: (1) Amiens sector (July 1-August 7); (2) Somme offensive (August 8-20); (3) Verdun sector (September 10-25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-October 21); (5) Troyon sector (October 26-November 11).

Beginning on December 7 the battalion marched into Luxembourg where it was stationed near Schonfels until April. It embarked on the *Mount Vernon* on May 9 and reached the United States on May 17, a year and a day after its departure overseas. The battalion passed through Camp Mills and reached Chicago on May 27, when it was reviewed with the first returning contingent of the 33d Division by Governor F. O. Lowden and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. Demobilization took place at Camp Grant on May 30.

The battalion suffered the following casualties: 2 officers, 16 men killed; 6 officers, 149 men wounded; 20 men missing. Twenty-four decorations—American, French and Belgian—were awarded to officers and men of the battalion.

Maj. Floyd F. Putnam, who had commanded the first battalion of the 5th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, was commanding officer of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion until its demobilization.

#### 58th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, 33d DIVISION

The 58th Field Artillery Brigade was organized at Camp Logan in the fall of 1917 as part of the 33d Division. It was composed of the 122d and 124th (light) and 123d (heavy) Field Artillery Regiments together with the 108th Trench Mortar Battery and the 108th Ammunition Train, units which had been formed from the 6th Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, E and F of the 7th Infantry, and the 2d and 3d Field Artillery Regiments, Illinois National Guard. After seven months of intensive training the brigade left Camp Logan for Camp Merritt in May, 1918. It sailed from Hoboken on the transports *Kashmir*, *Scotian*, *Melita* and *City of Poona* on May 26, arriving in Liverpool on June 8. Brigade Headquarters sailed on the *Mauretania* on June 4 and reached Liverpool on June 11. The



brigade proceeded by way of Southampton to Havre where it arrived on June 13, 1918.

From Havre the brigade was sent to southeastern France near the Swiss border where it received two months' training in the Ornans-Valdahon training areas about ten miles south of Besançon. Toward the end of August it went into line at the Forêt de la Reine in preparation for the attack of September 12. At various times the 58th Field Artillery Brigade was used in support of the 89th, 1st, 91st and 32d Divisions of the United States Army. It is officially credited with the following combat service: (1) St. Mihiel offensive (September 12-14, 1918); (2) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 24-October 12, 1918); (3) Meuse-Argonne offensive (November 1-11, 1918).

The brigade was separated from the 33d Division from May, 1918 until January 8, 1919, when it rejoined the division, taking up a position near the city of Luxembourg with headquarters at Schonfels where it remained until April. On May 16, minus the 108th Ammunition Train and the 108th Trench Mortar Battery, the brigade sailed from Brest on the *America*, arriving at Hoboken on May 24. After remaining a few days at Camp Mills it proceeded to Chicago where on June 5 it was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden. The brigade was demobilized at Camp Grant in June, 1919.

Casualties of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade numbered 40 officers and 346 men, as follows: 4 officers, 51 men killed; 36 officers, 295 men wounded.

Brig. Gen. Henry D. Todd was commanding officer of the brigade.

#### 122d (LIGHT) FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 33d DIVISION

The 122d Field Artillery of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade was organized at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, on September 21, 1917 from the 2d Field Artillery, Illinois National Guard. The regiment remained in training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918, and in May moved to Camps Upton and Merritt for embarkation overseas. It sailed from Hoboken on the *Kashmir* on May 26, reaching Liverpool June 8 and proceeding from there to Havre where it arrived on June 13.

With other units of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade the 122d had two months' training with the French in the artillery training area in southeastern France. Toward the end of August it was sent to the Forêt de la Reine in preparation for the attack of September 12. Altogether the 122d Field Artillery is officially credited with the following combat service: (1) St. Mihiel offensive (September 12-14, 1918); (2) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-November 11, 1918). It was used in the support of four American divisions—the 89th, 1st, 91st and 32d.

After eight months' absence, the regiment rejoined the 33d Division in Luxembourg on January 8, 1919 and was stationed near Bissen until April. It sailed from Brest on the *America* on May 16, and arrived at Hoboken on May 24. After a few days at Camp Mills the regiment entrained for Chicago where on June 5 it paraded with the third contingent of the 33d Division and was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden. The regiment was demobilized at Camp Grant on June 8, 1919.

From the regiment twenty-five officers and men were killed or died of wounds and seventy-four were wounded in action. Sixteen decorations were awarded to members of the regiment.

Col. Milton J. Foreman commanded the 122d Field Artillery throughout the war.

#### 123d (HEAVY) FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 33d DIVISION

The 123d Field Artillery of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade was organized on September 19, 1917 at Camp Logan, Texas, from the 6th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, minus the machine gun company. The 6th Illinois Infantry had been mobilized in March, 1917 and federalized in April for the purpose of guarding important transportation ways, munition depots and arsenals in Illinois and nearby states. The 123d Field Artillery received intensive training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918, and during the second week in May it was moved to Camp Merritt preparatory to embarkation overseas. It sailed from Hoboken on board the *Scotian* on May 26, arriving in Liverpool on June 8, and in Havre on June 13.

The regiment with the other units of the 58th Brigade was sent to southeastern France and received two months' training under the French in the Valdahon artillery training area. Toward the end of August it was sent to the Forêt de la Reine where it was later used in the offensive of September 12. The regiment served with four American divisions—the 89th, 1st, 91st and 32d, and is officially credited with the following combat service: (1) St. Mihiel offensive, (September 12–September 14); (2) Meuse-Argonne offensive, (September 26–November 11, 1918).

After a separation of eight months, the 123d Field Artillery rejoined the 33d Division on January 8, 1919 not far from the city of Luxembourg and established headquarters at Lintgen where it remained until April. The regiment sailed from Brest on board the *America* on May 16 and reached Hoboken May 24. After a few days at Camp Mills it entrained for Chicago, where on June 5 it paraded with the third contingent of the 33d Division and was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden. The regiment was demobilized at Camp Grant on June 9.

Three decorations were awarded to members of the regiment. One officer and twenty-four men were killed in action or died of wounds or disease overseas.

Col. Charles G. Davis, who had commanded the 6th Illinois Infantry, remained in command of the 123d Field Artillery throughout the war.

#### 124th (LIGHT) FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 33d DIVISION

The 124th Field Artillery (light) of the 58th Brigade was organized at Camp Logan, Texas, from the 3d Field Artillery, Illinois National Guard, which had been created after the declaration of war. The regiment received intensive training at Camp Logan in the winter and spring of 1917-1918 until May, 1918, when it was moved from Camp Logan to Camp Merritt for embarkation overseas.

The regiment sailed from Hoboken May 26 on board the *Melita*, reached Liverpool on June 8, and from there proceeded to Havre, where it arrived June 13. With the other units of the 58th Brigade the 124th Field Artillery was sent to southeastern France

where it was trained by the French in the Ornans-Valdahon artillery training area. On August 25, after two months' training, the regiment was sent to the Forêt de la Reine in preparation for the attack on September 12. The 124th, as part of the 58th Brigade, was used with the 89th, 1st, 91st and 32d American Divisions and is officially credited with the following combat service: (1) St. Mihiel offensive (September 12-September 14); (2) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-November 11, 1918).

After having been detached for eight months the regiment rejoined the 33d Division on January 8, 1919 in Luxembourg where it remained until April. Headquarters were at Berschbach during the period. The 124th sailed from Brest May 16 aboard the *America* and reached Hoboken May 24. After four days at Camp Mills, it entrained for Chicago where on June 5 it paraded with the third contingent of the 33d Division and was reviewed by the Governor. The regiment was demobilized at Camp Grant in June, 1919.

Nine decorations were awarded to members of the 124th Field Artillery. Four officers and thirty-five men of the regiment were killed in action or died from wounds or disease overseas.

Col. Gordon Strong was in command of the regiment from its organization until January 15, 1918, when he was succeeded by Col. Horatio B. Hackett. Colonel Hackett continued in command until September 29, 1918, when he was wounded, and Maj. Frank L. Rearden as senior major assumed command. Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Rogers and Col. Arthur L. Keesling served successively as commanding officers until the regiment returned to the United States.

#### 108th TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY, 33d DIVISION

The 108th Trench Mortar Battery was organized at Camp Logan, Texas on October 11, 1917 from the machine gun company of the 6th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, which had been doing guard duty in the federal service since April 21, 1917. The battery received intensive training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918 and on May 14 left for Camp Merritt preparatory to embarkation. It sailed from Hoboken on board the *Kashmir* on May 26 and arrived in Havre, by way of Liverpool and Southampton, on June 12.

With the other units of the 58th Brigade the battery was sent to southeastern France, and after two months' training in the Ornans-Valdahon area it was transferred to the Toul sector of the Forêt de la Reine. It participated in both the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

On January 3, 1919, after having been attached to the First Army artillery since November, the battery received orders to prepare to return to the United States. The battery, which was the first unit of the 33d Division to leave France, sailed from Brest on board the *Iowan* on February 28, 1919 and reached Hoboken on March 12, 1919. After remaining a short time at Camp Merritt it proceeded by way of Chicago to Camp Grant, where it was demobilized on March 31.

Six members of the battery were killed in action or died of wounds overseas.

The battery had three commanding officers, Capt. William A. Warn, Capt. Frank Frazier, and Capt. Charles J. Kraft. Captain Kraft served from the winter of 1917 until the organization was demobilized.

#### 108th AMMUNITION TRAIN, 33d DIVISION

The 108th Ammunition Train was organized at Camp Logan, Texas, on October 11, 1917, from Companies A to F of the 7th Infantry and Company A of the 5th Infantry, Illinois National Guard. The train received training at Camp Logan until May when it left for Hoboken preparatory to embarkation overseas. It sailed on the *City of Poona* on May 26 and reached Liverpool, England, on June 8, whence it proceeded by way of Southampton to Havre, arriving there on June 13.

With the other units of the 58th Brigade the 108th Ammunition Train was sent to southeastern France to the Valdahon training area. In the latter part of August, after two months' training under the French, it was sent to the Forêt de la Reine to prepare for the drive of September 12. During the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives the train brought both food and ammunition to the 58th Brigade.

In January, after a separation of eight months, the train rejoined the 33d Division in Luxembourg, headquarters being located



at Tuntingen from January to April, 1919. The train sailed for the United States on board the *Charleston* on May 12 and reached Hoboken May 22, 1919. Leaving Camp Mills the following day it arrived in Chicago on June 2 with the second contingent of the 33d Division, which was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden. The train was demobilized at Camp Grant on June 4, 1919.

One officer and thirty-four men of the 108th Ammunition Train were killed in action or died overseas from wounds or disease.

The 108th Ammunition Train was commanded successively by Lieut. Col. John M. Clasby, Lieut. Col. Charles D. Center, Lieut. Col. John V. Clinnin, and Lieut. Col. Walter J. Fisher. Lieutenant Colonel Fisher assumed command in April, 1918 and continued until the unit was demobilized.

#### 122d MACHINE GUN BATTALION, 33d DIVISION

The 122d Machine Gun Battalion was organized at Camp Logan, Texas, on October 11, 1917 from Companies E, I and K of the 5th Infantry and the Machine Gun Company of the 7th Infantry, Illinois National Guard. These units of the 5th Infantry had been federalized in April, 1917, and before they were sent to Camp Logan had been used for guard purposes in the Central Department. After a period of training during the winter and spring of 1917-1918 the battalion left Camp Logan on May 1 and arrived at Camp Upton on May 6, preparatory to embarking. It sailed from Hoboken on board the *Lenape* on May 10 and arrived in Brest May 23.

With other units of the 33d Division, the 122d Machine Gun Battalion was stationed with the British for combat training. The battalion is officially credited with service in the following campaigns: (1) Amiens sector (July 1-August 7); (2) Somme offensive (August 8-20); (3) Verdun sector (September 10-25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-October 21); (5) Troyon sector (October 26-November 11).

Between December 7 and 20 the battalion marched with the 33d Division into Luxembourg where, stationed at Niederfeulen, it remained until April. It returned to the United States on board the *Mount Vernon*, leaving Brest May 9 and arriving at Hoboken May 17, 1919. After a few days at Camp Mills it reached Chicago on

May 27 with the first returning contingent of the 33d Division, which was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. The battalion was demobilized at Camp Grant shortly afterward.

The battalion casualties were as follows: 1 officer, 3 men killed; 3 officers, 51 men wounded; 2 men missing. Six decorations, American and French, were awarded to members of the battalion.

Lieut. Col. David R. Swaim commanded the battalion at the time of its organization. Upon his appointment as division machine gun officer he was succeeded as commanding officer of the battalion by Maj. Mariano B. Southwick.

#### 108th SUPPLY TRAIN, 33d DIVISION

The 108th Supply Train was organized on October 11, 1917 at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, from Companies G, H, I, K, L and M, 7th Infantry, Illinois National Guard. The Supply Train remained at Camp Logan for training during the winter and spring of 1917-1918, and on May 22 sailed on the *Leviathan* from Hoboken for Brest where it arrived on May 31. For several months after its landing the Supply Train was detached from the 33d Division, but on September 2 it rejoined that organization.

After the armistice the Supply Train was stationed in Luxembourg with other units of the 33d Division, its headquarters being at Mersch. On May 15, 1919 the train sailed for the United States from Brest on board the *Leviathan*, arriving at Hoboken on May 22. After a few days at Camp Mills the organization entrained for Chicago where on June 2 it took part in a parade which was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden.

The 108th Supply Train had 13 casualties—2 men killed, 11 men wounded. The organization was successively commanded by Maj. Frederick S. Haines and Maj. William Hendrie.

#### 108th TRAIN HEADQUARTERS AND MILITARY POLICE, 33d DIVISION

The 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police was organized on October 11, 1917 at Camp Logan from Companies B and H, 5th Infantry, Illinois National Guard. After a period of training at Camp Logan lasting until early May, 1918, this unit was moved to

the seaboard and sailed from Hoboken on the *Leviathan* on May 22, arriving at Brest on May 31.

During the period of the war the 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police was stationed at the following places: Eu, June 11-June 21; Molliens-au-Bois, June 22-August 24; Tronville, August 27-September 6; Blercourt, September 8-9; Fromeréville, September 9-25; Lempire, September 26-October 21; Ancemont, October 22-25; Troyon, October 26-November 11. In December the unit proceeded with the 33d Division into Luxembourg. There it established headquarters at Diekirch and remained until ordered home.

The organization embarked on the *Charleston* from Brest on May 12, 1919 and arrived at Hoboken on May 22. On June 2 the 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police marched in review before Governor Lowden at Chicago, and then proceeded to Camp Grant for demobilization.

The 108th Train Headquarters and Military Police had 20 casualties, all of which were wounded men. The unit was successively commanded by Col. John V. Clinin and Col. Charles D. Center.

#### 108th FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION, 33d DIVISION

The 108th Field Signal Battalion was organized at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, in the fall of 1917, with Company A, Signal Corps of the Illinois National Guard as a nucleus. After training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918, the battalion left for embarkation overseas, sailing from Hoboken on board the *Melita* on May 26, 1918 and arriving in Liverpool on June 8. From Liverpool it proceeded to Calais by way of Dover, and landed in France on June 10.

Together with other units of the 33d Division the battalion was attached to the Fourth British Army for training. On June 21 the platoons of the Outpost Company were sent to their respective regiments where they remained until December. The battalion saw its first service on July 4 in the attack on Hamel by the Australians, and at different times operated with the British, French and American forces. In all it is credited with the following service: (1) Amiens sector (July 1-August 7); (2) Somme offensive (August 8-20);

(3) Verdun sector (September 10-25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-October 21); (5) Troyon sector (October 26-November 11, 1918).

From December 7 to 19 the battalion marched into Luxembourg with the 33d Division, where, with headquarters at Diekirch, it was located until April 29. The battalion returned to the United States on board the *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*, leaving Brest May 14 and arriving at Hoboken May 23. After a few days at Camp Mills it was sent to Chicago where it arrived on June 5 and with the third contingent of the 33d Division marched in review before Governor F. O. Lowden. The battalion was demobilized in June, 1919, at Camp Grant.

The battalion had in all 49 casualties: 1 officer, 6 men killed; 1 officer, 41 men wounded. A distinguished service cross was awarded to one member of the battalion.

The battalion was commanded successively by Maj. Karl Truesdell, Maj. John P. Lucas, Maj. Charles R. Forbes, Maj. James Kelly, Maj. Payson O. Foster and Maj. Milan A. Loosley.

#### 108th ENGINEER REGIMENT AND 108th ENGINEER TRAIN, 33d DIVISION

The 108th Engineers and the 108th Engineer Train were organized in the fall of 1917 at Camp Logan, Texas, the former from the 1st Regiment Engineers, and the latter from Company M of the 5th Infantry, Illinois National Guard. The 108th Engineers and train were the first units of the 33d Division to leave Camp Logan after the training period during the winter and spring of 1917-1918, and the first to arrive in France. They left Camp Logan April 23 for Camp Merritt and sailed from Hoboken on board the *George Washington* May 8, arriving at Brest May 18.

With the rest of the 33d Division, these units were attached to the Fourth British Army for training. On June 13 the Engineers were sent forward to work on the defenses near Amiens where the German drives were expected, and they were thus the first units of the 33d Division to see service. The Engineers are credited with participation in the following campaigns: (1) Amiens sector (July 1-August 7); (2) Somme offensive (August 8-20); (3) Verdun

sector (September 10-25); (4) Meuse-Argonne offensive (September 26-October 21); (5) Troyon sector (October 26-November 11, 1918).

The Engineers were stationed in Luxembourg from January to April, 1919 with headquarters at Medernach. They sailed from Brest on board the *Harrisburg* on May 15 and reached Hoboken May 23. After remaining a few days at Camp Mills they were sent on to Chicago where they arrived on June 5 with the third contingent of the 33d Division, and where they took part in a parade which was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden. The Engineers were demobilized at Camp Grant in June, 1919.

The 108th Engineers had a total of 113 casualties: 20 men killed and 93 men wounded. Four decorations, American, British and French, were awarded to its members.

Col. Henry A. Allen was in command of the 108th Engineers and 1st Lieut. Magnus P. Thompson was in command of the train.

#### 108th SANITARY TRAIN, 33d DIVISION

The 108th Sanitary Train, composed of Field Hospitals 129, 130, 131 and 132 and Ambulance Companies 129, 130, 131 and 132, was organized at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, on October 11, 1917 from Field Hospitals 1-4 and Ambulance Companies 1-4 of the Illinois National Guard. After eight months' training at Camp Logan during the winter and spring of 1917-1918 the train left for the seaboard and on June 4 sailed from Hoboken on the *Adriatic*, arriving at Liverpool on June 15. From there the train proceeded to Havre where it was divided. Field Hospitals 129, 130, Ambulance Companies 129 and 130, the Mobile Laboratory and the personnel of four camp infirmaries, under the command of Lieut. Col. Harry D. Orr, went to Molliens-au-Bois where it arrived June 25. The remaining units of the train, commanded by Maj. E. C. Clancey, were ordered to the southern training area.

In order to use the British equipment to the greatest advantage that section of the Sanitary Train at Molliens-au-Bois found it convenient to adopt an organization unit corresponding to that of the British army—the field ambulance. This was accomplished by combining a field ambulance and a field hospital, the 129th Provisional



Field Ambulance thus being formed from Field Hospital 129 and Ambulance Company 129, and the 130th Provisional Field Ambulance from Field Hospital 130 and Ambulance Company 130. Field Ambulance 129 was assigned with the 65th Brigade to the IIId Australian Corps on July 18 where their work was highly commended. The 130th went into training at Pierregot and played a noteworthy part in the attack on Chipilly Ridge on August 8. When the 33d Division arrived at the Franco-American sector on August 26-27, the Sanitary Train established headquarters at Tronville, where it maintained a sick-collecting post operated by Field Hospital 129. From that time all units of the Sanitary Train were moved frequently. The record of the Medical Department of the division shows that in the advance in the Argonne and to the Meuse, 3,639 patients were handled. Of these 1,006 were wounded, 1,625 were gassed, 113 were injured, 47 suffered from psycho-neurosis, 848 were sick, 32 died while in the hospital. On October 26, when the 33d Division took over the Troyon sector, the 108th Sanitary Train established headquarters at Troyon. Arrangements then made to carry out the evacuation of the wounded were revised on November 8 to cover more territory—the division having enlarged its sector—but from that time until the armistice remained unchanged. Evacuation was carried out promptly and dressing in the front area was done at all times and under all circumstances.

The 108th Sanitary Train marched into Luxembourg with the 33d Division in December, and was stationed there with headquarters at Diekirch until April, 1919. Units of the train sailed for the United States on the *Leviathan* on May 15 and on the *America* May 16, reaching Hoboken on May 22 and May 24. The Sanitary Train reached Chicago on June 5 when with the third contingent of the 33d Division it participated in a parade which was reviewed by Governor F. O. Lowden. From Chicago the train proceeded to Camp Grant, where it was demobilized.

The 108th Sanitary Train had a total of 22 casualties: 1 officer, 2 men killed, and 19 men wounded. A distinguished service cross was awarded to one member.

The Sanitary Train was commanded by Lieut. Col. Harry D. Orr and Lieut. Col. George C. Amerson.

## 149th FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 42d DIVISION

The 149th Field Artillery was organized from the 1st Regiment Field Artillery, Illinois National Guard, in the summer of 1917. The 1st Illinois Field Artillery had been mobilized and sent to Fort Sheridan early in July, where on July 20, 1917 it was mustered into the federal service and reorganized. In September the 149th was sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, where it was made a part of the 67th Field Artillery Brigade of the 42d Division, a division composed of National Guard troops from twenty-six states and the District of Columbia. After six weeks at Camp Mills, the 149th sailed for France, arriving at St. Nazaire on October 31, 1917. Along with the remainder of the 67th Field Artillery Brigade, the 149th was then separated from the 42d Division and sent to Coetquidan for training purposes. In February it rejoined the division in the Rolampont area, and was never again detached from it except for three brief periods when the brigade supported the 4th, 32d and 2d Divisions. In the latter part of February, when the division was ordered to the Lunéville sector to complete its training with the VIIth French Army Corps, the 149th was split between two divisions of the French army. On March 31 the 42d Division took over the Baccarat sector, relieving the 128th French Division.

The 149th Field Artillery is officially credited with the following combat service: (1) Lunéville sector, Lorraine (February 21 to March 23, 1918); (2) Baccarat sector, Lorraine (March 31 to June 21, 1918); (3) Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne (July 4-July 14, 1918); (4) Champagne-Marne defensive (July 15-17, 1918); (5) Aisne-Marne offensive (July 25-August 6, 1918); (6) St. Mihiel offensive (September 12-16, 1918); (7) Essey and Pannes sector, Woëvre (September 17-30, 1918); (8) Meuse-Argonne offensive (October 7 to November 1, 1918); (9) Meuse-Argonne offensive (November 5-9, 1918).

Shortly after the armistice the 42d Division was designated a part of the Army of Occupation and began its 200-mile march to the Rhine region. Headquarters were established at Ahrweiler and remained there until the division returned to the United States in April, 1919. The 149th Field Artillery arrived in Chicago on May 8, 1919.

Col. Henry J. Reilly was in command of the 149th Field Artillery during its entire period of service.

## 370th INFANTRY REGIMENT, 93d DIVISION

The 370th Infantry (colored), 93d Division, was organized from the 8th Illinois National Guard, units of which had been inducted into the federal service during the period July 29–August 11, 1917. It arrived in France in April, 1918 and trained with French divisions until August 3, 1918. During this period detachments of the regiment were in combat service in the St. Mihiel sector from June 23 to July 3 and in the Argonne sector from August 1 to 15. On September 15, 1918 as a part of the 59th Division, French Army, the regiment went into the line in the Vauxaillon area and participated in the Oise-Aisne offensive from September 17 to October 12 and from October 24 to November 11. The 370th Infantry sailed from Brest on February 1, 1919 and arrived at New York on February 9.

Col. Franklin A. Denison commanded the organization as the 8th Illinois Infantry and the 370th Infantry from the date of its entry into the service until July, 1918. Col. Thomas A. Roberts assumed command on July 12, 1918 and remained commanding officer until the demobilization of the regiment.

## 84th DIVISION

The 84th Division was organized in August, 1917 at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, from drafted men of Kentucky, Indiana and southern Illinois. It was composed of the following units: 167th Infantry Brigade—333d and 334th Infantry, 326th Machine Gun Battalion; 168th Infantry Brigade—335th and 336th Infantry, 327th Machine Gun Battalion; 159th Field Artillery Brigade—325th and 326th (light), 327th (heavy) Field Artillery, 309th Trench Mortar Battery; 325th Machine Gun Battalion; 309th Engineers; 309th Field Signal Battalion; trains.

As was the case with a number of other divisions the 84th Division was depleted to fill up other organizations and did not reach authorized strength until after its removal to Camp Sherman, Ohio, in June, 1918. It remained in training at Camp Sherman until its departure overseas in September. The various units of the division arrived in France between September 21 and October 25, 1918.

With the exception of the artillery which went to Camp de Sougé, the division was sent to the West Périgeux area (Dordogne)

near Bordeaux, headquarters being established at Neuvic on September 28, 1918. The 309th Engineers were transferred to St. Nazaire in October and inroads were made upon the infantry and machine gun organizations to provide replacements for combat units at the front. Early in November headquarters and the permanent cadres of organizations were removed to Le Mans where they remained until their return to the United States in January, 1919.

The division was popularly known as the Lincoln Division. The insignia of the 84th Division was a red axe on a white background within a red circle. Above the axe was inscribed the word Lincoln and below it the number 84.

Brig. Gen. Wilber E. Wilder was placed in temporary command of the 84th Division on August 25, 1917. On October 7, 1917, he was relieved by Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, who remained in command until November 11, 1918.

#### 327th FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 84th DIVISION

The 327th Field Artillery Regiment was organized at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, in August, 1917 as a part of the 159th Field Artillery Brigade, 84th Division. The regiment was composed of selected men from Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, but Illinois is credited with furnishing more men than either of the other states. After a period of training at Camp Taylor, the regiment with the division was moved to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where it was stationed until August, 1918. The regiment sailed for France in September, and upon its arrival was sent with the 159th Field Artillery Brigade to Camp de Sougé. It returned to the United States in January, 1919.

#### 333d INFANTRY REGIMENT, 84th DIVISION

The 333d Infantry was organized as a part of the 167th Infantry Brigade of the 84th Division at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, on August 25, 1917. It was composed largely of men from southern Illinois inducted into the army through the selective service system. The regiment was trained at Camp Taylor until June 6, 1918, when it was moved to Camp Sherman, Ohio. There it was filled to authorized strength and trained until August 20,



when it proceeded to New York for embarkation. Units of the regiment sailed September 1 and 2 and were assembled about September 21, 1918 in the vicinity of St. Astier, Dordogne, France. On October 1 and again later in the month the regiment furnished replacements for front line organizations. On November 6 the regiment proceeded to Le Mans for skeletonization. Officers and men were then transferred to other organizations through the 2d Depot Division.

The skeleton organization, the 333d Infantry Record Cadre, sailed for the United States on the *Wilhelmina* on January 5, 1919, arriving at Hoboken on January 19. It then proceeded to Camp Taylor where on February 8, 1919 the enlisted personnel was discharged.

Col. August C. Nissen was in command of the 333d Infantry from its organization until November 7, 1918. Upon the skeletonization of the regiment Capt. Howard J. Thomas was placed in command of the 333d Infantry Record Cadre.

#### 86th DIVISION

The skeleton organization of the 86th Division was established at Camp Grant in August, 1917 and was filled with selected men from Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota who arrived early in September. The division was composed as follows: 171st Infantry Brigade—341st and 342d Infantry, 332d Machine Gun Battalion; 172d Infantry Brigade—343d and 344th Infantry, 333d Machine Gun Battalion; 161st Field Artillery Brigade—331st and 332d (light), 333d (heavy) Field Artillery, 311th Trench Mortar Battery; 331st Machine Gun Battalion; 311th Engineers; 311th Field Signal Battalion.

The practice of depleting the 86th Division to secure replacements to be sent to divisions scheduled for early embarkation overseas was begun in November, 1917, when 5,400 men were sent to Camp Logan to fill up the 33d Division. Other contingents were later sent to Camp Pike, Camp Greene, and again to Camp Logan, and certain troops were sent to France. The 86th Division remained in training at Camp Grant until August, 1918, when it was moved to Camp Mills, Long Island, preparatory to going overseas. Regimental headquarters, the 2d Battalion and Supply Companies of the



343d Infantry sailed from Hoboken aboard the *Agapenor* on September 8, and on the following day a convoy with the greater part of the division minus the artillery sailed. On September 14 the 332d and 333d Machine Gun Battalions and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine Gun Company of the 343d Infantry embarked on the *Olympic*. On September 17 a convoy left New York with the artillery.

The various units of the 86th Division arrived in France between September 21 and October 9, 1918. The division—with the exception of the 161st Field Artillery Brigade, which went to Le Courneau—was sent to the vicinity of Bordeaux and headquarters were established at St. André de Cubzac. While the division was at Bordeaux numerous transfers occurred. Many officers of the division were sent to “finishing” schools at Langres, Clamecy, and elsewhere. The infantry regiments and machine gun battalions were broken up to replace combat units at the front. On October 8 9,000 men were transferred from the infantry regiments mainly to the 1st, 2d, 32d and 89th Divisions, while on October 20 1,200 men from the machine gun battalions were sent to the front.

On November 12 began the deliberate disintegration of the division. The division cadre, including seventeen officers and 124 men, left Bordeaux on the *Siboney*, *Wilhelmina*, and *Zeelandia* on December 25, January 6, and January 16 respectively, and arrived in the United States on January 3, 19, and 29, 1919. The rest of the division, with the exception of the 311th Engineers, 311th Engineer Train, and 311th Supply Train, which did not return to the United States until June and July, arrived in the United States between January 3 and February 15, 1919. The four infantry regiments, greatly depleted by the inroads previously described, were retained as part of the American embarkation center at Le Mans where they remained until the departure of most of the American troops. Then occurred wholesale transfers to organizations returning to the United States, to special posts in the American Expeditionary Forces and to educational institutions.

The 86th Division was popularly known as the Black Hawk Division. Its insignia was a black hawk and monogram “BH” superimposed on a red shield.

The 86th Division had five commanding generals: Maj. Gen. T. H. Barry, August 25, 1917–March 21, 1918; Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennon (temporary), November 26, 1917–February 15, 1918 and March 21, 1918–April 18, 1918; Maj. Gen. C. H. Martin, April 18, 1918–October 21, 1918; Brig. Gen. L. C. Andrews (temporary), October 21–November 16, 1918; Maj. Gen. C. H. Ballou, November 16, 1918–January 27, 1919.

#### 311th ENGINEER REGIMENT, 86th DIVISION

The skeleton of the 311th Engineer Regiment of the 86th Division was established at Camp Grant in August, 1917 and was filled with selected men from Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota who arrived at camp in September. Illinois is credited with furnishing more men to this unit than the other states.

After a period of training at Camp Grant the 311th Engineers sailed from New York on the *Empress of Asia* on September 9, 1918. Upon its arrival in France the regiment went first to Yvrac and Montussan, then to the camp at Bassens, all in the vicinity of Bordeaux. The unit was stationed at these camps until its return to the United States on June 27, 1919.

Col. Clarke S. Smith commanded the 311th Engineers.

#### 311th FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION, 86th DIVISION

The 311th Field Signal Battalion was organized as a part of the 86th Division at Camp Grant in August, 1917, and it was filled by the contingents of drafted men arriving early in September. Illinois furnished a larger number of men to the battalion than any other state. With the 86th Division the battalion was trained at Camp Grant and on September 17, 1918 sailed for France on the *Empress of Russia*. After its arrival, the battalion was stationed in the vicinity of Bordeaux until its return to the United States on January 29, 1919.

Maj. C. W. Shands commanded the battalion.

#### 331st FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 86th DIVISION

The 331st Field Artillery was organized at Camp Grant in August, 1917 as a part of the 161st Field Artillery Brigade of the 86th Division, and was filled with drafted men from Illinois, Minne-

sota and Wisconsin, Illinois furnishing the largest number. After a period of training at Camp Grant and at Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wisconsin, the 331st with the rest of the 86th Division proceeded to the seaboard where on September 17, 1918 it embarked on the *Lapland*. Upon its arrival in France it went directly to Le Courneau, Department of the Gironde, and there it remained until its departure for the United States in January, 1919. The unit reached the United States aboard the *Duca d' Aosta* on February 5, 1919 and proceeded to Camp Grant for demobilization.

Col. William McKendree Lambdin commanded the 331st Field Artillery.

#### 332d FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 86th DIVISION

The skeleton organization of the 332d Field Artillery was established at Camp Grant in August, 1917 and early in September was filled with drafted men from Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, Illinois furnishing the largest number. After eight months' training at Camp Grant the 332d Field Artillery, together with other units of the 161st Artillery Brigade, participated in a 15-day hike of 225 miles to Sparta, Wisconsin, where there was further training in artillery practice. Overseas orders were received in August, and on September 16, 1918 the regiment embarked on *The Empress of Russia*. Arriving in France on October 4 by way of Liverpool and Southampton, the regiment was ordered to Camp Hunt, Le Courneau, where it remained until orders to return home were received. The 332d sailed on board the *Antigone* on February 1, arriving in Newport News on February 15 and in Chicago on February 22. After a parade in Chicago the regiment proceeded to Camp Grant where demobilization took place.

Col. Robert C. Foy was commanding officer of the 332d Field Artillery.

#### 333d FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 86th DIVISION

The 333d Field Artillery was organized at Camp Grant in August, 1917 as a part of the 161st Field Artillery Brigade of the 86th Division, and was filled by the draft contingents arriving in September. Illinois men outnumbered those from other states. The

regiment was trained at Camp Grant and at Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wisconsin, and on September 17, 1918 sailed from New York on the *Metagama*. Upon its arrival in France it was ordered to Camp Hunt at Le Courneau where it was stationed until its departure for the United States in December, 1918. The regiment reached the United States aboard the *Siboney* on January 3, 1919 and proceeded to Camp Grant for demobilization.

The 333d Field Artillery was commanded by Col. Philip R. Ward.

#### 343d INFANTRY REGIMENT, 86th DIVISION

The 343d Infantry was organized at Camp Grant in August, 1917 as a part of the 172d Infantry Brigade of the 86th Division, and was filled with drafted men, principally from Illinois. The regiment was trained at Camp Grant and sailed from New York on the *Megantic* on September 9, 1918. Upon its arrival in France the 343d Infantry was stationed at St. Loubès in the vicinity of Bordeaux.

As an organization the 343d Infantry did not participate in battle action, although serious inroads were made upon its ranks to form replacements for combat units at the front. When the dissolution of the 86th Division was begun on November 12, the 343d Infantry was retained as part of the American embarkation center at Le Mans, where it was joined with the 344th Infantry to form the 4th Provisional Regiment. The 4th Provisional Regiment was ordered to Montfort, to Pont-de-Gennes, and was then returned to Le Mans. It remained at the forwarding camp at Le Mans until the embarkation center was reduced, numerous transfers then being made to organizations returning to the United States, to special posts in the A. E. F. and to educational institutions.

Col. Charles R. Howland commanded the 343d Infantry.

#### 344th INFANTRY REGIMENT, 86th DIVISION

The 344th Infantry was organized at Camp Grant in August, 1917 as a part of the 172d Infantry Brigade of the 86th Division, and was filled with drafted men, for the most part from Illinois. After receiving its training at Camp Grant the regiment sailed on September 9, 1918 on the *Megantic*. Upon its arrival in France the

344th Infantry was sent to the vicinity of Bordeaux and was stationed at Ambarès-et-Lagrave and St. Louis de Montferrand. As an organization it did not participate in battle action, though serious inroads were made upon its ranks to form replacements for combat units at the front. When the dissolution of the 86th Division was begun on November 12, the 344th Infantry was retained as part of the American embarkation center at Le Mans. It was joined with the 343d Infantry to form the 4th Provisional Regiment which was ordered to Montfort, to Pont-de-Gennes and then back to Le Mans. It remained at the forwarding camp at Le Mans until the embarkation center was reduced, whereupon numerous transfers were made to organizations returning to the United States, to special posts in the A. E. F. and to educational institutions.

Col. Benjamin T. Simmons and Col. Henry A. Hannigan commanded the 344th Infantry.

#### 88th DIVISION

The 88th Division was organized in September, 1917 at Camp Dodge, Iowa, from drafted men of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. Its ranks were later swelled by men from Missouri and Nebraska. The 88th Division was composed of the following units: 175th Infantry Brigade—349th and 350th Infantry, 338th Machine Gun Battalion; 176th Infantry Brigade—351st and 352d Infantry, 339th Machine Gun Battalion; 163d Field Artillery Brigade—338th (light), 337th and 339th (heavy) Field Artillery, 313th Trench Mortar Battery; 337th Machine Gun Battalion; 313th Engineers; 313th Field Signal Battalion; trains.

The division remained at Camp Dodge until August, 1918. On August 9 the first units sailed for France and by September 7 the entire division had arrived. The artillery brigade was permanently separated from the division and sent to the artillery training school at Clermont-Ferrand in southern France, the rest of the division being ordered to the 21st Training Area where headquarters were established at Semur (Côte-d'Or).

On September 14 the division was moved by rail to the Hericourt Training Area (Haute-Saône), near Belfort, under the command of the Seventh French Army. These steps were preliminary to partici-



pation in battle action which commenced on September 23 when the division relieved the 38th French Division in the center sector, Haute-Alsace. It held this sector until November 2. On that date it was placed under the IVth American Corps and was moved to the Lagney Area as a part of the Second Army Reserve. The casualties of the division incurred during the combat operations totalled 118.

On November 29 the division was ordered to the First Training Area at Gondrecourt (Meuse). On April 15, 1919 it was transferred to the First Army and on April 26 it was placed under the command of the Commanding General, S. O. S., preparatory to its departure from France. Division Headquarters left St. Nazaire on May 21, 1919 and arrived at Newport News on June 1.

The insignia of the 88th Division was two figure eights in blue crossed at right angles.

The commanding generals of the 88th Division were: Maj. Gen. E. H. Plummer, August 25–November 26, 1917 and February 20–March 14, 1918; Brig. Gen. R. N. Getty (temporary) November 27, 1917–February 19, 1918, and March 15–May 23, 1918; Brig. Gen. William D. Beach (temporary), May 24–September 10, 1918; Maj. Gen. William Weigel, September 10, 1918–June 15, 1919.

#### 349th INFANTRY REGIMENT, 88th DIVISION

The 349th Infantry was organized at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in September, 1917 as a part of the 175th Infantry Brigade of the 88th Division, and was composed of drafted men from several states, but principally from Illinois. The regiment moved to the seaboard and overseas with the 88th Division. After the last unit of the division arrived in France on September 7, 1918 the 349th Infantry was attached to that part of the division which was ordered to the Twenty-first Training Area with headquarters at Semur (Côte-d'Or), when the 88th Division relieved the 38th French Division. The 349th Infantry saw combat service in the center sector Haute-Alsace from October 12 to November 4, 1918.

The regiment moved with the 88th Division to the Gondrecourt Training Area on November 29. It sailed for the United States from St. Nazaire on May 21, 1919, arriving on June 1.

## 43d FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 15th DIVISION

The 43d Field Artillery was organized at Camp Stanley, Texas, from National Army cavalry and was made a part of the 15th Artillery Brigade of the 15th Division. The regiment remained at Camp Stanley for instruction until the middle of February, 1919 when it was demobilized.

Illinois is credited with furnishing a greater number of men to this regiment than any other state.

## 44th FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 15th DIVISION

The 44th Field Artillery of the 15th Artillery Brigade, 15th Division, was organized at Camp Stanley, Texas, from the 305th Cavalry to which the band of the 7th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, had been attached. It remained in training at that camp until its demobilization in February, 1919.

Illinois is credited with furnishing more men to this regiment than any other state.

## 303d CAVALRY REGIMENT

The formation of fifteen new cavalry regiments was authorized by the Adjutant General of the Army on January 10, 1918, five of which were to be organized in the Southern Military Department. One of the five was the 303d Cavalry, organized at Camp Stanley, Texas, in January, 1918, which is officially credited with having more men from Illinois than from any other state. During the months following its organization the regiment was increased in size so that by July 1 it contained 85 officers and 1,394 men, and was supplied with 1,610 horses and 161 mules. During this period the regiment was receiving intensive training at Camp Stanley. On August 14 orders were issued dividing the 303d Cavalry into the 52d and 53d Field Artillery and the 18th Trench Mortar Battery, which became part of the 18th Division.

Col. Samuel McP. Rutherford was in command of the 303d Cavalry from January 26 to August 14, 1918.

## 52d FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 18th DIVISION

The 52d Field Artillery was formed from the 303d Cavalry, Troops A, B, C, D, E and F of the cavalry making the nucleus of the artillery. On August 21, 1918, a week after the orders were issued which converted the 303d Cavalry into the 52d and 53d Field Artillery, the 52d Field Artillery (27 officers and 621 men) marched from Camp Stanley, Texas, to Camp Travis, Texas. Here the 52d Field Artillery was made a part of the 18th Field Artillery Brigade of the 18th Division, just then being organized.

Because specialists of various kinds were transferred from the regiment during September and October, the 52d Field Artillery was reduced to 536 enlisted men. From November 7 to 17, however, men were transferred from the Depot Brigade to the regiment, making its strength on the 17th, 765 enlisted men, 56 assigned officers, and 20 attached officers. The signing of the armistice and resulting applications for discharge reduced this number to 42 assigned officers, 12 attached officers, and 732 enlisted men on December 31.

Col. Samuel McP. Rutherford was in command of the 52d Field Artillery during the period of the war. Illinois is credited with having a larger number of men in this regiment than any other state.

## 53d FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 18th DIVISION

The 53d Field Artillery was organized in Camp Stanley in August, 1918 with Troops G, H, I, K, L, M of the 303d Cavalry as a nucleus. The 53d Field Artillery joined the 18th Field Artillery Brigade of the 18th Division in the latter part of August and remained in training at Camp Travis, Texas, until January, 1919 when demobilization began.

Illinois is credited with furnishing a larger number of the personnel of this regiment than any other state.

## 53d MACHINE GUN BATTALION, 18th DIVISION

The 53d Machine Gun Battalion of the 35th Infantry Brigade, 18th Division, was organized at Camp Travis, Texas, in August, 1918. It remained in training there until the demobilization of the 18th Division in January and February, 1919.

Illinois is credited with furnishing a greater part of the personnel of this battalion than any other state.

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### 68th ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

The 68th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, was organized for coast defense on Long Island Sound, June 1, 1918 from drafted men, chiefly from Illinois. It was assigned to the 36th Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps, and sailed from Boston August 9, 1918 on the *Leicestershire*. The 68th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, arrived in France on August 26 and went to a training center at Camp de Sougé near Bordeaux. Since its equipment was never received, the unit returned from France in February, 1919 without having seen active service. It was demobilized at Fort Wadsworth on March 1, 1919.

### 72d ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

The 72d Artillery, C. A. C., was organized from the personnel of the National Army draft, Portland, Maine, on June 4, 1918 for coast defense, and was assigned to the 35th Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps. Illinois is credited with furnishing more men to this unit than any other state. The 72d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, sailed from Montreal on the *Takada*, arriving in France on August 26, 1918, when it was sent to an organization and training center at Libourne, Gironde. Like the 68th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, it never received its equipment and consequently saw no active service. It returned to New York on March 29, 1919 and was demobilized at Camp Grant on April 9, 1919.

### 13th RAILWAY ENGINEER REGIMENT

The 13th Railway Engineer Regiment was recruited and organized in Chicago very soon after the declaration of war. As early as February 3, 1917 the Chief of Engineers had written to the presidents of the Chicago and North Western, Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé, Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, Illinois Central, and Chicago and Great Western railroads, asking their coöperation in forming such a regiment with Chicago as headquarters, and a number of officials pledged their support. Early in April recruiting was begun, and after the authorization of the Secretary of War was received on May 5, 1917, the 3d Reserve Engineers (on June 9 designated the 3d Engineers, National Army,

and on July 13, the 13th Engineers) was organized at Chicago and stationed on the Municipal Pier. The regiment was composed of companies of men experienced in train, maintenance, and shop service, and included enough men to operate a railroad.

The 13th Engineers left Chicago on July 20 and 21, 1917 and on July 22 Companies A and B (11 officers and 270 men) sailed for France on the *St. Louis*, while the remainder of the regiment (71 officers and 763 men) sailed on the *Orduna* on July 23. Arrived in Liverpool on August 12, the regiment proceeded to London where on August 15 it passed in review before the King and Queen of Great Britain. On August 17 the regiment arrived in Havre and was ordered directly to Châlons-sur-Marne. There it remained until September 11 when it was moved to various points on the Ligne 6 Bis with headquarters at Gleury-sur-Aire. Attached to the Second French Army the regiment was there employed in the construction and operation of the standard gauge military railways south and west of Verdun, remaining in the Verdun sector until after the cessation of hostilities.

Col. C. W. Kutz, Col. N. L. Howard and Lieut. Col. C. L. Whiting were the commanding officers of the regiment during its service in France.

#### 503d ENGINEER REGIMENT

The 503d Engineer Regiment was sent to A. P. O. No. 701, France, on December 10, 1917. Under the direction of the 17th Engineers this unit furnished details for road building, track laying, barracks and building construction at this station and in the vicinity until December 25. By this time all of the companies of the 503d Engineers had been divided into detachments and detailed to service with other organizations located in various places in France. The Headquarters Detachment and Special Detachment, together consisting of 3 officers and 40 men, were stationed at Camp No. 3, Base Section No. 1, and were engaged in water supply and sanitation work for the district. Maj. John B. Hawley was commanding officer.

Illinois is credited with furnishing more of the personnel of the 503d Engineers than any other state.



**602d ENGINEER REGIMENT**

The 602d Engineer Regiment was not assigned to a particular division. The regiment is credited with participation in the following campaigns: St. Mihiel offensive, Companies A, B and C, September 12-16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive, Companies A, B and C, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Illinois is credited with furnishing more of the personnel of the 602d Engineers than any other state.

**310th FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION**

The 310th Field Signal Battalion was organized as part of the 85th Division, which was trained at Camp Custer, Michigan. The division was sent overseas during July and August, 1918, and upon its arrival in France it was designated as a depot division and ordered to Pouilly. The 310th Field Signal Battalion was among the units which was sent forward upon the breaking up of the division, and it is officially credited with the following battle participation: (1) St. Mihiel offensive (September 12 to 16, 1918); (2) Toul sector (September 17 to November 11, 1918).

Illinois is credited with contributing more men to this unit than any other state.

**803d PIONEER INFANTRY REGIMENT, COLORED**

The 803d Pioneer Infantry (colored) was organized at Camp Grant and was sent overseas without being assigned to a particular division. It engaged in combat service in the Toul sector from October 22 to November 11, 1918.

Illinois furnished a greater number of men to this unit than any other state.

**812th PIONEER INFANTRY REGIMENT, COLORED**

The 812th Pioneer Infantry was organized at Camp Grant on August 5, 1918 by order of the Adjutant General. By the end of the month the regiment was recruited to a strength of 74 officers and 378 enlisted men, Illinois supplying the largest number. After a period of training at Camp Grant during August, September and October the regiment was ordered to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, where it was

stationed from November 4 to November 24. On November 27 it returned to Camp Grant, the strength of the regiment then being 99 officers and 3,464 enlisted men. On December 3, 1918 the order for demobilization of the regiment was issued. The final roster of the 812th Pioneer Infantry, dated January 14, 1919, showed that all of the officers had been honorably discharged, transferred, or relieved from duty.

Col. Fred V. S. Chamberlain was in command of the regiment from August 26, 1918 until its demobilization.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE IN FRANCE

Two years prior to the entrance of the United States into the war the American Ambulance Field Service, as it was first called, a volunteer service for the transportation of the wounded of the French armies at the front, was incorporated in the Automobile Service of the French army. In April, 1915 an agreement was signed by A. Piatt Andrew, inspector general of the American Ambulance Field Service, with the French General Headquarters, whereby the organization known as the American Field Service was created and its relations to the French army were set forth. By this agreement the sections of the American Field Service were to be constituted as to material, personnel and administrative units like the French sections. A French officer of the Automobile Service was to be commander of each formation and was to be assisted by a representative of the American Field Service who was to transmit orders to and insure discipline among the American drivers. The period of enlistment in the service was fixed at six months with the privilege of renewal for at least three months.

No sooner was the agreement of April, 1915 signed than appeals were made to the American universities for recruits and committees were organized in the various educational institutions and cities of the United States to raise funds for the purchase and maintenance of ambulances. The consequence was that by the end of 1915 the American Field Service had four complete sections, each composed of twenty

ambulances, and each having a personnel of between twenty-five and thirty men.

By the time the United States entered the war the ambulance and transport branches of the American Field Service were thoroughly established. The ambulance branch with approximately 1,000 ambulances and 1,200 volunteers had established distinct headquarters in Paris, a construction and repair park, a supply depot, a training camp, and a home and hospital for men convalescing and on furlough. The transport branch, which included about 800 volunteers, had equal facilities for work. In view of these facts and of the efficiency of the service, on the appeal of Marshal Joffre the United States government agreed to the adoption by the United States Army of both branches of the service, which were then to be reloaned to France. Thus in the fall of 1917 thirty-three ambulance sections were incorporated in the United States Army Ambulance Service with the French army and the fourteen *camion* sections were militarized as the American Mission with the French army of the Motor Transport Corps.

One hundred ninety-nine volunteers in the American Field Service were from Illinois. The universities and colleges of the state were represented in the American Field Service as follows: University of Chicago, 34; University of Illinois, 30; Northwestern University, 15; Lake Forest College, 1; Armour Institute, 1; Knox College, 1; Lewis Institute, 1; Loyola University, 1. Sixteen volunteers from Illinois were awarded the *croix de guerre*, and one volunteer the *medaille militaire*.

Sixty-three ambulances were donated to the American Field Service by individuals and organizations in the state. The donors included individuals, clubs and associations, business firms and employees of firms, towns, churches and high schools.

#### FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Federal Board for Vocational Education was created on July 17, 1917 to carry out the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act for the promotion of industrial education by the federal government in coöperation with the states. The Governor of Illinois accepted the provisions of the act in behalf of this state, and a State Board of Vocational Education was appointed, composed of the following:

William H. Boys, director of trade and commerce; Barney Cohen, director of labor; Charles Adkins, director of agriculture; Francis G. Blair, director of registration and education.

In addition to its peace-time program of promoting vocational education through the school system of the country, the board took on certain war activities. These consisted at first mainly of offering courses to men subject to draft but not yet inducted, the primary purpose being to fill the needs of the army for certain technically trained men. Attendance at these classes was voluntary, and men were able to receive instruction in the evening and keep on with their regular employment. The Federal Board also coöperated with the War Department Commission on Education and Special Training in supervising the instruction given to the National Army Training Detachments stationed at various educational institutions throughout the country. However, a much wider field of work was opened to the board by the Act of June 27, 1918, providing for "vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States," and the Federal Board thereupon organized a Division of Rehabilitation to carry out the terms of the act. The country was divided into fourteen districts, Illinois together with Michigan and Wisconsin comprising District Number 8. In the spring and summer of 1919 the work centered in making arrangements with institutions for special courses for the disabled men and placing the returning service men where they would get instruction best fitted to their needs. Two classes of training were provided. The first was for those men suffering from disabilities that had resulted in physical handicaps which would keep them from returning to their former employment. The second type was for men with minor disabilities who were not prevented by their injuries from returning to their occupations, and was in the nature of job-improving instruction.

The headquarters of the eighth district in Chicago were in charge of a district vocational officer who was the director of all phases of the work of the board. The work of vocational rehabilitation throughout the district was directed by an assistant district vocational officer. To establish close personal contact with the disabled service men in Illinois, local offices of the Federal Board for Vocational

Education were established in Chicago, Centralia, Champaign, East St. Louis, Peoria and Rockford.

Men are offered institutional or placement training. Those taking the former are placed in accredited schools where they pursue a definite course of study leading to some objective. Men who prefer to receive their training "on the job" are placed in firms whose business is that which they wish to learn. Whether in institutional or placement training, the disabled men are under the supervision of the Federal Board for the whole training period, during which time they receive a certain sum each month from the government for maintenance. In Illinois in 1921 approximately 550 educational institutions were offering training to Federal Board men, and more than 2,000 firms were giving placement training. The training is of the best and covers technical, professional, agricultural, educational, industrial, commercial, music and art courses. Fifteen thousand men in the state had been approved for training, from whom five thousand had been accepted and placed.

Charles W. Sylvester was district vocational officer of the Eighth District in 1921, and Harold J. Betty was assistant in charge of vocational rehabilitation.

#### AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS

The American Legion was created at a meeting of representatives from all divisions and S. O. S. sections of the American Expeditionary Forces held in Paris on March 15-17, 1919. An executive committee of one hundred was selected which on April 7 appointed a committee of fifteen to work in the United States. On May 8, 9, and 10, 1919, two months after this action in France, a caucus of delegates representing troops in the United States was held at St. Louis, when a temporary constitution for the American Legion was adopted and general policies were formulated. The Paris and St. Louis executive committees were consolidated on May 23, 1919 into the Joint National Executive Committee, which was temporarily in control of the American Legion until the first national convention at Minneapolis, November 10, 11 and 12, 1919.

The Illinois organization of the American Legion dated from the caucus at St. Louis. At the close of the meeting on May 10 the



delegates from Illinois, 112 in number, met to consider the problem of developing an organization in Illinois. A committee on committees was appointed, which, after conferring with the chairman of the delegation, appointed a Committee on Organization, composed of five members from Chicago and seven from downstate. In a series of meetings which began the night of May 10 when the state was divided into eleven districts to facilitate local organization, the committee, the personnel of which had been gradually increased, secured the incorporation of the Legion under the laws of Illinois, adopted temporary by-laws, appointed state war risk and state employment officers, perfected plans for a financial campaign, and finally fixed the date for a state convention. The organization of posts was carried on throughout the state, and on October 1, 1919 there were 220 local posts and 15,000 paid-up members.

At the first state convention of the American Legion, which was held at Peoria on October 17 and 18, 1919, the permanent state organization was formed and officers for the year and delegates to the coming national convention were elected. The executive committee, which had been authorized to revise the department constitution after the national convention at Minneapolis, adopted certain revisions in February, 1920. According to the constitution any man or woman who served honorably under military oath in any branch of the service, combatant or otherwise, between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, or any man or woman who served in the forces of the allied nations who was a citizen of the United States upon his or her entrance into that service and who upon discharge resumed his or her citizenship in the United States was eligible to membership in the American Legion. Legislative power was vested in the state convention and executive and administrative powers in the department commander, two department vice commanders and a department executive committee. The state was divided into eleven districts. The unit under the district was the post, which might be formed with a minimum membership of fifteen when an application for a charter had been approved.

A most important phase of the work of the Department of Illinois is done through the Service Department. This department, established on April 1, 1920, mapped out two main courses of action.

First, it assisted ex-service men who were having difficulty in getting settlements of their claims for compensation, hospitalization, vocational training and other matters, and made a special effort to find men who were entitled to benefits and who were not receiving them. Second, it coöperated with government agencies to provide better hospital facilities for the disabled. Among other things, the Legion secured the removal of incompetent United States Public Health Service doctors, was partly responsible for the revocation of the contract with one hospital in Chicago because of the improper care which service men received there, and on similar grounds—improper care—demanded cancellation of the contract with an institution looking after the insane.

On August 31, 1920 there were 682 posts with 65,600 paid-up members in the Illinois Department.

Col. Milton J. Foreman was the first commander of the American Legion, Department of Illinois.

## IV. WAR FINANCE

### WAR LOAN ORGANIZATION, UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The War Loan Organization of the Treasury Department was created in April, 1917 to conduct the sale and distribution of liberty bonds. The work was directed by a central organization in Washington through a Division of Sales, a Division of Publicity and a Division of Public Speakers, and was carried on throughout the country by special committees in the federal reserve districts, each of which had complete control over all liberty loan activities within its own territory. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, R. C. Leffingwell, maintained general supervision over the work of the War Loan Organization, but L. B. Franklin, as director, was actively in charge.

The first liberty loan, authorized by an act of Congress approved April 24, 1917, was offered to the public on May 14, 1917, subscriptions to the amount of \$2,000,000,000 being invited. The bonds, which were dated June 15, 1917, and payable June 15, 1947, bore 3½ per cent interest, but were convertible to later issues bearing a higher interest rate; in addition they were exempt from all taxation except estate and inheritance taxes, a feature which made them very attractive to large investors. The sales campaign ran from May 14 to June 15, 1917 and subscriptions amounting to \$3,035,226,850, or an oversubscription of nearly 52 per cent, were obtained from approximately four million men and women. Since the Secretary of the Treasury had announced in advance that only the amount of subscriptions called for would be accepted, those subscriptions in amounts of \$50 to \$10,000 were allotted in full, while larger subscriptions were allotted at a diminishing ratio, the lowest being twenty per cent.

The second issue of liberty bonds, authorized by an act of September 24, 1917, was offered to the public on October 1, 1917, subscriptions to the amount of \$3,000,000,000 being invited by the Secretary of the Treasury, who announced that fifty per cent of the oversub-

scription would be allotted. The bonds were dated November 15, 1917 and were payable November 15, 1942, although they might be redeemed any time after November 15, 1927. The tax-exemption feature was modified for the reason that the provisions of the first loan accorded an advantage to the large income-tax payer which was not shared by the subscriber of a smaller income. Bonds of the second loan were made exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation except (1) estate or inheritance taxes, (2) graduated super-income taxes (surtaxes), and excess-profits and war-profits taxes. The interest rate was 4 per cent, and the bonds were convertible to a later issue bearing a higher rate of interest. The sales campaign extended from October 1 to 27, 1917, and subscriptions amounting to \$4,617,532,300, an oversubscription of 54 per cent, were secured from approximately 9,400,000 people. One-half of the oversubscription was accepted, the total allotment being \$3,807,865,000.

The act authorizing the third liberty loan was approved on April 4, 1918. The interest was set at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent in spite of the opposition of certain financiers who had urged that the rate be materially increased in view of the complex business situation and the fact that former issues of liberty bonds were selling below par. The third liberty loan act provided the same tax-exemption features as in the case of the second loan and made liberty bonds receivable under certain conditions in payment of estate or inheritance taxes. They were not however convertible to bonds of later issues at a higher interest rate. As a method of bolstering up the market price of bonds the act also provided for a fund from which the Secretary of the Treasury might purchase bonds on the open market.

Bonds of the third liberty loan, dated May 9, 1918 and payable September 15, 1928, were offered to the public on April 6, 1918, subscriptions amounting to \$3,000,000,000 being invited with the proviso that all oversubscriptions might be allotted in full. The sales campaign was conducted from April 6 to May 4, 1918, and subscriptions amounting to \$4,176,516,850 were secured from 18,376,815 subscribers. Of this amount \$4,175,650,050 was allotted.

During the fourth liberty loan period the 1918 tax bill, providing for greatly increased income-tax and surtax rates, was pending, and

the Secretary of the Treasury declared that some tax-exemption measures to offset these taxes would be necessary to induce persons of large income to buy bonds of the fourth liberty loan. The act authorizing the loan was approved July 9, but an act approved September 24, 1918 embodied the Secretary's recommendations, providing for block exemption from surtaxes which in conjunction with former tax exemption features would exempt from surtaxes under stated conditions the interest on bonds to the amount of \$110,000.

The bonds, which bore  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent interest and were dated October 24, 1918, payable October 15, 1938 but redeemable after October 15, 1933, were offered to the public during a sales campaign which extended from September 28 to October 19, 1918. Subscriptions to the amount of \$6,600,000,000 were invited (the fourth being the largest of all the war loans), and bonds to the amount of \$6,989,047,000 were taken by approximately 21,000,000 subscribers, the oversubscription of 16 per cent being allotted practically in full.

In the month following the armistice the cancellation of war contracts and the maintenance of 2,000,000 men in France and provisions for their return, as well as other factors, caused war expenditures to reach their peak. Many financiers believed that numerous difficulties stood in the way of the successful flotation of a popular loan after the cessation of war, and that it would be necessary to pay a high interest rate to secure the desired subscriptions; nevertheless the tax-exemption features made the Victory loan notes, as they were designated, fairly attractive to investors in spite of the low interest rate authorized by the act approved March 3, 1919. The Secretary announced that the amount of the offering would be \$4,500,000,000 with no oversubscription to be allotted. The notes, which were to run five years (dated May 20, 1919 and payable May 23, 1923), were of two series—the first at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, which were tax exempt except for estate and inheritance taxes, the second at  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, which were taxable but possessed block exemption features similar and in addition to those offered under the act of September 24, 1918. It was now possible to own bonds amounting to \$160,000 which under certain conditions were tax exempt. The Victory Loan Act also provided for a cumulative sinking fund for the purpose of retiring liberty bonds of the five issues within about twenty-five years.



The campaign extended from April 21 to May 10, 1919, and subscriptions amounting to \$5,249,908,300 were secured, an oversubscription of 16.66 per cent. In accordance with the announcement, none of the oversubscription was allotted.

As a device for keeping the treasury in funds and for diminishing the strain on the money market at the time when subscriptions were being made for the liberty loans or when taxes were due, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue at intervals short-term notes known as certificates of indebtedness, to be liquidated by the loans and by tax receipts. The Secretary offered treasury certificates of indebtedness at first to banks and later, beginning with the issues in anticipation of the third loan, to individuals and corporations. The interest rate was low, the notes ran for approximately 90 days and might be presented in payment for liberty loan subscriptions, or in the case of tax certificates, for income tax payments.

Issues of treasury certificates of indebtedness were offered as follows:

Occasion	Number issues	Subscription
In anticipation of first loan.....	4	\$ 868,205,000
" " " second ".....	6	2,320,493,000
" " " third ".....	6	3,012,085,500
" " " fourth ".....	7	4,659,820,000
" " " fifth ".....	10	6,157,589,500
" " " 1917 taxes .....	1	50,000,000
" " " 1918 " .....	6	1,624,403,500
" " " 1919 " .....	8	3,354,787,500

A recapitulation of the offerings, subscriptions and allotments for each of the loans follows:

Loan	Offering	Subscription	Per Cent	Allotment
1 3½%	\$2,000,000,000	\$3,035,226,850	152	\$1,989,455,550
2 4%	3,000,000,000	4,617,532,300	154	3,807,865,000
3 4¼%	3,000,000,000	4,176,516,850	139	4,175,650,050
4 4¼%	6,000,000,000	6,989,047,000	116	6,964,581,250
5 3¾-4¾%	4,500,000,000	5,249,908,300	116⅔	4,497,818,750

The state of Illinois lies within two federal reserve districts—the seventh, with headquarters at Chicago, comprising all of Iowa, part of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and fifty-eight counties in the northern portion of Illinois, and the eighth, with headquarters at St. Louis, including parts of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and forty-four counties in southern Illinois. War loan activities in the state of Illinois accordingly must be considered in connection with the work of the liberty loan committees of the seventh and eighth federal reserve districts.

### LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF THE SEVENTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Preliminary measures toward organizing a liberty loan committee for the seventh federal reserve district were taken by the Governor of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, J. B. McDougall, on May 4, 1917 when he called a meeting of representatives of member organizations of the Chicago Clearing House and of investment bond houses in Chicago to take action on the matter. Those present, between fifty and sixty people, designated themselves the "General Liberty Loan Committee for the Seventh Federal Reserve District" and proceeded to form an Executive Committee, comprising the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (chairman), the federal reserve agent, and two representatives each of national banks, state banks and bond houses. The Executive Committee, which organized immediately, assumed the responsibility for directing the sale of liberty bonds throughout the Seventh Federal Reserve District, which comprised all of Iowa, parts of Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and fifty-eight counties in the northern half of Illinois. J. B. McDougall was chairman of the Executive Committee and W. M. L. Fiske was director of the campaign. The need for certain subcommittees became apparent immediately. A Publicity Committee was organized on May 7, comprising the entire personnel of the Executive Committee. The committee, which met daily, appointed the following subcommittees: Press, Advertising, Posters, Distribution, Moving Pictures, Foreign Language Newspapers. The Four Minute Men were enlisted in the service of the Moving Picture Subcommittee, 150 speakers were enrolled by a

Speakers' Bureau which was established on May 25, and altogether 477 meetings in Chicago and 103 outside Chicago were addressed. A Foreign Language Committee, to promote the loan among foreign-language speaking residents, and an American Bankers' Association Committee, a Labor's Loan Organization and a Special Campaigns Committee to promote liberty loan activity among schools, churches, fraternal organizations, etc., were also organized during the first loan campaign.

The first steps toward forming local liberty loan committees throughout the seventh district were taken by the Executive Committee on May 5, 1917 when it communicated with the president of the clearing house or the president of a large bank in each town or city of 5,000 population or more within the district. Information was given concerning the district organization just effected, and the formation of local sales organizations was urged. Shortly after this time there was organized a district Committee on Distribution, which comprised a chairman who was to act as director of the campaign, and a director for each of six units into which the Seventh Federal Reserve District was divided—Chicago and Cook County, Illinois outside of Cook County, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin. The Distribution Committee, frequently referred to as the Sales Department, took over the function of directing the campaign throughout the district, the director of each unit being responsible for activities within his own territory. As the campaign progressed, there was gradually developed an organization known as the Campaign Committee which was composed of the Distribution Committee (director general and state sales directors), the directors of the various committees of the district loan organization, and two members *ex officio* representing the Federal Reserve Bank.

During the first loan campaign, Joseph A. Rushton was director of sales for that part of Illinois lying within the seventh district excluding Cook County, and he was assisted by state directors of publicity and public speaking and a chairman of a state foreign language division. A General Liberty Loan Committee for Illinois acted in an advisory capacity, approved the state's quota and performed any other service which was requested of it. Its membership, representing the state administration as well as farming, banking,

industrial labor, educational and other interests, in the course of the five loans numbered from 15 to 19 persons, and after the first loan campaign included two women. In the first loan campaign no fixed political unit was adopted as the basis for the local committee—in some cases it was one county, sometimes several, sometimes a city. The quota assigned to each unit was eight per cent of its banking resources and the main responsibility for the campaign rested upon the banks. Some difficulties were encountered in making bankers realize that the quota assigned was a minimum quota, and the state chairman was occasionally obliged to urge the necessity of raising subscriptions to the amount designated. Experienced bond salesmen known as organizers were sent from Chicago to aid local chairmen.

In Chicago and Cook County the campaign was under the direction of C. W. Folds. An advisory committee was appointed for this district, and in other respects the organization resembled that of the state units. In Chicago a "Flying Squadron" of 350 men made a careful canvass of the city for the purpose of taking subscriptions.

The campaign period extended from May 14 to June 15, 1917, and for so new an organization the results were very satisfactory. In the seventh district, where \$298,000,000 of the total offering of \$2,000,000,000 had been assigned as the quota, subscriptions amounting to \$351,564,650 were made by 623,124 persons. Of this amount \$271,944,200 was allotted, no oversubscription being accepted. In that part of the state of Illinois lying within the seventh district (including Chicago and Cook County) the quota of \$135,000,000 was oversubscribed 45 per cent, 280,000 persons making subscriptions amounting to \$195,686,200.

In addition to the liberty bonds taken by the district, banks within the district subscribed to treasury certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the first loan amounting to \$77,693,000.

In the interim between the first and second loans the defects of the district liberty loan committee which were brought to light during the first campaign were remedied so far as possible. The committees which were subordinate to the district organization were perfected down to the smallest geographical unit, while at headquarters various changes were made in organization and personnel.

The federal reserve agent, W. A. Heath, became chairman of the Executive Committee and Miss Grace Dixon, chairman of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for the Seventh Federal Reserve District, was made a member. From the membership of the Executive Committee were chosen the director general of the campaign (H. L. Stuart for the second loan), director of publicity and director of public speaking. These officers, together with the chairmen of the Foreign Language Division and the Woman's Committee, representatives of the Banking and Finance Committees and the director of sales for each of the states and Chicago and Cook County, made up the Campaign Committee.

Although the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee did effective publicity work during the first liberty loan campaign, it was not until the second loan that the organization was ready for active operations. The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee differed from the War Loan Organization in that the state, rather than the federal reserve district, was the organization unit, further subdivisions following congressional district and county lines. It was for the purpose of reconciling the work of the National Woman's Committee with the district organization that a district director, Miss Grace Dixon, was appointed for Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and was given a place on the Executive and Campaign Committees. Mrs. Howard Willson was made chairman for Illinois.

The director of sales in Illinois was again Joseph A. Rushton, and the state advisory committee included two women, representatives of the Illinois division of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. State directors of publicity and public speaking worked with the state director of sales, under their respective federal reserve directors. A liberty loan committee was organized in each of the fifty-eight counties of the state lying within the district, a chairman being appointed who organized a committee composed of members representing the farming, banking, industrial, labor, educational and other interests in the county. Within the county, committees were organized on a similar plan, with necessary adaptations, in each city or town, and in the rural districts. The county committees and their subdivisions were aided in their work by the state director and his assistants, who were known as organizers. Publicity matter, speakers, and



other campaign features were obtained through the district and state officials, as well as through local effort. Sales were made by teams which were organized among trade, professional, commercial and other groups. Competition between these teams and community pride in "going over the top" of the quota helped to stimulate interest in the second campaign, but the fundamental reason for the increasing number of subscriptions was a growing conviction that every individual had a certain responsibility for the success of the loan.

The Chicago and Cook County Committee, again directed by C. W. Folds, was also reorganized in anticipation of the second loan. Its administrative organization comprised the General and Executive Committees, while its sales agencies were two (1) district and ward organizations, (2) trades committees. Under the Trades Advisory Board, thirty-four subcommittees were organized along trade, commercial, industrial and similar lines, and these canvassed the individuals, offices, corporations and factories falling within their group. The district and ward organizations made a house-to-house canvass of that part of the city not covered by the Trades Committees and the Flying Squadron.

By increasing the number of subscribers in the Seventh Federal Reserve District from 623,124 in the first loan to 1,809,497 in the second, the district committee achieved the effect it desired as to the distribution of bonds. The seventh district's quota of \$420,000,000 (of the total offering of \$3,000,000,000) was oversubscribed 40 per cent, subscriptions amounting to \$587,281,850 being secured, of which \$527,479,350 was allotted. In that part of Illinois lying within the seventh district 661,704 men and women subscribed to bonds amounting to \$250,385,100, thus oversubscribing the quota of \$163,380,000 fifty-three per cent. Bonds to the amount of \$211,434,200 were finally allotted.

The banks and a very few individuals and corporations in the district subscribed to certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the second loan to the amount of \$138,597,000. Of this amount \$76,545,000 was taken by 945 Illinois subscribers in the seventh district.

Some difficulties were looked for in floating the third loan—increasing commercial activities were beginning to absorb much credit

and individuals and corporations were "trimming their sails" in anticipation of taxes due on June 15, 1918. The Secretary of the Treasury offered the bonds of the third liberty loan to the public on April 6, 1918 nevertheless, announcing that while subscriptions amounting to \$3,000,000,000 were invited, the full oversubscription might be allotted. A still wider distribution of bonds than had yet been obtained was therefore desirable, and the liberty loan committee of the seventh district aimed at increasing subscriptions among farmers and large earners.

Not many changes in the organization were made for the third loan. The Executive Committee became an active body, leaving advisory functions to a General Advisory Committee composed of representative citizens of each state in the district as well as of Chicago and Cook County. The Executive Committee increased its membership and now included in addition to representatives of banking and allied interests one representative for each territorial division of which the district was composed, Governor Frank O. Lowden representing Illinois. H. L. Stuart was again director general of the campaign. The Campaign Committee, comprising the Director General and his cabinet, remained the same as in previous loans. Herman Gifford became sales director for Illinois and directed the campaign in the state outside of Cook County. C. W. Folds again served as sales director for Chicago and Cook County.

The Chicago and Cook County Committee expanded its organization considerably in anticipation of the third loan. As it was reorganized, it comprised a city director, an executive committee, two sales organizations—the Trades Advisory Committee and the ward committees with the Flying Squadron in assistance—as well as the Ways and Means, Bank, Special Campaigns, Publicity, Subscription Stations and Booths, Public Speaking, Recruiting Salesmen, Foreign Language, Labor Organizations, Boy Scouts, Clearing House and System, and Woman's Committees.

The third liberty loan campaign extended from April 6 to May 4, 1918 and the efforts of the district committee to increase the distribution of bonds as well as to oversubscribe its quota were again successful. In the seventh district the quota of \$425,000,000 was oversubscribed 43 per cent, \$608,878,600 being subscribed by 3,479,315

people; while in that part of Illinois lying within the seventh district the quota of \$178,980,000 was oversubscribed 38 per cent, \$247,-662,250 being subscribed by 1,417,131 people. Oversubscriptions were allotted in full.

In anticipation of the third loan the Secretary of the Treasury announced that certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$500,-000,000 would be offered biweekly, and asked banks throughout the country to invest in them to the extent of 1 per cent of their weekly resources. The purchase of certificates of indebtedness by individuals was also urged by the Secretary at this time: the certificates, he pointed out, might be presented in payment for bonds of the third issue, and the strain on the money market during the subscription period would thus be avoided. The district liberty loan committee took charge of the disposal of the district's quota of certificates by appointing a federal reserve director of sales with an assistant in each state. E. L. Harris was sales director for Illinois, and had a state organization of eleven men and a sales director with an assistant in each county. Out of a total subscription of \$325,355,000 for the district, 3,624 subscriptions for \$149,443,000 were made in Illinois.

When the fourth loan of \$6,000,000,000 was offered on September 28, 1918, the district committee redoubled its efforts, since only a most effective sales organization could dispose of the district's quota of bonds. The cumulative effect of the publicity of the first three loans and the increased activity of the committee during the campaign period, September 28 to October 19, 1918, placed the issue before every person in the district; and in spite of the influenza epidemic, which depleted the ranks of workers, and rumors of peace, the goal was overtopped. C. H. Schweppe became director general, but not many changes were effected in the district organization during this loan. The Chicago and Cook County Committee added the Liberty Loan Board of Review, the function of which was to inspect the subscriptions of persons capable of buying bonds in large amounts and to see that the maximum was subscribed, and the Supplies, Transportation and Information Committees. The work of the Woman's Committee was extended.

The results obtained speak for the work accomplished by the organization. The district's quota of \$870,000,000 was oversub-

scribed 11 per cent, 4,456,820 persons subscribing \$969,209,000. In Illinois the quota of \$365,400,000 was oversubscribed 16 per cent, 1,866,064 persons subscribing \$424,112,000. Oversubscriptions were allotted in full.

Systematic sales of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the fourth loan were carried out as in the case of the third loan, the sales organization in the seventh district remaining unchanged. Seven issues were offered, and in the seventh district subscriptions amounted to \$663,200,000. In that part of Illinois lying within the seventh district 6,849 subscribers took certificates totalling \$295,352,000.

Pessimism among bankers as to the outcome of floating a fifth popular loan after the conclusion of the war was very great, and it was predicted by many that a high rate of interest would be absolutely necessary. However, with the announcement that the offering would amount to \$4,500,000,000 rather than \$6,000,000,000, and that while the bonds would be of two series bearing  $3\frac{3}{4}$  and  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent interest, conversion and tax-exemption features would be offered, the outlook brightened. The district organization remained practically the same as for the fourth loan. Under the Chicago and Cook County Committee the activities of the women's organizations were extended to take over the direction of six trades committees.

While the distribution was not as satisfactory as in the fourth loan, the district quota of \$652,500,000 was oversubscribed 18 per cent, subscriptions numbering 2,357,022 for \$772,046,550 being secured, of which \$694,330,000 was allotted. In that part of Illinois lying within the seventh district the quota of \$274,050,000 was oversubscribed 21 per cent, 1,130,854 persons subscribing to bonds amounting to \$332,323,200.

Certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the fifth loan were sold on a systematic plan of biweekly offerings. The district sales organization continued its work, E. L. Harris becoming director of sales and L. L. Hobbs assistant director for Illinois. The district subscribed to certificates amounting to \$953,499,500, while in Illinois, 7,914 subscribers purchased certificates amounting to \$411,244,000.

In addition to the certificates issued in anticipation of loans, certificates in anticipation of taxes due in 1917, 1918 and 1919 were issued by the Treasury Department and distributed in the district



The offering in anticipation of the 1917 taxes was absorbed by the federal reserve banks, the Chicago bank taking certificates amounting to \$5,000,000. The Chicago district subscribed to 1918 tax certificates to the amount of \$162,934,000 and to 1919 tax certificates to the amount of \$463,807,000. Illinois subscribers, numbering 1,579, purchased certificates of the 1919 tax issue amounting to \$270,616,000.

A recapitulation of the results of each loan campaign in the Seventh Federal Reserve District and in that part of Illinois lying within the district follows:<sup>1</sup>

Seventh district

Loan	Quota	Subscription	Per Cent	Subscribers	Allotments
1.....	\$298,000,000	\$351,564,650	118	623,124	\$271,944,200
2.....	420,000,000	587,281,850	140	1,809,497	527,479,350
3.....	425,000,000	608,878,600	143	3,479,315	608,878,600
4.....	870,000,000	969,209,000	111	4,456,820	969,209,000
5.....	652,500,000	772,046,550	118	2,357,022	694,330,000

Illinois (58 counties lying within seventh district)

Loan	Quota	Subscription	Per Cent	Subscribers	Allotments
1.....	\$135,000,000	\$195,686,200	145	280,000	-----
2.....	163,380,000	250,385,100	153	661,704	\$211,434,200
3.....	178,980,000	247,662,250	138	1,417,131	247,662,250
4.....	365,400,000	424,112,000	116	1,866,064	424,112,000
5.....	274,050,000	332,323,200	121	1,130,854	297,809,000

A recapitulation of the subscriptions made by the district and by that part of Illinois lying within the seventh district to the various issues of certificates of indebtedness follows:

				Total Issue	District	Illinois
In anticipation	1st	loan		\$ 868,205,000	\$ 77,693,000	-----
"	"	2d	"	2,320,493,000	138,597,000	\$ 76,545,000
"	"	3d	"	3,011,284,500	325,355,000	149,443,000
"	"	4th	"	4,664,227,000	663,200,000	295,352,000
"	"	5th	"	6,157,549,000	953,499,500	411,244,000
"	"	1917	taxes	50,000,000	5,000,000	-----
"	"	1918	"	1,624,403,500	162,934,000	-----
"	"	1919	"	3,284,381,500	463,807,000	270,616,000

<sup>1</sup>For results of the loan campaigns in Illinois by counties, see Appendix, Tables numbers 7 to 11.



LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF THE EIGHTH  
FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

The Liberty Loan Committee of the Eighth Federal Reserve District came into existence on May 10, 1917, when the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, Rolla Wells, appointed an Executive Committee, composed of the presidents of the eighteen clearing house associations in the district and representatives of five other cities in which there were no clearing house associations. This committee was to have general charge of the first liberty loan campaign throughout the eighth district, which comprised besides parts of Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee, forty-four counties in southern Illinois. For the active direction of the district campaign the Central Committee, composed of nine St. Louis men, was appointed, William R. Compton being made chairman and Tom K. Smith, secretary. Sales throughout the district were directed by the members of the Executive Committee, each member being assigned counties contiguous to his clearing house city or locality and being authorized to form such local organizations as fitted his needs.

In computing the quota of the Eighth Federal Reserve District for the first loan three factors were considered: (1) banking strength (quota \$84,300,000); (2) wealth (quota, \$58,600,000); (3) population (quota, \$174,600,000). The banking-strength quota was taken as a minimum, and the average of the three as a target. The county quotas were assigned on the same basis. Later the committee was informed by Washington that \$80,000,000 should be regarded as the district's minimum quota.

In spite of the intentions of the Treasury, the first loan was not a "popular" loan, the county quotas being largely underwritten by banks and sold in part to their customers during the campaign or later. The minimum quota of \$80,000,000 assigned to the Eighth Federal Reserve District was oversubscribed 8 per cent, subscriptions amounting to \$86,078,100 being received. No oversubscription being accepted, bonds amounting to \$65,469,600 were allotted to subscribers throughout the district. The subscriptions credited to that part of Illinois lying within the eighth district amounted only to \$7,732,000 of a quota of \$12,586,466, but so imperfect was the sys-

tem of reporting subscriptions of residents of one county to banks of the same county that the figure cannot be regarded as accurate.

The banks of the Eighth Federal Reserve District subscribed to certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the first loan to the amount of \$32,745,000, of which \$1,945,000 was subscribed in Illinois.

The defects of the district liberty loan committee were made very evident in the first campaign, and in the interval between the first and second campaigns a complete reorganization took place. A General Committee, composed of Governor Rolla Wells, chairman, and thirty-seven other members residing in the district, and an Executive Committee, composed of W. R. Compton, chairman, a secretary, and eighteen members, exercised advisory functions. The actual direction of the campaign was assigned to the Administrative Committee, composed of W. R. Compton, chairman, Tom K. Smith, secretary, and fourteen others who were chairmen of the following committees which were organized to take charge of various phases of the campaign: Civic and Mutual Organizations Committee (to encourage liberty loan sales through fraternal societies, and organizations of all kinds), the Publicity Committee, Advertising Committee, Finance Committee, St. Louis City Campaign Committee, General Bankers' Committee, Investment Bankers' Committee, Chamber of Commerce Committee, General Speakers' Committee, Auditing and Accounting Committee, Purchasing Supplies Committee, Distribution of Supplies Committee, and the Woman's Committee.

The second loan campaign extended over the period October 1-27, 1917. The Administrative Committee rented eighteen rooms in the Boatman's Bank Building, and invited the district organization of the Woman's Committee, whose sales organization had just been perfected, to take up its quarters there. In St. Louis the campaign was conducted by the city committee working through the Chamber of Commerce Committee, which arranged meetings, and the Investment Bankers' Committee, which took subscriptions. In the remainder of the district the campaign was in charge of the General Bankers' Committee, consisting of a chairman for St. Louis and a chairman for each of the states lying within the eighth district. The district quota of \$120,000,000 as a minimum and \$200,000,000 as a target was

distributed among the states, and then under the direction of the state directors was further distributed among the counties.

E. E. Crabtree, assisted by Robert R. Ward, was chairman for that part of Illinois lying within the eighth district for the second and succeeding loan campaigns. For the purpose of creating an effective state organization a conference of Illinois workers was held in St. Louis on October 12, 1917, at which time there was appointed an Executive Committee composed of seventeen members, each member to serve as district chairman for two or more counties. An organization consisting of county, city, town and township liberty loan committees, which was designed to reach every section of southern Illinois, was then rapidly brought into existence. County organizations of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee were also formed in time to take part in the second loan campaign.

The necessity for a wide distribution of bonds was stressed by all branches of the district, state and county organizations, and from news stories, advertising, posters, speakers at public meetings and bond salesmen the public gradually learned that the government's war loan program required public support. Nevertheless the banks again played a most important part, and in the last week of the campaign in counties where the quota had not been reached they were urged to underwrite the amount and dispose of the bonds to customers later. At the end of the sales campaign subscriptions in the eighth district amounted to \$184,322,450, a 54 per cent oversubscription of the district's minimum quota of \$120,000,000. Since only half of the oversubscription was accepted, bonds to the amount of \$150,169,250 were allotted. In that part of Illinois lying within the eighth district the minimum quota was \$14,438,500, and subscriptions amounting to \$22,818,250 were secured from 54,125 people.

The district banks subscribed to certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the second loan to the amount of \$45,700,000. Illinois subscriptions amounted to \$4,183,000.

The campaign for the third liberty loan extended from April 6 to May 4, 1918, and an effort was again made to give bonds the widest possible distribution. At district headquarters the Central Committee, W. R. Compton, chairman, directed the campaign, and had as its subordinate units the following: Speakers' Division, St. Louis Division, Woman's Division, Accounting Division, Organiza-

tion Division, Publicity Division, Sales Division, Supplies Division, and States Division.

The States Division comprised the chairman of each of the seven states lying within the district. E. E. Crabtree was again chairman for Illinois, with R. R. Ward, of Benton, and H. F. J. Ricker, of Quincy, as vice chairmen, and Miller Wier, of Springfield, and E. E. Patterson, of East St. Louis, as field representatives. A State Executive Committee, comprising the state chairman, vice chairmen, and nineteen district managers, was again appointed. The county organizations were extended for the third loan in accordance with a printed "Plan of Organization" which was circulated among all county chairmen. A general committee composed of approximately 100 representative citizens was appointed by each county chairman, and Organization, Sales, Bankers', Publicity, Speakers' and Distribution Divisions were formed. Within each county, city, town and township, similar committees were organized. The county units of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee again played an important part in raising each county's quota.

The county committees carried on an intensive campaign, varying their methods to fit their own particular needs. In some counties polling places were provided in each school district, and people went to these to register their subscriptions. Nearly all committees "rated" the citizens of their county, that is, assessed their resources and then made an individual quota which each person was strongly urged to take. Persons making no subscriptions or those subscribing an amount considered insufficient by the committee were dealt with in various ways. A foreign-born, particularly German, population presented special problems in some counties but in the majority of cases difficulties were ironed out when the proper method of treatment was discovered. State-wide "over the top" contests, to determine which county would be first to subscribe its quota and which would over-subscribe by the greatest percentage, added the zest of competition to the campaign. Public meetings were a big factor in the campaign. While in the second loan campaign civilians of national prominence had proved acceptable speakers, in the third loan service men were in demand. Officers and men from Camp Grant and other stations as



well as men who had seen foreign service were used to great advantage as speakers.

The district quota of \$130,000,000 was oversubscribed 53.71 per cent and the subscriptions amounting to \$199,835,900 were allotted in full. Illinois oversubscribed its quota of \$18,158,050 seventy-one per cent with subscriptions amounting to \$31,045,750. There were 190,430 Illinois subscribers.

A systematic sale of certificates of indebtedness was inaugurated by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the issues offered in anticipation of the third loan. On February 6, 1918 he notified all banks and trust companies that certificates to the amount of \$500,000,000 would be issued biweekly, and urged them to set aside 1 per cent of their resources weekly for investment in these securities. Individuals and corporations were also asked to invest in certificates as a patriotic duty and to use them in payment for liberty bonds. In accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Eighth Federal Reserve Bank undertook to give these certificates wide distribution through the district. Of the six issues offered in anticipation of the third loan the district as a whole subscribed to certificates amounting to \$133,584,500, Illinois being credited with subscriptions amounting to \$18,573,000.

The fourth loan, calling for subscriptions amounting to \$6,000,000,000, with the full oversubscription to be allotted, required increased activity on the part of the district committee, but few changes in organization were made. George Oliver Carpenter, Jr., became secretary in place of Tom K. Smith. Two contests—"Name a Ship" and "Name a Tank"—were waged among counties and cities in the district to stimulate competition in reaching and oversubscribing the quota assigned, the reward being the privilege of naming a tank or a ship. Speakers most in demand during this loan were men who had seen front-line service.

The district quota of \$260,000,000 was oversubscribed 13.59 per cent, subscriptions amounting to \$295,340,250 being made by 1,395,299 persons. Southern Illinois' quota of \$40,927,000 was oversubscribed four per cent, subscriptions amounting to \$42,586,550



being received from 258,282 people. Banks, trust companies, individuals and corporations in the district subscribed to certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the fourth loan to the amount of \$186,963,000. Of this amount, \$31,713,500 was subscribed in Illinois.

The need of a fifth popular loan was explained to the district liberty loan committee by Lewis B. Franklin, director of the War Loan Organization, at a meeting held in St. Louis on January 25, 1919; and when the organization again assembled to take charge of the Victory loan campaign during the period April 21–May 10, 1919, it was with the assurance that this would be the last. Many difficulties were met in floating a loan six months after war was declared over, but hard work on the part of the committee produced an over-subscription of four per cent in the district, and ten per cent in southern Illinois.

The district's quota was \$202,393,500 and its subscription \$210,418,700, of which \$201,787,600 was allotted. The number of persons subscribing in the district was 505,001. The Illinois section of the district subscribed \$33,639,950, of which \$31,976,000 was allotted. Its quota was \$30,366,650 and the number of people subscribing was 73,768. The Eighth Federal Reserve District subscribed to certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the Victory loan to the amount of \$245,288,000. Illinois is credited with subscriptions amounting to \$33,251,000.

In addition to certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the five loans, the eighth district also participated in subscriptions to certificates issued in anticipation of tax payments. The St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank purchased 1917 tax certificates for its own account amounting to \$2,500,000, but later tax certificates were distributed through the district and subscriptions were received from banks, trust companies, corporations and individuals. The eighth district subscribed to 1918 tax certificates amounting to \$22,703,000, and to 1919 tax certificates amounting to \$75,522,000.

A recapitulation of results of the five loans in the eighth district and the southern part of Illinois is as follows:<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>For the results of the liberty loan campaigns in Illinois by counties, see Appendix, Tables numbers 7–11.

## Eighth district

Loan	Quota	Subscription	Per Cent	Subscribers	Allotments
1.....	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 86,078,100	108	-----	\$ 65,469,600
2.....	120,000,000	184,322,450	154	385,699	150,169,250
3.....	130,000,000	199,835,900	154	1,185,709	In full
4.....	260,000,000	295,340,250	114	1,395,299	In full
5.....	202,393,500	210,418,700	103	505,001	201,787,600

## Illinois (the 44 counties lying within the eighth district)

Loan	Quota	Subscription	Per Cent	Subscribers	Allotments
1.....	\$12,586,466	\$ 7,732,000	61	-----	\$ 5,667,650
2.....	14,438,500	22,818,250	158	54,125	21,412,050
3.....	18,158,050	31,045,750	171	190,430	31,045,750
4.....	40,927,000	42,586,550	104	258,282	42,586,550
5.....	30,366,650	33,639,950	111	73,768	31,976,000

Sales of certificates of indebtedness in the district and in that part of Illinois lying within the eighth district were as follows:

			Total Issue	District	Illinois
In anticipation of 1st loan			\$ 868,205,000	\$ 32,745,000	\$ 1,945,000
"	"	" 2d "	2,320,493,000	45,700,000	4,183,000
"	"	" 3d "	3,012,085,500	133,584,500	18,573,000
"	"	" 4th "	4,659,820,000	186,963,000	31,713,500
"	"	" 5th "	6,157,589,500	245,288,000	33,251,000
"	"	" 1917 taxes	50,000,000	2,500,000	-----
"	"	" 1918 "	1,624,403,500	22,703,000	-----
"	"	" 1919 "	3,354,787,500	75,522,000	-----

## WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF ILLINOIS

The National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, composed of Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, chairman, and twelve members representing all sections of the United States, was organized in May, 1917, and was concerned during the first campaign solely with giving the loan publicity among the women of the country. Before the second loan was offered to the public, however, a sales organization was effected by the appointment of a woman's liberty loan committee in each state (rather than in each federal reserve district), the plan being to utilize the machinery of the woman's committees of the state councils of defense. The state committee was then further extended by the organization of district and county committees. To reconcile this special organization plan with that of the War Loan Organization of the Treasury Department, the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee appointed for each federal reserve district a chairman who was made a member of the Executive and Campaign Com-

mittees of the district loan organization, and who had general direction of women's liberty loan activities in the states lying within the district.

When the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Illinois was perfected sometime in advance of the second loan campaign, it consisted of a chairman who had charge of activities throughout the state, a chairman for Chicago and Cook County, eight honorary chairmen, and three vice chairmen representing the northern, central and southern districts of Illinois. Twenty-five district committees, one for each of the congressional districts, and a committee in each county completed the state organization which maintained headquarters at Springfield. Sales made by workers of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee were tabulated separately so far as possible, and at the close of the campaign the organization was credited with subscriptions amounting to \$18,437,200.

For the third loan campaign an executive secretary was added to the personnel of the Illinois committee and a Speakers' Bureau and a Publicity Bureau were organized. The number of women who participated in the committee's activities was increased, it being estimated that 60,000 women in Illinois sold bonds during the third campaign. Prizes of three \$50 liberty bonds, which were offered by Governor and Mrs. F. O. Lowden and their son to the one-room school, the village or elementary school and the high school selling the most bonds in proportion to their enrollment, stimulated sales by school children. Altogether the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Illinois was credited with selling bonds of the third loan amounting to \$54,638,500, or 27.71 per cent of the quota for the entire state.

As a result of a conference of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Illinois and the state committee of the Seventh Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan Committee held on August 3, 1918, the work of the two organizations in the northern portion of the state during the fourth loan was more closely coördinated than it had been heretofore. In those counties lying within the Seventh Federal Reserve District the chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee became vice chairman of the county committee which was subordinate to the district organization. In the majority of counties an agreement was made to the effect that the women should be

credited with one-half of the total subscriptions; elsewhere they were credited with one-third of the total amount or with the subscriptions which they had actually secured. In other respects the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Illinois remained unchanged. Subscriptions amounting to \$154,910,050, or 38 per cent of Illinois' quota for the fourth liberty loan, were credited to the organization.

In anticipation of the Victory liberty loan campaign the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee was reorganized to conform to the plan of the district liberty loan committees of the War Loan Organization. Accordingly activities in Illinois were conducted under two chairmen—the former state chairman directing the work in the northern fifty-eight counties of Illinois which were tributary to the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago, and another chairman being appointed for the southern forty-four counties, subscriptions from which were reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of the eighth district at St. Louis. These two divisions of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee were credited with selling Victory bonds to the amount of \$121,143,800 throughout the state. Of this amount \$110,312,800 was secured in the northern counties lying in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, while \$10,314,800 was secured in the southern counties lying in the eighth district.

A recapitulation of the subscriptions credited to the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Illinois is as follows:

2d	Loan.....	\$ 18,437,200
3d	“ .....	54,853,050
4th	“ .....	154,910,050
5th	“ .....	121,143,800

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Total.....\$ 349,344,100

Miss Grace Dixon served as chairman of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for the Seventh Federal Reserve District for the second, third, fourth, and Victory loan campaigns, and Miss Florence J. Wade acted in the same capacity for the Eighth Federal Reserve District. Mrs. Howard T. Willson, of Virden, was chairman of the Illinois committee for the second, third and fourth loans. For the Victory loan campaign Mrs. Willson was chairman for that part of Illinois lying within the seventh district, while Mrs. William Hart,

of Benton, was state chairman of the committee for that section of the state which lies within the eighth district. Mrs. Jacob Bauer was chairman of the Chicago and Cook County Committee throughout the four loan campaigns.

### ILLINOIS WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE

As a device to raise war funds for the government and at the same time to impress the lesson of economy upon the American people, the issue and sale of war savings and thrift stamps to the amount of \$2,000,000,000 were authorized by Congress by an act approved September 24, 1917. These stamps were intended primarily for people of small means, and not more than \$100 in stamps could be purchased at any one time, nor more than \$1,000 worth held by any one person.

The offering was announced by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 15, 1917, and the stamps known as the 1918 issue were placed on sale on December 3, 1917. War savings stamps had a purchase price varying from \$4.12 to \$4.23, depending on the month in which they were bought, and a maturity value in 1923 of \$5, the interest rate thus being 4 per cent discounted in advance. With the purchase of the first war savings stamp, the customer was given a war savings certificate with spaces for twenty stamps. Payments on war savings stamps might also be made by means of thrift stamps, which were sold for twenty-five cents and were non-interest bearing, sixteen thrift stamps plus twelve to twenty-three cents (depending on the month) being exchangeable for a war savings stamp. War savings stamps were exempt as to principal and interest from all taxation except estate and inheritance taxes, graduated super-income taxes (surtaxes) and war-profits taxes. The interest on a principal of \$5,000 in bonds and certificates was exempt from surtaxes, excess-profits and war-profits taxes.

Educating the public as to the need for nation-wide economy in the interest both of conserving essential materials and of accumulating savings for investment in government war securities was the task of those in charge of the distribution of the stamps. The act of September 24, 1917 had authorized the use of the facilities of the post office in their sale, as well as the machinery of the govern-



ment's fiscal agents, the federal reserve banks. Nevertheless, some organization was needed to coördinate the activities of all agencies engaged in the sale of stamps, and for this purpose the National War Savings Committee, composed of F. A. Vanderlip, chairman, and four others, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in November, 1917. Six federal directors were appointed, as well as fifty-two state directors, each in charge of a state or part of a state, who proceeded to organize their respective territories with the widest possible distribution of stamps in view.

H. B. Riley, of Chicago, was appointed federal director of the district including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Martin A. Ryerson, state director for Illinois, built up an Executive Committee as follows: John Burnham, vice director; Shailer Mathews, secretary; E. W. Rogers, treasurer; R. D. Hebb, C. J. Keller, C. L. Speed, publicity directors; Henry H. Hilton, agencies manager; A. J. Benson, W. A. Brownlee, chairman War Savings Societies; J. B. Forgan, president, W. Edwin Stanley, secretary, Maximum War Savings Club; V. A. Geringer, W. K. Pflaum, chairmen, Foreign Language Division; Mrs. Howard T. Willson, chairman Woman's Committee. An Advisory Committee of twenty-one members, headed by Governor F. O. Lowden and representing the various important interests in the state, was created, and chairmen were appointed for every county in the state.

War savings and thrift stamps were on sale at post offices, banks, trust companies, and many other places equipped to handle cash even in small amounts. Sales agents were of two classes: first class, those who might not hold or obtain war savings stamps in excess of \$1,000, and who secured these by paying cash; second class, those who might obtain stamps in excess of \$1,000 by depositing collateral with the Secretary of the Treasury or a designated agency. Retail stores, restaurants, business offices and various kinds of organizations were urged to qualify as agencies and to give the public every facility for purchasing stamps.

The county committees were a most important subdivision of the Illinois war savings organization. Under the direction of these committees sales forces were organized, pledges and purchases were ob-

tained by house-to-house canvass, sales agencies were established, and the coöperation of all local organizations—public schools, libraries, churches, etc.—was secured. One method of stimulating pledges and sales was the formation of war savings societies, each of which was made up of ten or more people pledged to abstain from unnecessary purchases, to invest savings in war savings stamps, and to secure more members for the society. These clubs were formed in schools, factories, offices, and within other organizations, and rivalry between them was encouraged. By the end of October, 1918, Illinois had 21,123 such organizations. Maximum savings clubs were also formed, their membership comprising persons who had purchased the maximum amount permitted, \$1,000 in stamps.

The post offices and mail carriers were an important factor in the sale of war savings stamps. The work was directed by the U. S. Post Office Department, but Illinois postmasters formed a special war savings division to systematize and increase sales. Mail carriers sold war savings and thrift stamps along their routes. During the fiscal year 1918 the Post Office Department was credited with eighty per cent of the total sales in the country.

The sale of war savings and thrift stamps was slow at first, the need of thrift not yet being entirely comprehended. However, as the cry of "business as usual" gradually subsided, the effect of the war savings campaign began to influence the economic life of the nation. Special sales campaigns were inaugurated. The Illinois War Savings Committee designated May 11-18, 1918 as War Savings Pledge Week and the Secretary of the Treasury named June 28, 1918 National War Savings Day. The period August 15-22, 1918 was designated Pershing Patriotic Week, each purchaser of a war savings stamp during that time being entitled to sign a roll pledging service which was later forwarded to General Pershing.

Publicity was a factor of greatest importance in the war savings campaign. The Treasury Department through the National War Savings Committee issued posters, circulars, buttons, pasters, and vast quantities of other material, which were supplemented in Illinois by the publications of the Seventh Federal Reserve District and the Illinois War Savings Committee. A number of publications were issued periodically—*The War Saver*, *The Savings Letter*, *Thrift*, *The*

*Director*, by the Treasury Department, and the *War Reveille* and *U. S. Loan and Savings News* by the Seventh Federal Reserve District, as well as *Little Lessons in Thrift*, issued for the use of schools. *The Illinois War Savings Bulletin*, issued by the Illinois War Savings Committee, printed news of the progress of the campaign in the various counties, and kept workers informed as to the rank of the state with relation to the whole country, and of each county in Illinois with relation to others.

The total sales of the 1918 issue of war savings stamps and thrift stamps amounted to \$971,913,872.91. War savings and thrift stamps amounting to \$78,629,093.50 were sold in Illinois, but of this total approximately \$5,500,000 must be deducted for the conversion of thrift stamps into war savings stamps. The net total is thus approximately \$73,129,093.50.<sup>3</sup>

In September, 1918 the National War Savings Committee went out of existence and in its place was organized the War Savings Division of the War Loan Organization of the Treasury Department. A director was appointed for each federal reserve district, but practically no changes were made in the state organization except in personnel. Another change was made, however, effective August 1, 1919, which completely obliterated state lines, and made the subdivisions of the War Savings Division conform to the boundaries of the federal reserve districts.

War savings certificates, series of 1919, were offered for sale on December 18, 1918 on the same basis as the 1918 series. To meet the demand for war savings certificates in denominations larger than \$5, the Treasury on July 1, 1919 announced the issue of two additional denominations, maturity value \$100 and \$1,000, known as treasury savings certificates, which were issued only in registered form and were to be redeemed at the Treasury Department. Series of 1920 and of 1921 have since been issued. The work of the organization in charge of the distribution of the stamps has become largely educational, the object of the Treasury Department being mainly to impress the lesson of thrift which received its impetus from the war.

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<sup>3</sup>For the sale of the 1918 Issue of War Savings Stamps in Illinois by counties, see Appendix, Table number 12.

## WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

The War Finance Corporation was created by act of Congress approved April 5, 1918 for the purpose of supplying credits to the war industries of the country, inasmuch as it was feared that the government's enormous borrowings might absorb so large a part of available funds as to leave essential industries without the necessary financial resources to adjust production to the increased demands of war. The act provided that capital stock to the amount of \$500,000,000 was to be subscribed by the Treasury, and that bonds aggregating not more than six times the paid-in stock might be issued, the bonds to mature not less than one nor more than five years after the date of issue. Loans were to be advanced to banks and trust companies which had made loans to or had purchased the securities of war industries, to savings banks when such loans would be "in the public interest," and in exceptional cases directly to industries essential to the war. The corporation was also authorized to buy bonds and other obligations of the United States and to use its earnings for that purpose. The appointment of five directors, with the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman, was provided for and the corporation was authorized to use the federal reserve banks as fiscal agents.

The directors took the oath of office on May 17, 1918 and on May 20, 1918 business was started. While it was the intention of the act to extend financial assistance to industries indirectly through the banks and only in exceptional cases directly to industries, the banks did not avail themselves of the privilege to any great extent, possibly owing to the manner in which the federal reserve system was meeting increased demands. Then too the usual situation recurred—namely that financial relief was afforded simply by the assurance that money would be supplied if needed. Applications for advances directly to industries were numerous, however, those from public utilities companies leading all others. Lumbering and coal mining interests, manufacturers of various commodities, farmers and stock breeders in the drought-stricken areas of the west and southwest were also recipients of loans. The loans advanced to Illinois firms were obtained by direct application to the corporation, the Chicago and St. Louis Federal Reserve Banks, as the fiscal agents of the corporation, acting as custodians of the collateral.



After the armistice the War Finance Corporation discontinued the making of advances for purposes "necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war" except to carry out commitments and to assist the railroads when Congress failed to make an appropriation for the U. S. Railroad Administration in the spring of 1919. By means of special powers conferred upon it by the Victory Loan Act approved March 3, 1919, the War Finance Corporation assisted in the exportation of domestic products to foreign countries by making loans directly to American exporters or banks financing exportation, such loans not being allowed to aggregate more than \$1,000,000,000 at any one time nor any one loan to run for a longer period than five years. One Illinois firm thus secured a loan of \$1,000,000 for the exportation of farm machinery and implements to Great Britain, France and Belgium.

The corporation, by the terms of the act of April 5, 1918, was to cease active operations six months after the termination of the war, and not less than twelve months after its termination the corporation was to begin the liquidation of its affairs. The special powers conferred upon it by the act of March 3, 1919 extended its active existence, but on May 10, 1920 at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the corporation ceased to make export loans and began to liquidate its affairs. Up to November 30, 1920 loans had been made and repayments received as follows:

Classification	Total advances	Total repayments
To banks, bankers and trust companies .....	\$ 5,268,377.61	\$ 5,268,377.61
To railroads .....	204,794,520.00	151,966,310.00
To public utilities.....	39,797,400.00	18,664,404.48
To industrial corporations .....	23,814,674.24	22,865,792.94
Warehouse receipts.....	25,211,500.00	25,211,500.00
Cattle loans .....	7,827,278.36	7,034,182.33
Export loans .....	46,347,654.27	4,324,012.78
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 353,061,404.48	\$ 235,334,580.14

The total balance outstanding at that time was \$117,726,824.34.



Illinois shared in these advances to the following extent:

	Advanced	Repaid	Outstanding
To banks .....	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,200	
To railroads .....	51,600,400	39,770,400	\$11,830,000
Cattle loans.....	630,130	630,130	
Export loans .....	4,000,000		4,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$56,237,730	\$40,407,730	\$15,830,000

The personnel of the board of directors of the War Finance Corporation from the time of its organization to November 30, 1920 was as follows: W. G. McAdoo, succeeded on his resignation after the armistice by the new secretary of the treasury, Carter Glass, who in turn was succeeded in February, 1920 by Secretary D. F. Houston; W. P. G. Harding, succeeded on March 8, 1920 by Franklin W. McCutcheon, who served until May 17, 1920; C. M. Leonard, succeeded on February 2, 1920 by George M. Cooksey; Eugene Meyer, Jr., who served as director from the formation of the organization until his resignation on May 31, 1920, and Angus W. McLean. On November 30, 1920, the board of directors was composed of D. F. Houston, secretary of the treasury, Angus W. McLean and George M. Cooksey.

## CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE

The need of some organization to pass on the propriety of new securities which involved capital for refunding operations as well as for enterprises requiring expenditures of labor and material was realized early in the war, and in January, 1918, pending action of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury asked the Federal Reserve Board to undertake to investigate such cases as he or others submitted. At the same time he urged banks and corporations to confer with the Federal Reserve Board before making contracts involving the use of capital and labor or before placing or agreeing to place new securities issues, in order that it might be determined whether that particular enterprise was necessary to the public welfare or whether it contributed directly or indirectly to the winning of the war. To carry on this work the Federal Reserve Board created a Capital

Issues Committee of three members and an advisory committee of the same number which passed on all issues voluntarily submitted to it. The Capital Issues Committee comprised Paul M. Warburg, chairman, F. A. Delano, C. S. Hamlin; the advisory committee, Allan B. Forbes, Henry C. Flower, Frederick H. Goff. To complete its organization there was appointed in each federal reserve district a committee composed of five members, including the federal reserve agent as chairman and the governor of the federal reserve bank.

The Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board announced on February 1, 1918 that it would pass on industrial and public utilities issues of not less than \$500,000 and municipal issues of \$250,000 or more. Subsequently the minimum for both classes was reduced to \$100,000. Between the time of its organization and May 17, 1918, the Federal Reserve Board Capital Issues Committee considered applications for security issues amounting to \$478,458,386, of which \$412,766,721 were approved, \$65,691,665, disapproved. Of the applications approved, \$258,664,496 represented refunding operations, making the aggregate of new issues \$154,102,224.

In order to give the sanction of the law to the work being performed by this committee a Capital Issues Committee was authorized by Title II of the act approved April 5, 1918 which created the War Finance Corporation. In accordance with this authorization a committee of seven was appointed by the President, and on May 17 the Capital Issues Committee was organized with the following membership: C. S. Hamlin, chairman, Frederick H. Goff, F. A. Delano, Henry C. Flower (all members of the Federal Reserve Board committee), J. S. Williams, John S. Drum, James B. Brown. In effect the old Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board was merged into the new organization.

The Secretary of the Treasury had recommended to Congress that the Capital Issues Committee be given ample power of investigation as to new securities issues, and power to prohibit the sale of such securities as were not compatible with public interest. However, no penalty was provided for the selling of securities not passed on and approved by the Capital Issues Committee and there was no way of compelling those who were proposing to issue new securities to submit

them for action on the part of the committee. The Capital Issues Committee had no power over the unpatriotic.

During the period of its active operations, May 17, 1918–December 31, 1918, the Capital Issues Committee passed on 3,309 applications amounting to \$3,777,313,000, the total amount disapproved being \$917,133,000.

The organization of the committees for the federal reserve districts in which Illinois lies (the seventh and eighth) took place very shortly after the formation of the Federal Reserve Board Capital Issues Committee. The Chicago district committee, composed at first of seventeen and later of nineteen members, principally Chicago residents, held its first meeting on February 2, 1918. An executive committee of five, later increased to seven, was chosen from its membership to take charge of the work, other members forming an advisory committee. The district committee, of which W. A. Heath was chairman and J. B. McDougall vice chairman, employed a competent secretary with a staff to analyze the applications received and to prepare them for presentation. Regular sessions were held, usually Tuesday and Thursday, seventy-five in all. Each case was carefully analyzed and special hearings were granted where desired. Few cases were appealed to Washington and few recommendations made by the district committee were overruled there. Approximately 600 cases were considered, but many enterprises were abandoned on the verbal advice of a member of the committee, and of these cases no record has been kept.

The following statistics are given regarding the applications originating in the Seventh Federal Reserve District:

Applications	Number	Amount involved
Passed on by Chicago committee only...	101	\$ 5,126,892
Considered by Chicago but not acted on by Washington for various reasons....	11	7,306,380
Acted on by both Chicago and Washing- ton committees .....	369	475,076,435
Acted on by Washington without recom- mendation from Chicago.....	35	22,017,500

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Acted on by Washington without reference to Chicago committee.....	24	24,814,700
Considered by Chicago as to personnel only—properties in other districts....	45	37,228,392
Not considered—applications cover amounts not considered at various times per rulings of Washington committee .....	25	2,343,525
Withdrawn or cancelled.....	24	12,562,435
Not acted on by either Chicago or Washington committees .....	7	1,670,000

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Total of all applications originating in 7th Federal Reserve District.....	641	\$588,146,259
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The subcommittee of the Eighth Federal Reserve District held its first meeting on March 8, 1918. Under the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board the district organization was subdivided into a permanent committee composed of William McC. Martin, chairman, Rolla Wells, vice chairman, F. O. Watts, W. K. Bixby, W. R. Compton, all of St. Louis, and an auxiliary committee of eleven members representing various states in the district. At the time of the reorganization effected under the act of April 5, 1918 both committees were merged into one, an executive committee of six being appointed from its membership. Forty-six meetings in all were held between March 8 and December 31, 1918, when active operations ceased.

During the period of its existence the eighth district committee passed on 283 applications amounting to \$92,418,031.10, of which securities totalling \$65,378,677 were approved, and issues amounting to \$27,039,354.10 were disapproved. Major cases, amounting to \$100,000 or more, numbered 143; 100 of these, involving securities amounting to \$60,325,527, were approved wholly or in part; 43 proposed issues amounting to \$25,617,782 were disapproved wholly or in part. Minor cases, those involving less than \$100,000, numbered 140; 110, amounting to \$5,053,150, were approved, wholly or in part; 30, amounting to \$1,421,572.10, were disapproved. In addi-

tion, 140 undertakings which were regarded as unnecessary in the carrying out of the war program and would have involved expenditures of about \$40,000,000 were postponed.

After the provisions of the act of April 5 had become known and understood, the coöperation on the part of those proposing to issue securities was very generally secured. Through the Capital Issues Committee non-war enterprises in general were discouraged, both those which would result in the production of nonessentials, and those enterprises which, although proper enough in times of peace, were inadvisable in times of war. One phase of the work of the committee was securing the cessation of all security selling during the fourth liberty loan campaign.

Active operations of the Capital Issues Committee ceased December 31, 1918. The organization went out of existence upon proclamation of the President August 30, 1919, when the committee's records were turned over to the Federal Trade Commission.

### INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The revenue measures adopted by the United States Congress to meet the needs of the emergency dating from the declaration of war in Europe contained taxation features which revolutionized the internal revenue system. The transformation, however, had been begun by the passage of the Underwood-Simmons Revenue Act of October 3, 1913, which provided for a federal tax on incomes; hitherto, except for an excise tax imposed on corporations in 1909, objects of internal revenue taxation had been practically unchanged since 1791, distilled spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco being the principal sources of revenue during that period. During the years 1914 to 1919 the work of the Internal Revenue Service increased from that represented by less than a million returns from tax payers in a few lines of business to nearly twenty million returns representing practically every business operated in the United States.

The federal income tax, provided for by the act of October 3, 1913, was designed to meet the deficit of the lowered tariff of 1913; but as the war in Europe continued, foreign trade declined and customs receipts were lower than anticipated. The Emergency Revenue



Law of October 22, 1914, taxing business rather than wealth, was passed for the purpose of making up these deficiencies. This law imposed taxes on bankers, brokers, legal and business documents, telephone and telegraph service, perfumes and cosmetics, proprietors of theaters, museums and amusement halls, taxes on stocks and bonds, and further taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco, etc. The law was to be in effect until December 31, 1915, but by Joint Resolution of Congress was later extended to December, 1916.

When it became evident that the European war would last longer than was anticipated and that additional revenue was needed to meet that emergency, including the enlarged army and navy program, Congress determined that it would return to the principle of taxing wealth rather than business, and the act of September 8, 1916 carried out this intention. The normal tax on individual and corporation incomes was doubled, being now 2 per cent. Surtaxes of from 1 to 13 per cent were imposed on individual incomes over \$20,000, exemptions being \$3,000 for single and \$4,000 for married persons, the same as those allowed in the Underwood-Simmons Act. Innovations in this revenue bill were the estate tax, imposing a 1-per-cent tax on all inherited estates up to \$50,000 and a 2 to 10-per-cent tax on estates ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000, and a munitions tax imposing a 12½-per-cent tax on net profits of munitions manufacturers. Excise and special taxes were extended, certain customs duties were increased, and the Tariff Commission was created by this act.

On February 1, 1917 diplomatic relations with Germany were broken. That war would follow became almost certain. Accordingly the act of March 3, 1917 bearing the title "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extension of fortifications and for other purposes" provided funds for the emergency. The act provided first for a tax on corporations and partnerships, amounting to 8 per cent on income exceeding \$5,000 plus 8 per cent of invested capital. In addition the inheritance tax was increased 50 per cent over that provided by the act of September 8, 1916, and now amounted to a progressive tax of 1½ per cent to 15 per cent.

War was declared on April 6 and Congress immediately set to work on a war-finance program which should raise approximately one-third of the total war requirements from taxes. The 1917 War Revenue Act, which was approved October 3, increased taxes on beverages and tobacco, and imposed taxes on public utilities (passenger transportation, freight, express, etc.) and insurance, on sales by certain importers, dealers and producers, on admissions and dues and on certain legal and business transactions. Postal rates were also increased. The provisions of the act of September 8, 1916 as to income tax were to remain in full force. In addition a normal tax of 2 per cent was imposed on all incomes over \$1,000 for unmarried and over \$2,000 for married persons, \$200 additional exemption being granted for each child (making a normal tax of 4 per cent on incomes over \$3,000 for unmarried and over \$4,000 for married persons). A graduated surtax of 1 per cent to 50 per cent on incomes ranging from \$5,000 to \$1,000,000 and more was imposed (in addition to the graduated tax of 1 per cent to 13 per cent on incomes over \$20,000 which was imposed by the act of September 8, 1916). The normal corporation-income tax was increased to 4 per cent. In addition to the normal tax on corporation incomes there was imposed an excess-profits tax ranging from 20 per cent to 60 per cent on profits in excess of certain stated deductions. The act of October 3, 1917 also provided for an estate tax which was to be superimposed on the tax provided for by the act of September 8, 1916 as amended March 3, 1917. The rate now ranged from 2 per cent on estates valued up to \$50,000 to 25 per cent on estates of \$10,000,000 or more.

With war expenditures mounting rapidly it became evident that if the Treasury carried out its original intention of keeping the proportion of taxes to loans 1 to 3 during the war period, proceeds from present sources of internal revenue would have to be increased and new objects of taxation found. Passage of the Revenue Act of 1918 was delayed until after the armistice, whereupon estimates of future expenditures were revised. The bill then went through another revision, was passed and became a law on February 24, 1919.

The income tax was drastically revised by the Revenue Act of 1918 (as the act was known). The exemptions remained as they had been in the Revenue Act of 1917, but the normal tax on income

up to \$4,000 in excess of the deduction was 6 per cent for 1918 and 4 per cent after 1918; the normal tax beyond \$4,000 in excess of deduction was 12 per cent for 1918, and 8 per cent later. The graduated surtax ranged from 1 per cent on incomes between \$5,000 and \$6,000 to 65 per cent on incomes over \$1,000,000. The normal corporation tax rate for 1918 was 12 per cent of income in excess of deduction, 10 per cent after 1918. Taxes were to be payable quarterly.

The Revenue Act of 1918 made a distinction between war profits and excess profits. A deduction based on invested capital and other factors was granted—in the case of war profits it was equal to 10 per cent on invested capital plus \$3,000; in the case of excess profits, to 8 per cent on the invested capital plus \$3,000. The tax rate on both was as follows: (1) 30 per cent (20 per cent for the taxable year 1919 and later) on the profits between the amount exempted and 20 per cent of the invested capital; (2) 65 per cent (40 per cent in 1919 and later) of the profits in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital; and (3) 80 per cent on excess net income above exemption less the amount paid on (1) and (2). The tax, however, was not to exceed (1) 30 per cent of net income between \$3,000 and \$20,000 plus (2) 80 per cent of income exceeding \$20,000.

With the imposition of the income tax by the Underwood-Simmons Act of October 3, 1913 the work of the Internal Revenue Service was widened in scope, and with each succeeding revenue act more and more citizens became affected by its activities. Millions of persons became affected by the reduction of income subject to tax in the Revenue Act of 1917, and the Internal Revenue Service had to increase its operations vastly to acquaint citizens with the requirements of the law, as well as to collect the taxes. A nation-wide campaign of education was carried on through all publicity channels and an appeal was made to the patriotism of taxpayers for coöperation with the Internal Revenue Service. The machinery of the Internal Revenue Service was reorganized and the number of persons engaged in its work was increased from approximately 600 to more than 3,000 in Washington, and from 4,500 to more than 10,000 in the field, making the total personnel for 1919 approximately 14,000.

Since only 64 collection districts are permitted by law, a redistricting of the country had to take place during the fiscal year 1919. Illinois, which for years had had four collection districts with headquarters at Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, East St. Louis, retained only the Chicago and Springfield districts.

States which because of the importance and size of certain specialized industries formerly ranked among the foremost in payment of internal-revenue taxes dropped far down the list when the new revenue acts were enforced. Illinois lost slightly in relative importance as a revenue-producing state with the passing of distilled spirits as the chief source of revenue.<sup>4</sup> From 1874 to 1913, inclusive, Illinois ranked first among the states in the payment of internal revenue taxes. With the imposition of the first income tax in 1914 Illinois dropped to second place, while in the war years, 1917-1919, Illinois ranked third, with New York and Pennsylvania in first and second places.

While Illinois during the war period did not rank first in the payment of taxes on the principal objects of internal-revenue taxation, it ranked among the first in payment of taxes on all objects. In payment of individual and corporation-income taxes in 1917 Illinois was third among the states. In 1918 it ranked third in the payment of income and excess profits taxes, and in 1919, fourth. In payment of the tax on estates it was third in 1917, fourth in 1918, and sixth in 1919. It ranked seventh in the payment of the munitions-manufacturers tax in 1917 and 1918, after which the tax was repealed. In 1918 it ranked first in tax payments on public utilities, in 1919 second. During the war Illinois retained first place in the payment of the tax on oleomargarine. In payment of the tax on distilled spirits the state ranked first in 1917, but in 1918 and 1919 it ranked fourth in payment of the tax on distilled spirits and fermented liquor.

During the war period Illinois paid approximately 10 per cent of the total receipts from internal revenue taxes.

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<sup>4</sup>For statistical data, see Appendix, Table number 13.

## V. FOOD AND THE WAR

### UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, ILLINOIS DIVISION

The United States Food Administration had its origin in the organization formed by Herbert Hoover at the request of the President in May, 1917, after the terms of the Food and Fuel Control bill, known generally as the Lever bill, had been outlined substantially in the form in which they were adopted. The act was approved on August 10, 1917, and on the same day the President issued an executive order formally empowering the Food Administrator to "supervise, direct, and carry into effect" the food provisions of the act.

Immediately after receiving a legal status the United States Food Administration proceeded to complete a nation-wide organization through which it might put into effect the war program for food control. The national organization was decentralized by the appointment of federal food administrators for each state, by whom in turn district and county administrators were appointed. The functions of the whole organization were, briefly, to stimulate food production and promote conservation so as to provide sufficient food for the civilian population of the United States, its armed forces, and its allies, and to stabilize prices by abolishing speculation, hoarding and profiteering; an organization which should reach even the remote corners of every state was therefore essential.

An Illinois division of the volunteer Food Administration created by Mr. Hoover in May, 1917 was organized early in July, 1917 with Harry A. Wheeler as director and Robert Stevenson, Jr. as his assistant. During this month some 600 persons were secured to direct the work of local food administrations, and after the passage of the Food and Fuel Control Act and the appointment of Mr. Wheeler as federal food administrator for Illinois, the state organization was rapidly completed. Headquarters were established in Chicago first in the State Council of Defense building at 120 West Adams Street; later, with the expansion of the organization, the whole seventh floor



of the Conway Building was occupied. The executive work of the general office was carried out by eight departments as follows: Accounting, Employment, Filing, Mailing, Mimeograph, Purchasing, Supplies and Telephones.

By an agreement with the State Council of Defense of Illinois, the task of increasing the production of food throughout the state was left to the council's Committee on Food Production and Conservation. The work of the Illinois division of the U. S. Food Administration fell into three categories—administrative, regulatory and educational. For administrative purposes the state was divided into fifteen districts, each comprising from two to seven counties which were under the jurisdiction of a district chairman. The districts were further divided into county and local organizations, each with its chairman or "administrator." In September, 1918 there were 1,512 persons in the organization of the state food administration, including 1,165 local, 123 county and assistant county, and thirteen district food administrators. One hundred and forty-three members of the staff received salaries; ninety-five of this number, however, were employed for special work for the United States Sugar Equalization Board.

The district food administrators, who attended frequent organization meetings of the state administrative staff in Chicago, established a close relationship between the county administrators and state headquarters. The duties of the county food administrators were defined by the state administration as follows: to coöperate with every existing agency that had for its purpose the conservation of food resources and the prevention of waste; to create such agencies where none existed; to make a survey of food conditions in their respective counties and to report frequently concerning them. Both the county and township food administrators were charged with executing any instructions or regulations which might be received concerning the sale and price of food commodities and the licensing of food dealers and manufacturers. They were also charged with investigating and reporting all cases of extortionate prices, excess profits, waste, speculation, or hoarding.

Government control over food and feed products was established by means of voluntary agreements with members of the trade and by a licensing system. During 1917 by authority of the Food and

Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917 the President issued proclamations from time to time which required the following to take out licenses: persons operating wheat and rye elevators and warehouses and those engaged in manufacturing any products derived from wheat and rye; manufacturers of sugar, sugar sirups and molasses; importers, manufacturers and distributors of staple food commodities; bakers. During 1918 the system was extended until virtually all manufacturers and distributors of staple food and feed products were under license and therefore subject to any regulations which the Food Administration might establish, since the threat to revoke a firm's license was usually sufficient to stop any violations. Enforcement of the licensing and other regulations of the Food Administration relating to bakeries, feeds, flour, hotels and restaurants, ice, meat, sugar, perishables, prices, resales, etc., formed no small volume of the work of the Illinois division. A License Division of the state organization was accordingly formed to see that all lines of business which were required to take out licenses did so, while a number of other departments were created to direct the enforcement of all Food Administration regulations in their special fields.

By presidential proclamation of November 7, 1917 all bakers (and this included hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc. which served bread and other products of their own baking) who used more than ten barrels of flour and meal a month were required to take out a license. Various regulations governing the baking industry were made under this proclamation which included the establishing of proportions of ingredients, fixing weights for loaves, and prohibiting resales and the return of unsold bread. The Bakery Division had supervision of the enforcement of all such regulations in Illinois. To determine whether the bakers of the state were observing the regulations of the Food Administration requiring the use of a certain per cent of substitute flour in all bread, the county food administrators were instructed to secure from them weekly reports stating the amount of flour and substitutes bought and used each week, to check up these reports, and to condense and submit them to state headquarters. The Bakery Division was also responsible for seeing that all bakers took out licenses. Sidney Loewenstein, assisted by H. W. Mersbach and G. N. Heinemann, was in charge of this department.

The Feeds Division was organized to enforce the regulations relating to feedstuffs. According to a presidential proclamation of January 10, 1918 all persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing or distributing any commercial mixed feeds or manufacturing feeds or by-products from certain listed commodities were required to take out a license. Thus it devolved upon the Feeds Division to compile a list of feed dealers and manufacturers in the state and to see that they took out licenses and observed the regulations. The division also arranged a series of conferences with members of the trade for the purpose of settling the margin of retail profits. J. J. Parker was in charge of this department.

The Flour Division was not organized until the early part of 1918. Its function was to effect an equitable distribution of flour throughout the state and to supervise the regulations regarding the use of wheat-flour substitutes, which were revised from time to time in accordance with the amount of wheat flour on the market. In the case of the domestic consumer the so-called fifty-fifty rule was first put into effect; that is, with every purchase of wheat flour there had to be purchased an equal weight of food products selected from the following: corn meal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, soy bean flour, feterita flour and meals, and buckwheat flour. It was necessary to buy substitutes with mixed flour containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour, but substitutes and whole-wheat or graham flour might be purchased at a ratio of three to five. These regulations were modified September 1, 1918, after which date one pound of substitute was to be purchased with every four pounds of wheat flour, and rye flour was made a substitute to be purchased with wheat flour in a proportion of two to three. In October the substitute regulations as applied to the farmers were greatly liberalized. By signing certificates with which the Flour Division supplied the flour mills, county and township food administrators, the farmers were then enabled to exchange their own wheat for wheat flour without taking substitutes provided that they pledged themselves to follow the Food Administration program as to the use of substitutes. Wholesale and jobbing flour distributors in Illinois were

also restricted in the amount of flour which they might procure. From February 1 to April 30 and from May 1 to July 31, 1918 they were directed by the Flour Division not to purchase more than 70 per cent of their normal requirements during the corresponding periods in 1917 without written permission of the United States Food Administration.

On August 22, 1918 the Flour Division sent a circular letter to the flour brokers, jobbers, and wholesalers in Illinois in which were stated the margins of profit for wheat flour in four classes of transactions. In case of transactions with a fixed brokerage charge the brokerage was not to exceed 15 cents per barrel on wheat flour sold for a mill and 10 cents a barrel on flour sold for a wholesaler or jobber. In transactions in which the activity of the seller was confined to selling and financing car lots and less-than-car lots of wheat flour, the gross profit on car lots was not to exceed 25 cents per barrel, and on less-than-car lots, 35 cents per barrel. In transactions involving the sale, storage in warehouses, and distribution of small amounts of wheat flour the gross profit was not to exceed 50 to 75 cents per barrel. In the case of a sale of small amounts of wheat flour by one jobber or wholesaler to another the maximum margin of profit was fixed at  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents per barrel for the seller and 50 cents for the buyer, but only one such resale was permitted. R. Lenfesty was chairman of the Flour Division, the other members of which were wholesalers and jobbers.

The Hotel and Restaurant Division supervised the enforcement of food conservation regulations in hotels and restaurants throughout the state. The hotels and restaurants of the nation promptly responded to the Food Administrator's plea for wheat conservation by launching a voluntary wheat-conservation campaign in the summer of 1917 and pledging themselves on March 29, 1918 to use no wheat until the harvest of 1918. Out of 714 such pledges in Illinois, according to reports received by the Bureau of Investigation of the Food Administration, only seventeen were broken. During the ten months ending September 1, 1918 food conservation of the restaurants and hotels in Illinois resulted in a saving of 12,727,045 pounds of wheat flour, 6,769,730 pounds of sugar and 12,451,321 pounds of meat.



F. R. Dickinson, T. R. Drake and J. R. Thompson comprised the membership of the Hotel and Restaurant Division.

The Ice Division had as its chief function the adjustment of the prices of ice, and accomplished its task mainly by holding conferences with manufacturers and distributors. As a result of the division's activities "jitney" stations were established where customers could purchase as little as five cents' worth of ice to be carried home. William Utting was chairman of the Ice Division.

The Meat Division of the Illinois organization was overshadowed by the Meat Division of the United States Food Administration, headed by J. P. Cotton, which had headquarters in Chicago in order to have general supervision over the packing industry which is concentrated in that city. Regulations effective November 1, 1917 provided for the control of the packing industries and fixed maximum profits on edible products at 9 per cent on investment. Measures to increase stock production were also the concern of the Meat Division of the U. S. Food Administration. The chief of the division announced on November 5, 1917 that the price of hogs, so far as the Food Administration could effect it, would not go below \$15.50 per hundredweight, and that an attempt would be made to stabilize the price in 1918 so that the farmer could count on receiving for each hundredweight of hogs a price equivalent to thirteen bushels of corn. This assurance was not a guarantee, however, and the ratio never received a fair trial. That stock production was increased in Illinois during the war was shown by a cattle-and-hog census taken by the public schools on October 15, 1918 under the auspices of the Food Administration, but the effectiveness of the increase was to some extent nullified by the inadequate transportation service. In February and March, 1918, because of lack of transportation facilities, a large proportion of the fat stock of the middle west could not be marketed and remained in the feed yards.

There was no separate department of the Illinois Division of the U. S. Food Administration for perishables, and H. C. Gardner of the Price Interpretation Committee supervised regulations regarding them. Besides administering the general regulations and numerous special rules made by the United States Food Administration governing licensees dealing in fresh fruits and vegetables, he also looked



after the perishables arriving over different railroads in Chicago, had the cars promptly unloaded and settled disputes between shipper and consignee. In such disputes the food and not the parties to the dispute received first consideration. For instance, if a shipment had partially spoiled because the cars were not properly iced, the consignee was persuaded to accept the food and make his claim afterwards. The Food Administration was thus responsible for the prevention of dumping and decay. To remedy the situation further a conference of traffic heads of the railroads and committees from the perishable goods trade was called and a working agreement made as to the time within which goods should be unloaded and similar matters. The Food Administration was to arbitrate any disputes which arose. Ray L. Evans was placed in charge of this phase of the work in Illinois.

The licensing regulations which served to control the price of basic food products did not apply to retail dealers who did an annual business of less than \$100,000. These dealers were nevertheless subjected to control to a certain extent through the regulations imposed upon the licensed dealers from whom they secured their supplies. Much was also accomplished by an appeal to the patriotism of the small dealers. In Illinois a series of conferences held by the state division of the Food Administration with representatives of the small retail dealers resulted in the latter's agreeing to coöperate in the Food Administration's program of stabilizing prices. A Price Interpreting Committee, composed of H. C. Gardner, chairman, one wholesale dealer and one retail dealer, was organized and met daily to determine the fair wholesale price of certain commodities, a fair minimum price to consumers, and a fair maximum charge to those requiring service involving bookkeeping, delivery, etc. The list of prices was published daily. Subsequently each county in the state was instructed to appoint a Price Interpreting Committee, composed of two or more retail grocers and one wholesale grocer, which should decide what prices on basic commodities were fair locally. To supplement the work of the Price Interpreting Committee there was also to be appointed in each county a Fair Price Publishing Committee which was to supervise the publication of the price list and to check up dealers' observance of the prices designated as "fair." The pro-

cedure of one county price interpreting committee may be regarded as typical. At the first meeting certain margins of profits were established and accepted; thereafter when the cost to the dealer fluctuated, the margin of profit agreed upon was simply added to the basic price to determine a fair price for the consumer.

The foremost duty of the Sugar Division, of which Charles Stevenson was acting chairman, was the administration of the certifying system by which sugar was distributed until December 1, 1918. Sugar certificates were issued monthly to more than 30,000 merchants of the state and a permanent record card was prepared for each merchant upon which was noted the quantity of sugar allotted to him monthly. To secure sugar from the wholesaler the retailer had to present these certificates which the wholesale dealer in turn transferred to the broker or refiner. The amount of sugar to which each merchant was entitled was based upon statements filed by him and upon instructions issued by the United States Food Administration. For example, the merchants of Mason County first of all filed with the county administrator a sworn statement of the total amount of business done in the county in the preceding year, and according to these figures the sugar allotment of the county was apportioned among the dealers. Each merchant kept a record of the amount of sugar sold to each head of a household, the number in his family, and the date of purchase. On the basis of these records, which were collected once a week by the local food administrator, certificates were issued to retailers which entitled them to an allowance of two pounds per capita per month, increased on October 30, 1918 to three pounds. On November 23, 1918 the individual allowance was increased to four pounds, and on November 27 all restrictions were removed. There were certain exceptions to the allotment system. On presentation by their customers of canning certificates endorsed by the county or township food administrators, grocers were authorized to sell sugar in amounts not to exceed twenty-five pounds.

The principal problem relating to milk during the war was that of the price to the consumer. During the winter of 1917-1918 the price had risen rapidly, the producer claiming that the increase in the price of feeds raised the cost of production, while the distributor enumerated various other cost increases. For the purpose of arriv-

ing at the facts concerning the matter, the Food Administration suggested that a commission be appointed, and that the producers and distributors agree to abide by its decision "until their withdrawal from the arrangement upon thirty-days' notice." The suggestion was adopted and three commissions were appointed, one of which was to act for the Chicago territory. In the course of the investigation the Chicago commission took testimony from a large number of dairymen, county agents, distributors, dairy experts, social workers and others, and at the University of Illinois there was devised what was known as the "Pearson Formula," which undertook to show how much feed, labor, etc. was involved in the production of 100 pounds of milk. Finally by a system of cost accounting the commission (with three members dissenting) decided upon a decrease of 15 cents per hundred pounds on the price to the farmers, who thereupon started a boycott. The Illinois Division of the U. S. Food Administration undertook to arbitrate the dispute, a representative was sent from national headquarters, and with the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the matter the producers began again to deliver milk. About March 1, 1918 the commission announced that the price for March would be \$3.10, and that revised prices, based on changes in feed prices, would be announced monthly, an arrangement with which the producers and distributors declared themselves satisfied.

In view of the number and diversity of food regulations violations were bound to occur, and these were dealt with in two ways. First, for violation of acts expressly prohibited or prescribed in the Lever Act recourse was had to ordinary legal proceedings. Second, there was administrative action; that is, the state division of the Food Administration ascertained the facts and made reports to the Enforcement Division. The penalty took one of two forms, revocation or suspension of the violator's license, or in case the violator was not a licensee, withdrawal of the right to buy licensed food commodities.

The Illinois Division of the United States Food Administration created a Bureau of Enforcement and Investigation on April 2, 1918. The public eating places of the state raised \$10,000 and selected a committee to assist in the investigations of the bureau. In the sixty days preceding July 18, 1918 more than 2,000 wholesale and retail grocers, owners of public eating places, bakers, milk and ice distribu-

tors were summoned before the bureau for violations of regulations, a total contribution of \$10,000 to the Red Cross representing the penalty paid by the offenders. In the whole period of the division's existence it considered approximately 3,000 cases of violation. Alfred S. Adams was manager of the division.

The United States Food Administration soon after its organization launched a campaign among housewives in the interest of conservation in general, but very shortly afterward it began to ask the public to observe definite conservation measures at specific times. The first of these was a "beefless" day which began on the first Tuesday in October, 1917 and was repeated on each succeeding Tuesday. On January 28, 1918 Tuesday became "meatless" and at the same time "porkless Saturday" was inaugurated, as well as a meatless meal every day. On March 4, 1918, although Tuesday still remained beefless and porkless, the ban was lifted from other meats and from all meats on other days. Wheatless days were likewise established. By means of meatless and wheatless days in December, 1917, 22,733,000 pounds of meat and 9,089,000 pounds of wheat flour were saved throughout the country. In January, 1918 these figures were increased to 24,418,000 pounds of meat and 12,790,000 pounds of wheat flour.

The direction of the food conservation campaigns launched by the United States Food Administration was the task of the Conservation Division. The conservation activities of various organizations throughout the state were coördinated by the division's Department of Coöperating Organizations, composed of representatives of the churches, schools, clubs, fraternal organizations, patriotic societies, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army. C. T. Murdock was chairman of the division, and Miss Isabel Bevier was state director of the work relating to conservation in the home.

The publicity agencies of the Illinois division were of great importance in the promotion of conservation measures. A Publicity Division under Ernest I. Mitchell furnished news releases to the Chicago papers directly, and to the Associated Press and United Press for papers throughout the state. Complete stereotypes of four-column news plates were forwarded to 519 publishers, and mats and type proofs of the same material were sent to others. Advertisers



throughout the state were induced to use food conservation slogans in their advertising, and clubs, hotels and restaurants were furnished with menu-card stickers.

The libraries of Illinois performed important work in the cause of food conservation under the direction of the Library Publicity Division. Coöperation was maintained with the schools, through which large numbers of food conservation publications were circulated and from which many original food posters were secured. The libraries also prepared bibliographies, secured books, pamphlets and clippings on food conservation and put them into circulation, displayed posters, and maintained permanent food conservation exhibits. A subcommittee of the library division was formed to supply the libraries, as well as fairs, schools, conventions and various organizations, with exhibits and other material for food shows. This phase of the publicity work, under the direction of Miss Jessie Woodford, proved very effective. G. A. Deveneau was director of the Library Publicity Division.

The signing of the armistice was not a signal for the suspension of activity on the part of the Food Administration. Within a month, however, many of the regulations, particularly those concerning the domestic consumer, had been removed, although the necessity for conserving food in order to fill Europe's needs was emphasized. In January the licensing system was dropped in respect to a number of commodities and by April practically all industries had been released from control. In the early months of 1919 the dissolution of the Illinois Division was begun, but the formal disbanding of the U. S. Food Administration did not take place until August 11, 1919 when by authority of an executive order of August 8 the powers of the Food Administrator were transferred to the Wheat Director.

### UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION

The United States Food Administration Grain Corporation was incorporated under the laws of Delaware by authority of an executive order of August 14, 1917. The capital stock of the corporation, which was government owned, was at first \$50,000,000, but later by presidential proclamation of June 21, 1918 was increased to \$150,000,000.



The governing body of the organization was a board of directors of seven members, four of whom were appointed by the President and the remaining three by the incorporators, "subject to change by and with the approval of the President."

Headquarters of the Grain Corporation were established at New York and the organization was extended through the United States by the creation of fourteen zones which were centered about the following terminal markets: New York, St. Louis, Portland (Oregon), New Orleans, Philadelphia, Duluth, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Chicago, Buffalo, San Francisco, Kansas City, Omaha, and Galveston. The Food Administration Grain Corporation was represented in each terminal market by a second vice president, who acted as government purchaser of wheat at that place. Illinois north of and including Adams, Brown, Cass, Menard, Logan, Macon, Piatt, Champaign and Vermilion Counties was in Zone II, the terminal market of which was Chicago. Howard B. Jackson was the second vice president of the corporation with headquarters in Chicago. South of the line above indicated Illinois was in Zone XI, the terminal market of which was St. Louis. Edward M. Flesh was the representative of the corporation in that city.

Upon the recommendation of a committee which he had appointed the President fixed the price for the basic grade of 1917 wheat at \$2.20 per bushel at Chicago, a price which would be paid by the U. S. Food Administration in making purchases for export to allied and neutral countries. The price of flour for the 1917 crop was stabilized by the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation by means of agreements effected with the mills through the Milling Division, by which the mills agreed to abide by the fair-price basis for buying wheat, and the Grain Corporation agreed to make an effort to see that each miller received a pro-rata share of the wheat for grinding. The principal concern as to 1917 wheat was to conserve from a crop estimated at nine million bushels below normal a sufficient supply for export purposes. Through various conservation measures which were promulgated a saving of 110,000,000 bushels was effected.

The guaranteed price of the 1918 wheat crop was designated by presidential proclamation of February 21, 1918 as \$2.20 per bushel at Chicago, and by proclamation of June 21, 1918 the U. S. Food

Administration Grain Corporation was made the agency to carry out the provisions of the guaranty. The Food Administration Grain Corporation, thus empowered "to purchase, hold, transport, store, provide storage facilities for, sell, dispose of and deliver wheat . . .," stood ready to purchase at the terminal markets in approved elevators or warehouses all wheat that was offered at a government price basis. Storage and handling problems became serious during the year. The railroads handled shipments on a permit system, and when a change in the export program was suddenly made after the armistice the result was a backing-up of the supply and a check in the movement of wheat in many points. The situation was eventually relieved by sales made by the Grain Corporation to the millers.

The U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation continued the promotion of conservation measures during 1918. One of the greatest sources of wastage of wheat was inefficient threshing—the amount lost in this manner being estimated from 1 to 10 per cent of the annual crops—and to remedy the situation the corporation organized a Threshing Division. The United States Department of Agriculture through its county extension agents and various state and county agricultural organizations coöperated in the work. County threshing committees, composed as a rule of the county food administrator, the county agricultural agent and a thresherman, concentrated on problems involving the repair of threshing machines, securing necessary mechanical help through the coöperation of the Department of Labor, and obtaining a sufficient supply of steam coal, repair parts and supplies to last the threshermen through the season. County threshing committees were appointed in many Illinois counties, but the county food administrators in most instances failed to report on the amount of grain threshed in their communities and the savings effected by adopting proper threshing methods. The total amount of wheat saved in seventeen states through threshing supervision was estimated at 20,000,000 bushels.

The Illinois grain interests for the greater part coöperated actively with the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation and showed a disposition to carry out its regulations and suggestions in full. The Chicago Board of Trade, in response to a request of the United States Food Administrator, prohibited after August 25, 1917

all trading in wheat for future delivery or store by grade in Chicago by members of the Chicago exchange. Representatives of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association met with representatives of the Grain Corporation and the Food Administration in Chicago in October, 1918 and agreed to adjust their purchases from July 1, 1918 to conform with the ruling issued by the agents of the Grain Corporation in Chicago and St. Louis that any wheat "bought on a lower basis than freight and eight cents per bushel under the most favorable Zone Terminal price returns an unfair profit." On the other hand, the grain elevators of one county in central Illinois refused to pay the farmers the price for wheat guaranteed by the government. The county food administrator appealed to the Food Administrator for Illinois who referred the matter to the representative of the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation stationed at St. Louis. An agent sent to investigate the matter in July, 1918 discovered that only four elevators in the county were paying the government price for wheat. The other elevators were ordered to purchase wheat at the government price, but without effect. Eventually the five dealers were summoned to Chicago for a hearing before officials of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation from the New York office, by whom a decision was rendered that the farmers who had been given less than the government price for wheat were to be paid the difference between the guaranteed price and the price received.

A presidential proclamation of September 2, 1918 set the guaranteed price of wheat of the 1919 crop at \$2.26 per bushel at Chicago. An act of Congress approved March 4, 1919 made the necessary appropriation to maintain the price and conferred upon the President powers to carry out the provisions of the act. These powers the President conferred by proclamation of May 14, 1919 upon a person to be known as the United States wheat director, who was authorized to utilize the Food Administration Grain Corporation to buy and sell wheat. The corporation by the same proclamation was ordered to close its books as a subsidiary organization of the Food Administration on June 30, 1919, and to take steps to change its corporate name to the United States Grain Corporation. Julius Barnes, who had been president and director of the Food Administration Grain Corporation throughout its term of existence, was made wheat director.

## UNITED STATES SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD

Mobilization of the various branches of the domestic sugar industry for war purposes had been accomplished under the direction of the Sugar Division, United States Food Administration, late in 1917. The International Sugar Committee had been created to determine sources of supply, to arrange for transportation, and to allocate sugar between the United States and the Allies, and contracts had been made between the Food Administration and the sugar producers and refiners relative to the 1917-1918 crop. To handle the problems relating to future crops a new organization, a government-owned corporation subsidiary to the United States Food Administration, was formed.

The United States Sugar Equalization Board was incorporated on July 11, 1918, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 which was entirely owned by the government. The formation of the Sugar Equalization Board, the functions of which were to equalize the cost of various sugars and to secure better distribution, did not, however, mean the extinction of agencies previously created by the Food Administration to handle sugar problems. The Sugar Division of the Food Administration remained in existence and served as an intermediary between the board and the planters of Louisiana, Porto Rico and Hawaii, the American Refiners' Commission, the Cuban Producers' Commission, and the beet sugar producers. In matters of international concern the International Sugar Committee continued to act. Officials previously appointed by the Food Administration to deal with the questions of distribution, price, statistics, finances, and law as related to sugar were also retained by the board.

The problem of price for the 1918-1919 sugar crop was first considered by the board. On September 13, 1918 a contract was made with the Cuban producers by the Sugar Equalization Board, the price agreed upon being \$5.50 per one hundred pounds f. o. b. Cuban ports. When the refiners' margin was agreed upon, the new basic price for Cuban sugars was determined to be 8.49 cents per pound. This basic price would have been unsatisfactory to domestic producers because of differences in the cost of production; therefore in order to satisfy their demands a basis of nine cents for refined sugar for the whole country was adopted, the differential of 33 cents per 100



pounds on foreign sugars being turned over to the treasury of the Equalization Board. The retail grocery trade of Illinois was informed that beginning September 9, 1918 the price "out of the refinery at seaboard for bulk granulated sugar" was nine cents per pound. The maximum retail price for granulated sugar was placed at eleven cents per pound.

The other problems which confronted the Sugar Equalization Board were the closely related ones of supply and distribution. Prior to the formation of the board the Sugar Division of the Food Administration had attacked these problems. The Food Administrator first urged the people of the country to practice economy in sugar consumption, but these volunteer measures were not sufficient. Beginning in May, 1918 regulations were promulgated by means of which sugar conservation became compulsory. Manufacturers using sugar, except those manufacturing essential food products, were on May 4 ordered to reduce their sugar consumption to 80 per cent of the corresponding period in 1917. The next step taken was to divide users of sugar into five classes and to restrict consumption according to the essential character of each class. Class A, nonessential industries, of which there were 2,900 in Illinois, were restricted from July 1 to September 30, 1918 to 50 per cent of their consumption in the corresponding period in 1917. Class B, essential food industries, of which there were 2,900 in Illinois, were allowed their full needs. Class C, hotels and public eating places, of which there were 6,573 in Illinois, were allowed three pounds of sugar for every ninety meals served in the third quarter of 1917. Class D, bakers, of whom there were 2,061 in Illinois, were restricted to 70 per cent of their 1917 consumption. Class E, retail grocers, of whom there were 21,568 in Illinois, were allotted their requirements at this time on a basis of three pounds per customer per month.

The Sugar Equalization Board planned to control the distribution of sugar among the states as well as among the users of sugar. An estimate was made of the amount of sugar available for civilian distribution in the United States for each month, and on the basis of its population, its normal needs and normal sugar deliveries an allotment of sugar was then made to each state. The details of distribution of the amount allotted to the state were left to the



respective state food administrators and were handled in Illinois by the Sugar Division of the state organization of the United States Food Administration. The issue of sugar certificates (in pounds) to the various classes of business in Illinois during the months July to November, 1918, is as follows:

	Class A	Class B	Class C
July .....	7,671,521	3,346,940	2,981,077
August .....	5,881,664	2,863,849	2,349,380
September .....	6,150,149	4,089,149	2,450,053
October .....	5,774,416	5,050,057	2,268,923
November .....	7,166,471	8,773,030	2,874,178

  

	Class D	Class E	Total
July .....	2,994,170	27,093,335	44,087,043
August .....	2,488,308	19,426,693	33,009,894
September .....	3,105,652	26,016,359	41,811,362
October .....	2,990,229	17,580,884	33,664,509
November .....	6,248,725	20,508,353	45,570,757

The certificate system was discontinued on December 1, 1918.

Illinois received a larger amount of the beet sugar crops of 1917-1918 and 1918-1919 than any other state. Of the total 1917-1918 crop of 760,696 short tons of sugar, Illinois received 158,980 tons, and of the 1918-1919 crop of 762,047 short tons, it received 134,213 tons. Illinois also received from the refineries 164,230 tons of cane sugar of the 1917-1918 crops.

The activities of the Sugar Equalization Board extended into the early months of 1920. Contracts that had been entered into for the 1919-1920 crop expired on December 31, 1919, and the board soon began to liquidate its affairs. By March, 1920 the sugar industry was as independent of government regulation as it had been before the war.

George M. Rolf and George A. Zabriskie served successively as chairmen of the United States Sugar Equalization Board.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The United States Department of Agriculture, because of the character of its normal activities and because of the increased powers conferred upon it by "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," approved August 10, 1917, was the federal government's chief agency in putting into effect that part of its war program relating to increased food production. Its principal functions, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, were "the stimulation of production, the conservation of products on the farm through all the normal and approved processes, the promotion of better marketing and the distribution of products from the farms to the markets, the prosecution of the work in home economics along usual lines, the dissemination of information and the extension of all these activities as authorized by law."

One of the department's important war activities authorized by the act of August 10, 1917, was the conducting of surveys as to the state of supply in the country of foods, feeds, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, and any article required in connection with the production, distribution or utilization of food. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 was made to the department for its special war work, which among other things included the extension of activities for eradicating animal and vegetable diseases. The act also authorized the department if necessary to grow seeds and furnish them to the farmers at cost; thus when the Illinois Seed Corn Administration was formed for the purpose of developing a supply of seeds for planting in the state, the Department of Agriculture was able to supply part of the funds for the work. The department later asked the Illinois organization to develop a reserve supply of seed for planting throughout the corn belt.

The States Relation Service of the Department of Agriculture, which coöperated with state agricultural colleges, experiment stations and farm institutes in promoting extension work in agriculture and home economics, was enabled to increase the number of men and women engaged as county agricultural and home economics agents because of the funds provided by the act of August 10, 1917. In

Illinois the number of county agents employed by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in co-operation with the States Relation Service, was increased from twenty-four in April, 1917 to fifty-four on June 30, 1918. The number of county home demonstration agents was also increased during that period, their work being particularly important in the field of food conservation. The Extension Service also coöperated closely with the Illinois Seed Corn Administration by making some ten thousand moisture and germination tests of seed corn. During the years 1917-1918 the circulars of the Extension Service which dealt with topics of war interest, such as "War Bread Recipes," "The Use of Farm Labor During the War," "Protect the Wheat; Eradicate Barberry," "Grow More Wheat in Illinois," etc., were given wide distribution. In addition, large numbers of cards, posters, form letters and similar material were sent out in the interests of special food production or conservation campaigns.

Extension schools and agricultural short courses were given throughout the state under the direction of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois for the purpose of improving farm operation. Members of the extension staff of the Department of Household Science conducted a two-weeks' school in conservation for both volunteer and trained workers in May, 1918, and in the following month twelve two-weeks' schools were conducted in Champaign County by members of the senior class in Household Science. Upon the initiative of the college fifty-three food shows were held in the state in the years 1917-1918.

D. F. Houston was secretary of agriculture during the war period. Dean Eugene Davenport was head of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois and W. F. Handschin was vice director in charge of the Extension Service during the war.

### STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

#### FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Food, Fuel and Conservation Committee was one of the standing committees created upon the organization of the State

Council of Defense.<sup>1</sup> In September, 1917 steps were taken to effect a state-wide organization the object of which should be two-fold: to stimulate increased food production in Illinois, and to promote the conservation of food products. To accomplish this purpose the committee, renamed on February 15, 1918 the Food Production and Conservation Committee, deemed it advisable to coöperate with rather than to impair the powers of existing agricultural and livestock associations; accordingly the county food production and conservation committees organized throughout the state included the county agricultural and livestock authorities. The organization when completed included 1,500 members.

In its work, which was concerned almost solely with increasing food production, the committee coöperated with the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, the United States and Illinois Departments of Agriculture, the United States Boys' Working Reserve, and the Illinois division of the United States Food Administration. Its outstanding achievements were performed by special agencies formed at its instigation and working under its auspices—namely, the Illinois Seed Corn Administration, the Farm Labor Administration, the War Garden Advisory Committee, the Agricultural War Board, and committees in charge of the Food Production Conference and the Patriotic Food Show. The committee, however, had active as well as supervisory duties.

The wheat production of Illinois in 1918 exceeded that of 1917 by more than 100 per cent. At the summons of the Secretary of Agriculture, who was desirous of still greater production in 1919, representatives from twelve states of the middle west met in Chicago on July 25, 1918 to discuss the wheat-production program for the coming year. The minimum quota of wheat acreage for Illinois in 1919 was placed at 2,934,000 acres, and the Food Production and Conservation Committee was requested to coöperate with the College of Agriculture in the promotion of a "grow more wheat" campaign. One hundred twenty-five thousand copies of "grow more wheat" circulars were distributed, which contained the injunction "reduce your oats, reduce your corn, or reduce your grass land if necessary to get one-fifth to one-third of your land in wheat or rye." The cir-

<sup>1</sup>For statistical data on food production in Illinois during the war, see Appendix, Tables numbers 14-27.

culars pointed out that growing wheat was profitable as well as patriotic and simplified the labor problem because emergency help for harvesting was more easily obtainable than for other forms of farm labor.

Although in the main the committee directed its attention to matters relating to increased food production, it also promoted several conservation measures. One of these was a campaign to prevent waste of perishable fruits and vegetables which was estimated at forty per cent of the amount produced annually, by means of proper food storage house construction. During the last of July and the first of August, 1918, a vegetable drying, pickling and salting campaign was conducted in Chicago and demonstrations were held throughout the city. A circular entitled "Kill the Smut," dealing with the methods of treating wheat smut, was also circulated by the committee, and ten thousand copies of a silo poster and a circular letter urging the use of silos were distributed through the state.

In addition to the Patriotic Food Show held in Chicago from January 5 to 15, 1918, the Food Production and Conservation Committee sponsored a number of other exhibits. A seed corn show was held at the International Live Stock Exposition during the week beginning November 30, 1918, and a booth at the state fair of 1918 emphasized the need of increasing wheat production and testing seed corn.

The Food Production and Conservation Committee was composed of the following members: J. Ogden Armour, chairman; P. E. Fleming, secretary; B. F. Harris and J. A. Spoor.

#### ILLINOIS SEED CORN ADMINISTRATION, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The early frosts in the fall of 1917 made the securing of sufficient seed corn for the 1918 planting a serious problem. To devise some method of meeting the shortage a Seed Corn Committee appointed by the State Council of Defense conferred with the State Agricultural Advisory Board at Springfield on January 18, 1918 and upon the recommendation of these two organizations the council organized the Seed Corn Administration.



The Seed Corn Administration was a corporation formed under the laws of Illinois, capitalized at \$500 and empowered to buy, sell, and deal in seed corn. The corporation, of which Samuel Insull was president, had five directors, three nominated by the State Council of Defense and two nominated by a bankers' committee. Certain financial arrangements made necessary the bankers' committee representing sixteen Chicago banks which had agreed to lend the corporation amounts on demand notes not to exceed in the aggregate \$1,250,000. The total loan actually made by the syndicate banks amounted only to \$495,000 for the reason that in April, 1918 the U. S. Department of Agriculture received an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the purpose of developing reserve stocks of seed throughout the country and was thus able to help finance the work of the Illinois organization. The Secretary of Agriculture first authorized the Illinois Seed Corn Administration to develop a reserve stock of 50,000 bushels for replanting in Illinois, and later increased the amount to a reserve of 100,000 bushels for replanting throughout the corn belt. With federal funds at its disposal and the fear of developing an oversupply of seed removed, the administration was able to proceed without difficulty.

The Illinois Seed Corn Administration carried on its operations through local administrations which the Food Production and Conservation Committee assisted in organizing in each county in the state. A survey undertaken by the county administrations in February, 1918 revealed a shortage of 400,000 bushels of seed corn. Three-fourths of this amount, it was estimated, could be secured locally by working out cribs of corn in the vicinity, and the remainder would have to be provided by the Seed Corn Administration. The following method of handling the seed corn was pursued: a member of the county seed corn administration contracted in writing for a certain amount of seed which was stored at a warehouse centrally located in the county. A composite sample of seed was then taken, after which germination tests were made by a force of more than seventy specialists stationed at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. The tests determined the price to be paid. The following scale of prices for seed corn, tipped, butted, shelled, and bagged, was adopted:

Percentage of germination	Buying price	Selling price
70-79%	\$4.50	\$ 6.00
80-89%	6.50	8.00
90-100%	8.50	10.00

As a result of these activities the seed corn needs for 1918 were more than adequately filled. The Seed Corn Administration sold over 60,000 bushels of tested seed corn to approximately 16,000 farmers.

To prevent a recurrence of the near disaster of 1918 the Seed Corn Administration in September, 1918 urged the farmers to "beat the frost" by selecting and storing their best seed corn early. Certain weeks were designated as desirable periods for such activity—September 15-22 in northern Illinois, September 20-27 in central Illinois, and September 25–October 2 in southern Illinois.

W. G. Eckhardt was seed corn administrator for Illinois. He was assisted by the following advisory committee: Eugene Funk, chairman; H. J. Sconce, J. M. Crebs, J. F. Prather, Charles Adkins, W. F. Handschin, Peter E. Fleming.

#### WAR GARDEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

Because of the pressure of other activities the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense of Illinois did not sponsor a state-wide war garden campaign; but at the request of Chicago and suburban agencies which had participated in the movement in 1917, it appointed a War Garden Advisory Committee to direct the work during 1918. The War Garden Advisory Committee, which thus had jurisdiction over Chicago, Cook County and vicinity, shortly after its organization launched an educational campaign to inform the public of the need of raising gardens in order to increase food resources for 1918. The committee's program also included the distribution of gardening information through daily news bulletins, pamphlets, lectures, posters and demonstration gardens, as well as the furnishing of plowing and harrowing service, fertilizer, tools, seeds, seedling plants, onion sets, etc., to organizations and individuals free of cost.

The committee secured lots for approximately 3,000 people and recommended that action be taken against property owners who charged for the use of their lots for gardening. Coöperation was maintained with more than 300 clubs which were promoting gardening in their respective communities. Two hundred fourteen thousand circulars, pamphlets, leaflets and other pieces of printed matter were distributed, and six hundred eighty-two lectures on gardening with a total attendance of approximately 366,295 were given. At the instance of the committee the park commissioners established seventeen demonstration gardens.

The estimated number of gardens in Chicago was as follows:

	Acres	Number of gardeners	Value of crop
Home yard gardens.....	2,009	140,000	\$2,800,000
Vacant lot community gardens.....	774	8,422	673,760
Children's gardens .....	206	90,000	55,620
Approximate grand total .....	2,989	238,422	\$3,529,380

J. H. Prost was war garden director. He was assisted by the following advisory committee: Thomas J. Webb, chairman, R. B. Beach, Joseph Budlong, J. C. Cannon, W. E. Dorland, J. F. Foster, August Geweke, J. A. Hiller, P. G. Holden, Brother Justus, A. R. Marriott, B. J. Mullaney, Mrs. Augustus Peabody, Mrs. Louise O. Rowe, A. C. Schrader, J. D. Shoop, Thomas Skompa, Leonard Vaughan, H. A. Wheeler, P. E. Fleming.

#### AGRICULTURAL WAR BOARD, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Agricultural War Board was appointed by the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense for the purpose of taking under consideration the changing conditions of agriculture and of making recommendations to the farmers of the state as well as to the State Council of Defense. The board, which was composed of about fifty leading agricultural men in the state, met and organized on October 11, 1918, assuming as its proper work the consideration of all war problems that affected agriculture

and food production. Three recommendations were made by the Executive Committee of the board on October 18, 1918—namely, that the Food Administration Grain Corporation reserve a plentiful supply of Marquis wheat suitable for seed to be used for 1919 planting, that the State Council of Defense secure a decrease in the freight rates on limestone and phosphate and insure prompt movement, and that the Food Administration establish and maintain the future prices of hogs on the 13 to 1 basis. At the meeting on November 11 the following subjects were discussed: U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, emergency farm labor in small towns, community coöperation, women on farms. On December 5, 1918 arrangements were made to transfer the functions of the Agricultural War Board to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The officers of the Agricultural War Board were: H. J. Sconce, chairman; H. M. Dunlap, vice chairman; P. E. Fleming, secretary. The members of the executive committee were Charles Adkins, W. G. Eckhardt, E. D. Funk, J. G. Imboden, Howard Leonard, F. I. Mann, J. P. Mason, H. W. Mumford, J. C. Sailor.

#### PATRIOTIC FOOD SHOW COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Patriotic Food Show Committee was organized to manage the patriotic food show held in the Coliseum at Chicago, January 5-13, 1918. The purpose of the exhibition was expressed in the slogan which it adopted, "What to eat and how to cook it." Demonstrators, lecturers, and experts from the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Food Administration, the Bureau of Fisheries, and the United States War and Navy Departments gave demonstrations and displayed exhibits. Approximately 125,000 people attended the food show, including official representatives from twenty-five states and from Canada. More than 300,000 copies of a Patriotic Food Show recipe book, containing 300 recipes tested by a commission of experts, were sold.

The officers of the committee were Louis M. Stumer, chairman, W. E. Skinner, vice chairman, P. E. Fleming, secretary.

FOOD CONSERVATION BUREAU, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS AND UNITED STATES FOOD  
ADMINISTRATION

The Food Conservation Bureau was opened June 1, 1918 in Chicago under the joint auspices of the Illinois Division of the United States Food Administration and the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense, to fill a need for a central demonstration station where practical lectures and food demonstrations could be given by household science experts. The bureau was organized into five departments—Information, Model Kitchen, Experimental Kitchen, Bake Shop, Reading Room, and Reference Library. Over 60,000 people visited the bureau which operated until November 13, 1918.

Mrs. Charles A. Munroe was chairman.

FOOD PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Food Production Department of the Woman's Committee was formed to stimulate food production in Illinois, and to carry out this purpose it secured an organization in ninety-five counties of the state. The department sent monthly letters on food production to the county chairmen of the Woman's Committee, organized boys' and girls' clubs in gardening, poultry, calf and pig raising and established garden community clubs in the cities and towns of the state, the members of which studied methods of cultivation and bought fertilizers, seeds, and implements in quantities, thereby reducing the cost.

Mrs. H. M. Dunlap was chairman of the department.

THRIFT AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE,  
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Thrift and Conservation Department of the Woman's Committee, State Council of Defense of Illinois, was organized in May, 1917 for the purpose of promoting food conservation measures throughout the state. In carrying out its program the department coöperated with two agencies—the Illinois division of the U. S. Food Administration and the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. From June 1 to October 1, 1918 forty-



three canning kitchens were conducted, conservation food shows were held in eight counties, conservation exhibits were shown at five county fairs, and war kitchens were conducted in six counties. The Thrift and Conservation Department assisted in putting on the Patriotic Food Show held in the Coliseum in Chicago January 5-13, 1918, which more than 50,000 people attended. A food conservation booth was established at Municipal Pier to furnish information concerning the use of substitutes and at the Government War Exposition held in Chicago at Grant Park, October 2-4, 1918, cold-pack canning and sugarless recipes were demonstrated by the department.

Miss Isabel Bevier was state chairman of the department, while Miss Elizabeth Allen was chairman of the Chicago Committee.

#### WOMAN'S LAND ARMY, ILLINOIS DIVISION

The Woman's Land Army, Illinois Division, was organized in March, 1918 under the general direction of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense and under the direct management of an executive board. Since Illinois agriculture was so diversified as to require skilled help, a plan to maintain a training farm for women was evolved, and the offer by Mr. W. V. B. Ames of his 200 acre farm four miles from Libertyville, rent free for three years, was promptly accepted. An Illinois training farm committee was appointed and \$7,600 in cash and \$6,000 in equipment were secured. In reply to the advertisement of the committee for candidates for training 1,300 applications poured in, out of which 76 were accepted provisionally. Fifty-five women actually received training varying from one to seven months, which included besides the practice of all phases of farm work a lecture five days a week upon such subjects as general agriculture and farm work, dairy work, general poultry, fruits, drainage, women as truckers, woman's land movement in England, domestic science, truck gardening, and agricultural botany. In March, 1919 the Training Farm Committee made an agreement with the president of Blackburn College by which, in return for the stock and equipment of the training farm, the college agreed to encourage women to take its two-year agricultural course and to institute a summer course of twelve weeks to include the theory and practice of farming and of household science.

Mrs. Tiffany Blake was president of the executive board of the Woman's Land Army of Illinois and Miss Blanche Corwin was supervisor of the training farm.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS

*See page 11.*

### ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE

The Illinois Farmers' Institute was created by act of the General Assembly, approved June 24, 1895, "to assist and encourage useful education among the farmers and for developing the agricultural resources of the state." According to this act the institute was to consist of three delegates from each county of the state elected annually at the farmers' institute for the county. Executive authority was vested in a Board of Directors consisting of the state superintendent of public instruction, the dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and the presidents of the State Board of Agriculture, the Illinois State Horticultural Society, and the Illinois State Dairymen's Association.

During the war the Illinois Farmers' Institute was occupied chiefly with the problem of increasing food production in face of a diminished supply of farm labor. The Board of Directors in July, 1917 appointed a Wheat Committee to promote within the state the nation-wide campaign for increased production of wheat. The committee issued five press bulletins of 4,000 copies each, 10,000 colored posters, 10,000 enclosure cards, and 20,000 copies of a wheat culture bulletin entitled "Ways to Win with Wheat." This material reached 854 newspapers of the state, 1,855 banks, 330 co-operative farmers' elevators, 500 officers and speakers of the Farmers' Institute, 25 county agents, 102 county superintendents of schools, and each member of the legislature. Illinois registered a 68 per cent increase in wheat acreage in 1918 over 1917.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute was held in Bloomington on February 19, 20 and 21, 1918. Various addresses devoted in the main to the topic of agriculture in

war time were delivered and resolutions were adopted pledging concentration of effort on food production and endorsing the work of the State Council of Defense. Grievances of the farmers found expression in recommendations that all agricultural claims for deferred classification be reviewed by the district boards and be decided according to "the plain intention of the draft classification rules" and that the Food Administration "issue immediately a plain and unequivocal statement of its policy toward agriculture."

The Household Science Department of the Illinois Farmers' Institute did important work in the way of promoting food production and conservation. This department conducted a canning campaign in which demonstrators spent fifty-one days in eighteen different counties. It encouraged the organization of additional household science clubs in the state, of which 120 reported the performance of food conservation work and 140 reported increased gardening.

In the year ending June 30, 1919 the Illinois Farmers' Institute issued and distributed the following publications: 10,000 copies of "Liberty Garden for Every Home," 10,000 copies of "Poultry Helps in War Time," 10,000 of "Canning, Drying, and Storing of Fruits and Vegetables," 5,000 of "Illinois' Answer," 5,000 of "Our Flag," and 20,000 of "Illinois, Mighty Agricultural Patriot."

D. M. Marlin, of Norris City, and Frank S. Hayes, of Geneseo, were presidents of the institute during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1918 and June 30, 1919. Mrs. J. C. Hessler was president of the Department of Household Science during 1917-1918, and Mrs. J. H. McMurray during 1918-1919. H. E. Young was secretary of the institute and Mrs. H. A. McKeene was secretary of the Department of Household Science during the whole period of the war.

### FOOD PRODUCTION CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

A Food Production Conference promoted by the Corn Growers' and Stockmen's Convention, the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense, and the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois was held at Urbana from January 28 to February 1, 1918 for the purpose of laying down a definite working program of food production in Illinois during 1918. The

membership of the conference included the leading farmers from the majority of the counties of the state, the county farm advisers, and the specialists of the College of Agriculture.

The program of the meeting included addresses by experts pertaining to agriculture in war time. Among the titles of the addresses were the following: What Each Individual Can Conserve; Farm Machinery Problems Under War Conditions; Horticulture's Contribution to the Food Problem; the Farm Women's Part in the War; The Demands and Difficulties of the Milk Producers; Soil Fertility—the Basis for Increased Production; War Demands upon the Livestock Production of the United States. Governor Frank O. Lowden was one of the speakers.

Committees were appointed to confer about and make recommendations concerning the subjects of wheat production, pork production, beef production, wool and mutton production, dairy products, seed corn, farm labor, soil fertility, farm machinery, and woman's food production. The recommendations of these committees were embodied in a pamphlet, 75,000 copies of which were distributed throughout the state.

The conference pledged its support to the government's war program in the following telegram which was sent to President Wilson: "We pledge to the President of the United States on behalf of the farmers and stockmen of Illinois our supreme efforts to discharge the duty expected from the farmers in the way of men, money, and food."

The general war conference committee was composed of the following members: B. F. Harris, Eugene Davenport, Charles Adkins, W. F. Handschin, Eugene Funk, J. G. Imboden, H. W. Mumford, C. G. Hopkins, F. I. Mann, J. V. Stevenson, W. C. Coffey and Mrs. H. M. Dunlap.

### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

The Chicago Board of Trade first offered the facilities of its organization and the experience of its members to the government for war purposes through a resolution of support passed by the Council of Grain Exchanges, of which it was a member, on May 4,

1917. A Committee on Grain Exchanges in Aid of National Defense was organized by the council and placed at the disposal first of the Department of Agriculture and then of the United States Food Administration to help solve the problems of accumulating and distributing the country's grain supply during the war period.

In the meantime foreign governments had been taking advantage of the open markets to make purchases of spot or cash grain and to place enormous contracts for future delivery. These purchases of grain by the Wheat Export Company for the Allies and by neutral governments for their own consumption were acting as a strong force to raise prices—the highest price for wheat in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade being reached early in May, 1917 when cash wheat was sold for \$3.25 a bushel. In view of the serious situation the Chicago Board of Trade on May 12 suspended all trading in May wheat and appointed a price-fixing committee. This organization held a series of conferences in Chicago in which the district attorney and representatives of Great Britain took part and at which settlement prices were arranged and ways and means of carrying on operations without stimulating prices were discussed. These conferences were a prelude to a series of resolutions issued by the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to regulate trading under war conditions.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade was given extraordinary powers by the membership to set aside rules, stop trading, fix maximum prices, and in other ways to adapt the practices of the Board of Trade to the needs of the emergency. When the United States Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover, wrote on August 11, 1917 that in view of the intention of the government to buy wheat at the interior terminals, trading or quotations in wheat futures would no longer serve their fundamental purpose, the Board of Directors on August 14, 1917 passed a resolution prohibiting after August 25 all trading in wheat for future delivery and storing by grade alone in Chicago by members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Regulations as to trading in provisions were promulgated on November 27, 1917, and maximum prices for pork, lard, and oats were fixed on February 21, 1918. By a resolution adopted on March 16, 1918 the board authorized the executive officers to make such investigations of persons,



books, papers and records as were necessary to "determine the extent and nature of all open contracts in grain and provisions" held by any persons, firms or corporations who enjoyed the privileges of the association. Speculation was not entirely eliminated, but speculative contracts were restricted by special regulation of the board on March 16, 1918 to 200,000 bushels of corn or oats in the one account except in bona fide hedging transactions. This restriction was removed on December 26, 1918 by the chief of the Coarse Grains Division, United States Food Administration, and was again put into effect on May 19, 1919 at the request of the director of the United States Grain Corporation. It was removed permanently on February 25, 1920.

Joseph P. Griffin and A. Stamford White served as president of the Chicago Board of Trade during 1917 and 1918. John R. Mauff was secretary throughout the war period.

## VI. FUEL AND THE WAR

### STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The State Council of Defense of Illinois upon its organization in May, 1917 found itself confronted with a fuel problem of considerable magnitude. The Committee on Food, Fuel and Conservation, one of the standing committees appointed on the organization of the state council, made a report on May 26, 1917 which deprecated the unreasonable advance in the price of coal as the outcome of an "hysterical or mad rush to get supplies at any cost," urged that the mines be furnished with car supply according to their capacity, and advocated prohibiting the activities of coal brokers and speculators. In case these suggestions failed to remedy the situation the committee recommended joint federal and state regulation of the production, distribution and price of coal.

The state council, aroused by this report, appointed an Advisory Committee on Coal Production and Distribution, composed of coal operators and important railroad officials, to investigate the production and transportation aspects of the fuel situation. This committee formulated a plan for handling coal in quantities which was outlined by the State Council of Defense in letters sent to the mine operators, coal dealers, coal-carrying roads, industrial plants, public utilities and important cities and towns. Some results were secured by this campaign but the general situation was not alleviated. During June and the first part of July, 1917 the council also held conferences with the coal operators to consider ways and means of increasing production and of inducing early buying in order to avoid a shortage in the fall and early winter. The high price of fuel, however, deterred the majority of the people from buying early, in spite of the threatened danger.

For the purpose of formulating voluntary measures directed toward lowering the price of coal the operators of bituminous mines throughout the country held a conference in Washington late in June, 1917, and by resolution authorized a committee composed of the Secretary of the Interior, a member of the Federal Trade Com-

mission and the chairman of the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense to set the tentative maximum price for coal pending an investigation of maximum prices by the Federal Trade Commission. The committee set three dollars a ton as the maximum price to be charged for bituminous coal at the mine mouth, and then asked the representatives of the operators of the various states to quote the minimum price at which it could furnish coal. Illinois operators agreed to a minimum price of \$2.75 per ton of coal as it came from the mine. The prices which were agreed upon at this conference were immediately repudiated as too high by the Secretary of War who, in his capacity as chairman of the Council of National Defense also declared that the council, being purely an advisory body, had no power to fix prices.

General dissatisfaction with the prices therefore continued, and since it was evident that the public would not lay in its supply while it considered the price excessive, the State Council of Defense resolved to investigate the whole situation relative to the cost of coal production and to determine what would constitute a fair price. At a meeting on July 21 attended by fifty operators there was appointed a committee of nineteen members—nine representatives of the council, seven of the operators and three of the United Mine Workers—to continue the discussions hitherto carried on between the council and the operators. At its first meeting on July 23 the representatives of the operators clashed with the members of the state council on the question as to whether or not the right to fix the price of coal was included in the war powers of the council. The futility of two additional meetings of the committee on July 24 and 25 led to an announcement by Chairman Samuel Insull of his determination to place the fuel question before the entire council. Upon hearing of this decision the operators threatened retaliatory action and on July 27 sent a committee to Washington to appeal against the proposed action of the State Council of Defense and to bring about government intervention in favor of the maintenance of existing coal prices.

Any doubts that the council may have harbored as to its rights to regulate and control the coal industry were dissipated by a report made by the Committee on Law and Legislation on August 7. This report proposed the selection of one of three possible courses

of action for the council: (1) the seizure and operation of the mines by the council as a war measure; (2) the calling of a meeting of representatives from the state councils of the coal-producing states of the middle west to work out together a solution of the fuel problem; and (3) the securing of the enactment of a federal law creating a national fuel administration. The report was adopted and the second proposal—namely, that which provided for a meeting of the representatives from the state councils of defense of neighboring states—was acted upon. The conference was called for August 16 at Chicago.

Before the conference opened, three important events took place. The coal operators came to an agreement with the Governor on August 10, by which a director of coal, appointed by the Governor and assisted by a committee comprising three representatives each of the state council, operators and mine workers, were to control all questions pertaining to the production, prices, distribution and transportation of coal for the remainder of the coal year ending March 31, 1918. Upon the same day, August 10, 1917, the way was paved for national intervention when the presidential signature was affixed to the Food, Feed, and Fuel Control Act, popularly known as the Lever Act. Finally, on August 11 fifteen mines between Springfield and St. Louis ceased operations because of an "outlaw" strike of mine drivers. Three days later, on August 14, fifty mines were idle and between fifteen and twenty thousand miners were striking. Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, admitted that the strike was beyond the control of union officials and appealed to the State Council of Defense to check it, alleging that the council, by charging that the coal operators were making excessive profits, had aroused the miners and indirectly caused the strike.

In response to the summons of the Illinois State Council of Defense representatives from the states of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin assembled at Chicago on August 16. The keynote of the conference was sounded by the chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense in the following words: "It (the fuel problem) is a question, as Mr. Insull says, not only of price, but of distribution. It is more, it is a question of a very prob-

able famine in thousands upon thousands of coal bins, and immediate action must be had." The speeches of the other representatives—Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas were represented by their governors—expressed similar convictions. During the course of the discussion it developed that the shortage of coal at the head of the lakes was 3,000,000 tons and showed no signs of decreasing. At the close of the day's session resolutions were adopted which among other things urged the stimulation of coal production, called for regulation of production, price and distribution of coal by the state and federal governments, and asked that governors of the various states represented should be requested to make investigations concerning the approximate cost of coal production and delivery to the ultimate consumer in order that the data might be available for the next session of the conference. These resolutions were telegraphed to the President and the meeting was adjourned until August 23.

Meanwhile on August 17 Chief Justice O. N. Carter of the Supreme Court of Illinois, who had been appointed coal director in accordance with the agreement of August 10, began hearings preliminary to price fixing. The representatives of the coal operators immediately appeared before the Chief Justice and repudiated the agreement of August 10, but hearings were nevertheless continued until action of the President on August 21 made them unnecessary. This action consisted of fixing a tentative scale of prices at the mine mouth which in Illinois were as follows: run of mine, \$1.95, prepared sizes, \$2.20, slack or screenings, \$1.70; third vein—run of mine \$2.40, prepared sizes, \$2.65, slack or screenings, \$2.15. Dr. Harry A. Garfield was appointed United States Fuel Administrator on August 23, and with the inauguration of federal control the reason for state intervention disappeared.

It was a different situation from that of August 16 which confronted the coal conference of the thirteen states upon its reconvention on August 23 in Chicago. One important question, that of price, had assumed different proportions. General satisfaction, with dissent from representatives of two states, was expressed over the President's reduction in the price of bituminous coal, although the price set was designated as generous to the operators. Resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation for the "promptness, despatch, and thorough-



ness" with which the President had acted. The resolutions also embodied recommendations that transportation facilities be increased, that the price to the ultimate consumer be immediately fixed, and that to safeguard the interests of the consumers of coal a permanent committee of thirteen be appointed, composed of one representative from each state represented at the conference.

The organization of the Illinois Division of the United States Fuel Administration did not mean the complete exclusion of the State Council of Defense from the consideration of fuel problems. The state war agency coöperated with the Fuel Administration through two committees, the Advisory Committee on Coal for Public and Quasi-Public Institutions, and the Committee on Fuel Economies of Electric Railways. In general, after the inauguration of federal control of the fuel situation, the State Council of Defense confined its activities in this field to the promotion of conservation measures.

The personnel of the Food, Fuel and Conservation Committee, which later on became the Food Production and Conservation Committee, was as follows: J. Ogden Armour, chairman; John A. Spoor; B. F. Harris. The members of the Advisory Committee on Coal Production and Distribution were C. H. Markham, C. G. Burnham, W. J. Jackson, J. K. Dering, D. W. Buchanan, Dr. F. C. Honnold and John A. Spoor.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COAL FOR PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Advisory Committee on Coal for Public and Quasi-Public Institutions, appointed on November 8, 1917, collected information concerning the distribution of fuel to federal and state institutions, municipal bodies, publicly and privately-owned public service organizations, hospitals and other local charities. To acquire this information the committee sent circular letters to the municipal authorities of 187 cities and towns in the state with a population over 2,000 and to 489 public organizations. The committee also assisted public utilities to obtain emergency coal. From November, 1917 to June, 1918 it aided in this way 181 public institutions, gas and electric plants, waterworks, schools, hospitals and other institutions.

John F. Gilchrist was chairman of the committee.

COMMITTEE ON FUEL ECONOMIES OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Committee on Fuel Economies of Electric Railways was appointed by the State Council of Defense on December 13, 1917. Immediately after its first meeting the committee sent a questionnaire to all electric railway companies in the state requesting information as to the amount of coal that could be saved annually by the elimination of unnecessary service and by a reduction in the amount of electricity used for heating cars. An analysis of replies received from twenty-eight of the forty-nine companies to which questionnaires were sent indicated that the annual saving would approximate 60,000 tons. The committee accordingly recommended that the state council secure the coöperation of the Fuel Administration in putting these and similar measures into effect. The recommendations were not adopted by the Fuel Administration, although the "skip-stop" plan was later adopted by surface lines in Chicago and other Illinois cities.

E. C. Faber was chairman of the committee.

FUEL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, STATE  
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Fuel Conservation Department of the Woman's Committee coöperated with the local fuel administrators in enforcing the regulations of the Fuel Administration. Its most important work was done during the coal famine in Chicago in January and February, 1918, when the department received and filled with no little difficulty 16,339 orders for coal, exclusive of orders for anthracite coal. After October 1, 1918 the Fuel Conservation Department functioned as a part of the Education Section, Domestic Heating, of the reorganized Conservation Department of the Fuel Administration, Illinois Division.

Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff was director of the department.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION, ILLINOIS  
DIVISION<sup>1</sup>

The United States Fuel Administrator, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, was appointed by the President on August 23, 1917 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Food and Fuel Control

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<sup>1</sup>For statistical data on the production and distribution of Illinois coal during the war years, see Appendix, Tables numbers 28-31.

Act of August 10, 1917 so far as they applied to fuel. The Fuel Administrator, authorized by the terms of his appointment to employ such assistants as were necessary, built up a central organization at Washington known as the United States Fuel Administration, and on September 7, 1917 issued orders which set forth a plan for organizing subdivisions in each state. In accordance with this plan the Federal Fuel Administrator appointed a representative and a committee of citizens in each state who directed jointly the apportionment of the coal supply and the regulation of retail sales in the state; the state fuel administrator in turn appointed a committee to supervise the work in each county and in each city having a population of more than 2,500.

The Federal Fuel Administrator for Illinois was appointed on October 13, 1917, and the organization was extended throughout the state by the appointment of county and city fuel administrators. John E. Williams served as fuel administrator for Illinois until August 15, 1918, when he was succeeded by Raymond E. Durham. The state advisory board was composed of Judge O. N. Carter, John B. Berryman, Allan B. Pond, Prof. H. H. Stoek, Matthew Woll, C. W. Folds, Hale Holden, John W. O'Leary, Kellogg Fairbank, J. H. Walker, William E. Williams.

The Fuel Administrator for Illinois immediately had to face a serious situation. On October 16, three days after his appointment, 12,000 miners in the state were reported to be striking, and for that day the output of Illinois mines was reduced from the normal amount of 400,000 tons to 60,000 tons. The strike had its origin in a demand of some weeks earlier on the part of miners in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio for higher wages. A joint conference of operators and miners was held in Washington under the auspices of the Fuel Administration to discuss the matter, and on October 6, 1917 an agreement was made whereby the miners were to be given a wage increase if the price of coal was raised to cover it. A most important clause of this agreement was a pledge on the part of both operators and miners to incorporate a clause in future wage agreements, by which both parties agreed, subject to penalty, not to interrupt operations pending any examination of questions involving fixing of prices and wages. No increase in the price of coal was granted following

this agreement, and when no wage increases were made the miners struck. The Fuel Administrator for Illinois on October 17 asked the United States Fuel Administrator to intervene, and the latter's subsequent threats of drastic action combined with the efforts of officials of the United Mine Workers succeeded in breaking the strike. Upon the recommendation of the U. S. Fuel Administration the President on October 26 increased the price of coal at the mine mouth by 35 cents over the tentative price of August 21 in order that the wage increase might be granted.

All facts considered, it is not surprising that when a winter of unusual severity set in, the coal supply proved inadequate. In January, 1918 blizzards which impaired all means of communication swept over the state and the problem of the fuel administration grew proportionately. Working ten and twelve hours a day, the state and local officials of the fuel administration coöperated with the retail dealers in distributing coal to the domestic consumer. On January 17, just when the fuel shortage was most serious, the United States Fuel Administrator issued his order closing all manufacturing plants east of the Mississippi from January 18 to 22, 1918 and on each Monday beginning January 28 up to and including March 25. At the same time that he directed this order to be put into effect in the state the Fuel Administrator for Illinois authorized the local chairmen in case of urgent need to "confiscate coal in transit consigned for use in non-essential industries," and on January 21 he empowered retail dealers to demand from each applicant for coal for domestic use a signed statement as to the amount of coal in his possession. Notwithstanding these measures, on January 22 the state faced an estimated shortage of 1,000,000 tons, double the shortage which existed on January 17.

Not desiring to repeat this experience, the Illinois Division of the United States Fuel Administration in the spring of 1918 engineered a campaign to induce consumers to lay in their coal supply early, and on March 1, 1918 each local committee was instructed to ascertain the fuel requirements of its community and to urge consumers to buy coal for the next winter. The Fuel Administrator for Illinois in April, 1918 issued specific instructions both to the consumer and the dealer for buying coal and to the latter for selling coal. The con-



sumer was to order immediately enough coal for his **entire** annual needs, and if the order was not accepted, he was to report the **matter** to the local fuel chairman. The dealer was to order the full amount of coal needed for the year, insist on a definite acceptance or refusal of the order by the coal operators, unload cars within twenty-four hours, and send two monthly reports—one on bituminous, one on anthracite coal—to the Fuel Administrator for Illinois. In selling coal, the dealer was instructed to conform to the request of local fuel committees in accepting orders of consumers, sell at prices fixed by the chairman of the local fuel administration committee, and be prepared to show the cost of coal f. o. b. at his yards. These measures anticipated the order of the United States Fuel Administrator which set apart the week of June 3-8 for a nation-wide coal drive to urge early buying. This campaign, although ultimately successful, was not productive of immediate results. On May 29 a conference between Governor Frank O. Lowden and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, disclosed the fact that the heavy consumers of the state were failing to store coal and that consequently one-half of the 90,000 coal-miners of the state were idle. The lapse of several months corrected this state of affairs so that by October 1, 1918, 90 per cent of the annual requirements of the state, both domestic and industrial, had been filled.

The work of the Illinois Division of the United States Fuel Administration fell into two geographical groups—Cook County, and Illinois outside of Cook County. During the period when Mr. Williams was state fuel administrator Raymond E. Durham was chairman of the Cook County Committee and was fully responsible for the administration's activity throughout the county. However, when Mr. Durham became federal administrator for Illinois, the state organization was reorganized by the appointment of a deputy fuel administrator for Cook County and one for the state outside of Cook County. The state organization operated at first through six administrative departments and later, beginning August 15, 1918, through thirteen. The scope of the work of the Fuel Administration may be realized by a consideration of the duties of the separate departments.



The Department of State Organization secured the appointment of county chairmen who recommended the appointment of local fuel administrators for each important community. The state was divided into 113 districts, generally coextensive with the counties, and by the middle of December, 1917 the organization was practically completed. The duties of this department thereafter were confined to filling vacancies caused by the resignation of county chairmen. Allen B. Pond was director of the department.

The Industrial Department had an executive staff comprising a director, two deputy directors—one for Cook County and the other for the state, a director of public utilities and institutions, and a United States Army officer in charge of fuel supply for war contractors. It was the function of this department to determine the amount of coal to be supplied and the priority to be observed in making deliveries to each industry in the state, data as to the priority to which each was entitled being obtained from questionnaires or, in the case of plants in Cook County, by visits of inspection. By means of special weekly reports the department kept informed as to the status of the coal supply in each industry, and where a plant had less than a thirty-days' supply it was urged to build up the stock on hand and was informed as to the grade or preparation of coal to which it was entitled. The Industrial Department also determined the necessity for the storage of coal in certain industries, handled the applications for permit coal and supervised the restriction of coal supply in the case of building industries, florists and brewers. T. D. Payne was director of the Industrial Department.

The Department of Dealer Distribution, known first as the Department of State Requirements, was organized under the direction of C. O. Fowler. Beginning April 1, 1918, by which date all "persons, firms, corporations and associations," with certain exceptions, who were engaged in the business of distributing coal and coke were required to take out a license, the department received monthly reports from the retail coal dealers as to the amount of fuel obtained and their sources of supply, and on the basis of this information it determined the requirements of each town in the state. Moreover, by means of such data the department proposed to regulate the movement of coal within the state so as to place the earliest deliveries

farthest from the source of supply. The Department of Anthracite Distribution, of which F. N. Pease was the head, directed the distribution of anthracite throughout the state until September, 1918 when it was consolidated with the Department of Dealer Distribution. In Chicago, where the problem was particularly difficult, the department received applications for hard coal from persons whose regular dealers could not fill their orders. When an application was approved, the customer's order was then assigned to the nearest coal dealer, to whom the coal required to fill the order was then supplied. In March, 1918 a considerable amount of anthracite coal was shipped into Illinois subject to no restrictions and many customers secured 100 per cent of their annual requirements; however, beginning in April and continuing to July, deliveries were restricted to four tons per person until each customer had received his first delivery, and were limited to a maximum of two-thirds, later one-third, of the annual requirements of each customer. After July, 1918 all of Illinois except thirteen northeastern counties was embargoed from shipments of anthracite. The restriction of anthracite coal to thirteen counties and the inauguration of the zoning system, adopted by the United States Fuel Administration and locally applied by the Department of Dealer Distribution to the extent that each consuming section was so far as possible provided with coal produced in the nearest mines, gave rise to some dissatisfaction. A mine in southern Illinois, when ordered to sell coal to a local dealer who had hitherto shipped in his supply, refused to do so, and complied only after pressure had been exerted by the Fuel Administrator for Illinois. Apart from such occurrences the work of the department proceeded as smoothly as could be expected.

Although the United States Fuel Administration fixed prices at the mines, the fixing of gross margins—that is, the sums which added to the cost of a dealer's coal supply determine the selling price of coal—was left to the local committees. It was the function of the Price Department of the Illinois Division to supervise the local committees in their determination of gross margins and to approve the margins fixed. The method pursued by the Fuel Administration of McLean County in fixing dealers' margins may be taken as representative. The county committee conducted investigations to ascer-

tain the average cost of running a retail coal business, and this amount, once determined upon, was divided by the average number of tons sold in the communities or parts of the county where it was desired to fix margins. On the basis of the results, which were fairly uniform, one margin was fixed for Bloomington and another margin for the remainder of McLean County.

With the approval and sometimes the assistance of the Price Department the local committees also fixed wagon mine prices. The way in which the fixing of wagon mine prices worked to prevent unreasonable profits is illustrated in the experience of a county in central Illinois. In the spring and summer of 1917 the local mines raised the price of screened lump from \$3.00 to \$4.45 per ton. In view of the recent reorganization and increased capitalization of the mining companies it was thought that large profits resulted from this price. Prior to the organization of the local fuel administration the citizens of the county had registered their protest in a petition to the Federal Fuel Administration, and with the creation of a local fuel committee an investigation was set on foot. The result was that the committee allowed the mines 25 cents per ton for the cost of local dealing over wholesale shipping—the minimum allowance set by the Price Department for this cost was 20 cents—and 60 cents per ton for delivery. These two sums added to the price at the mine mouth of \$3.10 per ton fixed by the Federal Fuel Administration made the cost of wagon mine coal to the consumer \$3.95 per ton, a reduction of 50 cents per ton on the operator's price.

Because of the confusion over the proper interpretation of the order of the United States Fuel Administrator of September 3, 1918, which announced the basis for gas-house-coke prices, the Price Department decided to set the maximum government price for each gas-coke producing plant in the state.

Finally, the Price Department investigated the complaints of consumers regarding prices, and where violation of regulations was discovered, the case was referred to the Department of Enforcement. J. W. Adams was director of the Price Department.

A special department of the Illinois division was formed to supervise the enforcement of the regulations of the U. S. Fuel Administration. Its action relative to the majority of violations was final, and

only a few cases involving offenses prohibited by the act of August 10, 1917 were brought before the district courts. For the most part the offenses consisted of violation of the lightless night order, overcharging by dealers and hoarding of coal, and the penalty imposed by the department was usually a contribution from the offender to the Red Cross. L. E. Hart, assisted by a deputy and twelve inspectors, directed the department.

The Department of Statistics was in charge of James Anderson, director, assisted by Mrs. Ruth S. Betts, deputy for the state, and Miss Gertrude M. Moore, deputy for Cook County. The division of the department relating to the state as a whole was not organized until May 10, 1918, but prior to this date, in response to the need for statistical data to serve as a basis for the formation of rules and regulations governing the coal situation, Cook County had organized a department of statistics. What this department did in Cook County, the state department planned to do throughout Illinois. Lists of retail dealers were compiled by the state department and blank forms requesting such information as the tonnage of coke for the basic fuel year, April 1, 1916 to March 31, 1917, and tonnage of coke, anthracite and bituminous coal for April, were sent to each dealer. From April to December, 1918 monthly reports from each dealer were secured and filed so as to form a record, easily accessible, of the activities of each coal dealer in the state.

To supply the needs of the consumer in times of shortage and to urge the consumer to buy in times of plenty were the two functions of the Domestic Consumer Department. The coal shortage in Chicago during January, 1918 called for the exercise of the first of these two functions. The city was divided into twelve districts and a chairman was appointed for each. On the basis of daily reports from the coal dealers these twelve chairmen distributed coal daily where the need was greatest. All the coal in transit was commandeered until January 23 and several of the larger corporations turned over some of their storage coal for the use of the domestic consumer. To avoid a recurrence of a situation so dangerous the department exercised the second of its functions and launched a publicity campaign urging the consumer to buy coal early. Approximately 100,000 requests were sent to consumers in Cook County, asking them to indicate their will-



ingness to lay in their coal supply early. During the influenza epidemic orders were taken directly from the public and filled by the Domestic Consumer Department. Otto H. Hedrich was director of the department.

The Department of the Administrative Engineer sent out to the industries of the state 13,000 questionnaires requesting information about their power equipment. These questionnaires upon being returned were marked and rated and the results forwarded to the firms. Upon request the industries were advised of the defects in their equipment and in what ways they failed to use it most efficiently and economically. In September, 1918 power plant committees, consisting of a chairman and from three to eight assistants, were appointed in each city with a population of 10,000 or more. These committees were furnished with weekly instructions on power-plant management to be distributed to each coal-burning industry in the district. Joseph Harrington was administrative engineer.

The Oil Division was managed by a director who supervised an area which included not only Illinois but also Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and southern Wisconsin. The work of this division consisted in directing the conservation of fuel oil in industrial plants, and of gasoline in dyeing and cleaning establishments, filling stations and machine shops. Questionnaires were mailed out, visits of inspection were conducted and where waste was observed, suggestions as to its elimination were made. On August 23, 1918 the Central Illinois Oil Conservation Committee was organized, and through its efforts approximately 2,300 gallons of gasoline per day were saved in the twenty-seven counties which comprise central Illinois. Nelson G. Phelps was director of the division.

The Conservation Department directed an educational campaign to impress upon the people of the state the necessity for coal conservation. On January 17, 1918 the United States Fuel Administrator issued an order prohibiting the use of fuel on ten successive Mondays except under specified conditions by factories, office buildings, and stores. This and other orders relating to "gasless Sundays" and "lightless nights" and the allotment to the state of 3,250,000 tons of coal to be saved showed that curtailment was necessary. An order was issued on June 15, 1918 urging the industries of the state



to burn screenings and mine run during the summer, to economize in the boiler room and in methods of power transmission, and in case of an isolated location to buy power from central stations where it could be generated as cheaply as possible. Certain industrial establishments, as well as many bakeries, hotels and restaurants, were induced to substitute artificial gas for anthracite and coke. The domestic consumer was also included in the conservation program of the department. By pamphlets, illustrated lectures and boiler-room demonstrations, it was shown how fuel could be burned economically in the home and how faults in the operation of domestic heating plants could be corrected. By these methods and others, notably through enforcing the lighting restrictions and through advocating the use of wood for fuel, this department effected the conservation of approximately 1,500,000 tons of coal. Harold Almert was director of this department.

The Department of Accounts had as its duties the issuing of government requests for transportation and payrolls, monthly statements of classified expenses to Washington, and the securing of supplies. The department was successively directed by Brent Dow Allinson, Arne Mark and James T. Guffin.

The Mailing and Information Department was in charge of distributing publications, report blanks, circulars, etc. for the Fuel Administrator, and of mailing instructions to the district chairmen. Miss Margaret E. Haas as chief clerk was in charge.

The removal of restrictions on the use of anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, charcoal, wood and gas was begun shortly after the armistice. On February 1, 1919 an order suspending practically all regulations relating to anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, charcoal and wood brought the chief activities of the Illinois division to an end. The state organization was gradually disbanded during February and March and on April 2, 1919 the Federal Fuel Administrator for Illinois was released from his duties.

## VII. LABOR AND THE WAR

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The United States Department of Labor, which at the beginning of the war had under its jurisdiction the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Immigration, the Bureau of Naturalization, the Children's Bureau, and a conciliation service, greatly extended its activities during the years 1917-1918 in order to meet the needs developed by the emergency. The administration of the program of labor control proposed by the Council of National Defense was assigned by the President to the Secretary of Labor, who thereupon appointed an advisory council to assist him in the task. In accordance with a plan proposed by the council in the latter part of January, 1918, a War Labor Conference Board was appointed to formulate the program. That body met on March 29 and recommended the creation of the National War Labor Board to adjust labor disputes arising in connection with essential war industries where there was no method of settlement provided which had not been invoked. The board was created as a part of the Department of Labor on April 8, 1918, though it made its own decisions independently of any organization.

A supplementary organization, including in its membership representatives of all the government agencies which employed labor in large numbers, was created on May 13, 1918 by the Secretary of Labor. This body, the War Labor Policies Board, had no administrative functions, but it determined directly for war industries and indirectly for non-war industries all questions involving the distribution of labor, wages, hours and working conditions, its decisions being put into effect by the various production branches of the government represented in its membership.

Conciliation and adjustment continued to be direct functions of the Department of Labor during the war period. The Division of Conciliation, created on the organization of the Department of Labor in 1913, attempted to adjust labor difficulties through the services of conciliators who without passing upon the question involved en-

deavored to bring together parties to the dispute in order that a settlement might be effected. There was an increased demand for the services of the Division of Conciliation after the United States entered the war. During the period March 15, 1917-January 15, 1918 it took action in approximately forty controversies in Illinois, many of which were of considerable importance. However, while the division rendered service of value, it failed to meet all the needs of the situation, and after the formation of the war labor administration in January, 1918 it was reorganized and given the name Labor Adjustment Service, United States Department of Labor.

During the period January 15-November 15, 1918 labor controversies, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the *Monthly Labor Review*, were fairly numerous in the state of Illinois, but for the most part they were amicably settled by the Labor Adjustment Service of the Department of Labor, the National War Labor Board, and other mediation agencies. A strike of switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen started in Chicago on July 28, 1917, the issue being the adoption of rules regarding employment, promotion and dismissal. After a strike of forty-eight hours, during which time members of the Switchmen's Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, remained at work, a settlement was effected by the appointment of a representative board to settle the matters in dispute. State troops were called out to preserve order during street car strikes in Springfield and Bloomington. The strike of 12,000 Illinois coal miners on October 16, 1917 was particularly serious because of extra demands on the coal supply due to the war. Following the demands of coal miners throughout Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio for higher wages, a joint conference of miners and operators had been held in Washington under the auspices of the Fuel Administration, and there on October 5 an agreement was reached providing for an increase in wages if the price of coal should be raised to cover it. The increase not being forthcoming, the miners in Indiana and Illinois went on a strike. The combined efforts of the U. S. Fuel Administrator and officials of the United Mine Workers sent the miners back to work, and on October 29 the President authorized an increase of 35 cents a ton in the price of coal in order that the wage increases might be made.

The development of additional services of the United States Department of Labor for the recruiting and placement of labor brought the department into very close relation with the states. The Employment Service, which except for activities relating to the war emergency had hitherto been a part of the Bureau of Immigration, was on January 3, 1918 made an independent service directly under the control of the Office of the Secretary. Federal directors of the U. S. Employment Service were appointed in each state, as well as federal directors of its subsidiary agencies, the United States Public Service Reserve and the United States Boys' Working Reserve, and a comprehensive plan of state-wide organization was put into effect.

When the reorganization of the United States Department of Labor was complete it included in addition to the original bureaus the following: Employment, Information and Education, Labor Adjustment, Training and Dilution, Working Conditions, Investigation and Inspection, Women in Industry, Civilian Insignia Services; the Division of Negro Economics, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, and the War Labor Policies Board.

William B. Wilson was secretary of labor during the war.

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, COÖPERATING WITH THE ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The United States Employment Service, which was originally organized under the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor, began its activities in Illinois by establishing an office in Chicago on January 1, 1916.<sup>1</sup> During the year following that date 31,709 workers applied for employment through this Chicago office, and of these, 16,231 were placed in positions.

On December 9, 1916 a coöperative agreement was drawn up between the United States Employment Service and the Illinois Free Employment Offices. The agreement was not put into operation immediately but a provisional plan for coördinating the activities of the state and federal employment services in Chicago was in-

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<sup>1</sup>For figures on the operation of public employment offices in Illinois during the war, see Appendix, Table number 31.

augurated in June, 1917, and after October 1, quarters for the recruiting of unskilled labor were occupied jointly at 105 South Jefferson Street.

On January 3, 1918, all of the work of the United States Employment Service was separated from the Bureau of Immigration and placed directly under the control of the Secretary of Labor, and an extensive reorganization of the service was effected. Seven divisions—one each for women's work, information, investigation, statistics, service offices, farm service, and public service reserve—were created; the United States was divided into thirteen administrative districts, each of which had a superintendent at its head; and federal-state directors were appointed in all of the states to organize and direct the work of the local employment offices. Illinois was included within the seventh district with Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana.

Soon after the reorganization of the United States Employment Service, its operations in Illinois were extended. At a meeting on February 13, 1918 of representatives of all the employment agencies operating in the state, arrangements were made to put the coöperative agreement of December 9, 1916 into operation, and at the same time the Federated Council of Free Employment Organizations in the State of Illinois was created to promote the coördination and expansion of employment activities. By the middle of April, 1918, six sub-offices had been opened in Chicago and branch offices had been opened at Alton, Aurora, Danville, Decatur, Bloomington, Galesburg, Joliet, Quincy and LaSalle. By September 18 the Chicago sub-offices had increased in number to thirty-nine and additional branch offices were opened at Cairo, Centralia, East St. Louis, Elgin, Freeport, Madison, Kankakee, Peoria, Rockford, Rock Island, Springfield and Waukegan.

Although the placements secured by the Employment Service increased greatly after its expansion, the shortage of labor became more and more serious during the summer months of 1918. This shortage was met partially by an increased utilization of women in industry. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1919, a total of 136,987 women registered with the Employment Service in Illinois; of these 117,897 were referred to positions and the Employment Service was able to ascertain that 90,968 had been engaged. The in-



creased employment of women in industry, however, did not solve completely the shortage of labor problem, and since war industries were still permitted to recruit their own labor certain wasteful methods were unavoidable. In order to remedy the situation President Wilson issued a proclamation on June 17, 1918, announcing that after August 1 all recruiting of unskilled labor except for farms, railroads, non-war work and small plants employing less than one hundred workmen should be carried on through the United States Employment Service. This action on the part of the government necessitated a further reorganization of the machinery of the Employment Service. In Illinois a State Organization Committee was named, a State Advisory Board was created, and far-reaching changes were effected particularly in the recruiting branch of the service—the Public Service Reserve.

At the same time that the readjustment of the machinery of the United States Employment Service was being planned, the work of the cooperating federal and state employment offices in Chicago was being closely coordinated. Early in June, 1918, the central office of the federal service had moved its headquarters from 845 South Wabash Avenue to 116 North Dearborn Street where the headquarters of the Chicago Free Employment Office were established. At this station and at the various sub-stations in Chicago special divisions were maintained for skilled labor, for unskilled labor, for farm labor, for women workers, for the Boys' Working Reserve, and for handicapped workers—those who had lost a limb, were deaf, or were handicapped by some other physical defect. An Engineering and Educational Division and a Railroad Division were also established to secure the placement of certain types of specialized labor. Most of these divisions had their headquarters at the central office at 116 North Dearborn Street, but a few of them, such as the Division of Engineering and Education, which after July 1, 1918 was located at 29 South LaSalle Street, had their headquarters elsewhere.

Very soon after the signing of the armistice the employment offices in Illinois centered their attention upon the problem of replacing in industry the state's released soldiers, sailors and marines. The Federal-State Director called meetings in the large cities of the state for the purpose of organizing soldiers' and sailors' bureaus, and

at the main office of the Employment Service in Chicago a Reconstruction and Replacement Division, which specialized in finding employment for ex-service men, was established. Moreover, at the great demobilization point in Illinois, Camp Grant, the Employment Service maintained a camp representative who, in addition to supplying the various offices of the service with information regarding the needs of the soldiers then being discharged, succeeded in placing many of the latter in positions. Similar representatives were maintained at the Rock Island Arsenal and at other demobilization camps.

The work of the Employment Service in replacing discharged soldiers and war workers in industry was however soon interrupted. Congress in the session ending in March, 1919, failed to provide the funds necessary for its continuation and on March 13 the national Director General ordered the Federal-State Director in Illinois to close within nine days all of the offices under his control with the exception of two in Chicago—the central office at 116 North Dearborn Street and the unskilled labor office at 105 South Jefferson Street—which were financed jointly by the federal and state governments. The Illinois Free Employment Offices throughout the state, which were supported entirely by the state of Illinois, continued operations.

John B. Densmore was director general of the U. S. Employment Service and Mark L. Crawford was federal-state director for Illinois. The Illinois State Advisory Board was composed of Mark L. Crawford, chairman, Charles A. Munroe, state director of the U. S. Public Service Reserve, W. L. Abbott, W. E. Worth and Mrs. Jacob Bauer, representing employers, and Charles Dold, William A. Neer and Miss Margaret Haley, representing labor.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE, EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The United States Public Service Reserve, which was planned as a registration agency for patriotic citizens who were desirous of doing war work for the government or for enterprises engaged in war work, was created by the Secretary of Labor in June, 1917. Its machinery in Illinois was organized in December, 1917, when a federal director for the state was appointed and headquarters were established at 120 West Adams Street, Chicago. Enrollment agents

were appointed in various local communities, and the task of securing volunteers for war work was entered upon immediately. Skilled machinists were enrolled for the Rock Island Arsenal, mechanical engineers and draftsmen were secured for the Ordnance Department, and men who were not of draft age were enlisted for a motor mechanics regiment.

Early in the year 1918, the state director and his assistants centered their attention upon the task of enrolling men for the shipyards. The two weeks following Monday, February 4, had been set aside by the federal government for a campaign to secure the enrollment of 250,000 volunteer shipbuilders in the Reserve, and of this number Illinois had been assigned 23,662. By way of preparation for the approaching campaign, the officers of the Reserve in Illinois obtained the coöperation of the Counties Auxiliary of the State Council of Defense, the Four Minute Men, and the state labor offices. In addition they secured the appointment of a county enrollment agent in each county and established fifty-four enrollment offices—one in each of the state's important industrial centers.

The results secured in Illinois during the campaign for shipbuilders were excellent, and by February 16 the state's quota had been filled. After that date the officers of the Reserve ceased soliciting additional volunteers but those who voluntarily offered to enroll were permitted to do so. The final total enrollment for Illinois was approximately 29,613—the largest number reached by any state except New York. The names of those enrolled were carefully classified according to the particular trades represented, but very few of the volunteers were ever called for work in the shipyards.

In the meantime the Public Service Reserve had been made a branch of the United States Employment Service. By the arrangement then made, the Public Service Reserve was designated the enrollment agency of the United States Employment Service and had to deal primarily with men who were not applicants for jobs but who were willing to leave the work they were engaged in when the national needs required their services elsewhere. Consequently after the enrollment of shipbuilders had been completed, the officers of the Public Service Reserve became engaged chiefly in enlisting such specialists as airplane engine men, motor testers, tool makers, boiler

makers, electricians, engineers, and chemical workers. Men trained along these lines were in great demand and it was impossible at times to secure enough volunteers with the proper qualifications to meet the ever-increasing demands of the government and of war industries.

The shortage of unskilled as well as skilled labor became very serious in time. In order to relieve the situation the President issued a proclamation June 17, 1918, ordering that after August 1, all recruiting of unskilled labor except for nonessential industries, railroads, farms, and plants employing less than 100 workers, should be carried on through the United States Employment Service and its various branches. This action necessitated an extensive reorganization of the local machinery of the Public Service Reserve. In Illinois the number of local enrollment agents was greatly increased, county directors were appointed in almost every county, community labor boards were established to work in coöperation with the various employment offices, and three district organizers with headquarters at Chicago, Peoria and Rock Island, charged with the task of directing and checking up the work of the community labor boards and county directors throughout the state, were appointed.

Immediately after its reorganization had been effected the U. S. Public Service Reserve in Illinois centered its attention upon the problem of enlisting for war work 40,230 unskilled laborers—the quota which had been assigned to the state as its share for August and September. A strong appeal was made to all employers of labor for nonessential occupations to release their workmen, and an equally strong appeal was made to the laborers themselves to volunteer for employment in war industries. On August 20 the number of men to be secured within the state was increased to 78,760. Furthermore, on October 18, Illinois was called upon to furnish 6,400 men for war industries in other states.

Soon after the signing of the armistice the enlisting of men from nonessential for essential occupations was discontinued, and the Reserve, working in coöperation with the employment offices, took up the problem of finding employment for the soldiers who were being discharged in increasing numbers at the various camps. Early in 1919 most of the machinery of the Reserve was disbanded, and in



March, after the closing of the majority of the United States employment offices, the organization ceased functioning in Illinois.

William E. Hall was national director of the United States Public Service Reserve; Charles A. Munroe was federal director for Illinois.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE, EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The United States Boys' Working Reserve was organized by the United States Department of Labor on April 20, 1917, and in January, 1918 it was made subsidiary to the United States Employment Service which was just then being reorganized. Very shortly after its formation in the spring of 1917, a branch of the United States Boys' Working Reserve was formed in Illinois. Headquarters were established at 120 West Adams Street, Chicago, county directors were appointed in most of the counties, and many local enrollment agents were commissioned throughout the state.

Unofficial figures show that during the summer of 1917 over two thousand Illinois city boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one worked on farms. From Chicago alone more than 700 boys were sent to farms. Reports turned in concerning five hundred sixty-two of these show that they worked, on an average, eighty-seven and one-half days each, and their total earnings amounted to \$38,154.18. During the winter months of 1917-1918 the state organization of the Boys' Working Reserve was perfected and its plan for the coming summer was developed. An Advisory Committee with seven subdivisions—Education of Boy, Education of Farmer, Enrolling the Boy, Enrolling the Farm Job, Placing the Boy, Inspection and Welfare, Finance—was appointed to assist the state director. The work of the Boys' Working Reserve in each county throughout the state was in charge of a county director who was assisted by a committee of representative citizens. Close relations were developed with the State Council of Defense, at whose expense a series of bulletins describing the work of the Reserve was published, and the coöperation of high school and city library authorities, many of whom acted as local enrollment agents, was secured. In many of the high schools of the state special courses in practical farming were introduced. These



courses, based on a series of farm craft lessons written under the direction of Dean Eugene Davenport of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, were designed to teach the city boy the little things which a farm boy learned as he grew, thus saving the farmer the trouble of training an entirely green hand.

After the completion of an extensive enrollment campaign which was conducted during the week beginning March 18, and which proved successful, the officials of the Reserve in Illinois centered most of their attention upon the problem of persuading farmers to employ the boys who had been enrolled. Posters urging farmers to employ boys were displayed in railway stations, offices of stock buyers, elevators and creameries. Furthermore, on April 9, the high school boys of Chicago staged an elaborate parade to demonstrate to farmers that city boys with a little training could become useful farm helpers. Eleven thousand lads took part in this demonstration.

Members of the Reserve were permitted to withdraw from school in April, 1918 with full credit on condition that they should go immediately to farms. Most of the boys who worked on farms were taken into the homes of their employers; however some who worked on large farms were kept in special camps maintained by Reserve officials who endeavored through supervision to protect all the boys from exploitation and unfair treatment. As early as June 15 it was foreseen that before the end of the month the supply of boys who had enrolled would be exhausted. It is estimated that at least twenty-one thousand Illinois youths worked on farms during the summer of 1918. The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve continued its activities until the close of the fiscal year 1919 when it was replaced by the Junior Division of the U. S. Employment Service.

William E. Hall was national director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve and Burrige D. Butler directed the work in Illinois.

#### PRESIDENT'S MEDIATION COMMISSION

The President's Mediation Commission, composed of five members with the Secretary of Labor as chairman, was created by the President on September 19, 1917. Members of the commission, as

the President's personal representatives, were to confer with governors of the states where labor disturbances were occurring and to offer their services in the development of better understanding between laborers and employers. The commission was also an investigating and conciliating body and undertook to work out agreements which would "insure the continued operation of industry on conditions acceptable to both sides."

The President's Mediation Commission proved an effective body and brought about an adjustment of a number of important controversies. One of these was a settlement of differences between the packers and employees at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, which became effective on December 27, 1917 and averted a strike affecting approximately 100,000 employees. By the terms of the agreement no employee was to be discharged or was to be discriminated against because he or she did or did not belong to a union, piece-work schedules were to be readily accessible, and strikes and lockouts were not to occur during the war. The commission agreed to bring about a full performance of the terms of the settlement by all parties. The agreement also provided for the appointment of John E. Williams as administrator and designated the procedure for the settlement of differences between packers and employees during the war period. The settlement applied to the plants of the meat-packing companies outside as well as in Chicago.

A second agreement on January 23, 1918 covered points at issue regarding working conditions, dismissal, promotions, leaves of absence, union affiliation, race discrimination, etc. John E. Williams served as United States administrator only for a short period. He was succeeded on February 7, 1918 by Judge Samuel Alschuler, who continued hearings and investigations on wages, hours, working conditions, etc. and rendered a decision on March 30, 1918. By the terms of the decision, the basic eight-hour day, equal pay for men and women, and certain wage increases were granted.

The personnel of the President's Mediation Commission was as follows: William B. Wilson, chairman, Felix Frankfurter, secretary, Col. J. L. Spangler, of Pennsylvania, Verner Z. Reed, of Colorado, John H. Walker, of Illinois, and G. P. March, of Washington.

### INDUSTRIAL ADVISERS TO DISTRICT DRAFT BOARDS

The shortage of labor and the need of handling the industrial situation with the maximum intelligence and efficiency led early in September, 1918 to the adoption of selective service regulations providing that each district draft board should appoint three industrial advisers to assist it in ruling upon claims for industrial deferment. "These Industrial Advisers were to acquire full information as to the necessities of individual establishments; to keep informed as to the priority lists of industries and products as determined by the War Industries Board; to observe the general conditions of labor and industry; and to give to the district boards the benefit of their knowledge and judgment on these matters." On each board one of the advisers, representing both employers and employees in industry, was to be nominated by the Department of Labor; another, representing the agricultural class, was to be nominated by the Department of Agriculture; and a third, representing those persons in other employments or occupations, was to be nominated by the district board itself.

In Illinois there were eight district draft boards. All of the industrial advisers for these boards were appointed, but the signing of the armistice and the cessation of selective service activities came so soon thereafter that they were not given an opportunity to perform services of much importance for their respective district boards.

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, STATE OF ILLINOIS

*See page 12.*

### ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, STATE OF ILLINOIS

The Illinois Free Employment Offices, which were located at Chicago, East St. Louis, Peoria, Rockford, Rock Island and Springfield and which after July 1, 1917 constituted divisions of the Illinois State Department of Labor, were originally established under an act passed in 1915. Each office was directed by a special examiner or

superintendent, and all offices were under the general supervision of the superintendent of the Chicago Free Employment Office and received counsel from the General Advisory Board for Free Employment Offices of the State Department of Labor. During the year ending June 30, 1918 the Chicago Free Employment Office alone succeeded in placing 140,643 workers, while the total number of placements for the six offices of the state for the same period was 205,178. From February, 1918, until some time after the signing of the armistice the Free Employment Offices operated under the terms of a coöperative agreement made with the United States Employment Service. On June 19, 1918, the work of the central Chicago offices of the Illinois free employment service and of the United States Employment Service was formally consolidated with headquarters at 116 North Dearborn Street.

The Chicago Free Employment Office, the central office of the state service, was directed by a general superintendent who during the war was Charles J. Boyd. The General Advisory Board was composed of the following persons during 1918 and 1919: F. S. Deibler, chairman, A. H. R. Atwood, Oscar G. Mayer, Mrs. Raymond Robins, John H. Walker.

#### INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, STATE OF ILLINOIS

The Industrial Board of the State of Illinois was created in 1913 to carry out the terms of the Workman's Compensation Act, the administration of which had hitherto been a function of the courts. On July 1, 1917 with the inauguration of the Civil Administrative Code the Industrial Board became the Division of Industrial Commission of the State Department of Labor, its membership was increased from three to five members and its operations were carried on by the following sections: Arbitration, Security, Legal, Medical, and Mediation and Conciliation (succeeding the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation). During the fiscal year 1918 the applications for adjustment of claims under the Workman's Compensation Act numbered 3,731, and the total amount of compensation granted was \$1,829,197.78. In 1919 5,696 applications were filed and a total of \$2,796,904.86 in compensation was allowed. The Section

on Mediation and Conciliation during the period July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919 was influential in settling forty-six disputes or threatened disputes between laborers and their employers.

During the period of July 1, 1917-June 30, 1919 the personnel of the Industrial Commission was as follows: Charles S. Andrus, chairman, Peter J. Angsten, Robert Eadie, James A. Culp, Omer N. Custer.

### STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

#### LABOR COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS

The Labor Committee was one of the standing committees of the State Council of Defense of Illinois, and had as its concern the supply, distribution and welfare of labor throughout the state during the war. By a resolution adopted by the State Council of Defense on August 28, 1917 the committee was also authorized "to assist and co-operate with the Industrial Board of Illinois in the adjustment of labor difficulties whenever in the judgment of the committee such assistance is necessary or wise."

One important piece of work accomplished by the committee was an investigation into the causes of the race riots at East St. Louis which broke out on May 28, 1917. At the invitation of the mayor of the city the Labor Committee went to East St. Louis to conduct the investigation which was begun on June 7, 1917. The report of the committee, which was submitted on June 30, 1917, declared that the riots had been caused by an "excessive and abnormal number of negroes then, and for some months past, in East St. Louis." The influx of negroes was caused, the report continued, by extensive advertising in southern newspapers of an abundance of work and high wages in East St. Louis, this campaign apparently emanating from an anonymous source. Labor agents were also said to have been active through the south in the interests of negro migration to East St. Louis.

After reviewing the causes of the condition existing in East St. Louis the Labor Committee in its report made three recommendations for alleviating the situation: (1) that the widest publicity be given to the situation to the end that further migration of southern



negroes might be discouraged; (2) that migration of any class from one part of the country to another be allowed to flow along natural lines, and that no measures be undertaken to promote artificial movement of population; and (3) that problems of shifting labor where labor was needed during the war be handled by the properly constituted state and federal agencies.

John H. Walker was chairman of the Committee on Labor of the State Council of Defense. The other members were John H. Harrison and Dr. Frank Billings.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE  
OF ILLINOIS

*See page 36.*

PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE  
OF ILLINOIS

*See page 53.*

FARM LABOR ADMINISTRATION, STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF  
ILLINOIS

The Farm Labor Administration was created by the State Council of Defense on February 13, 1918 after the plan of organization, formulated by the Food Production and Conservation Committee, had been approved at a conference of representatives of federal and state labor agencies held in Chicago on that date. The Farm Labor Administration proceeded to effect a state-wide organization, establishing headquarters in Chicago and local branches in various counties in the state, and by October, 1918 had local farm labor administrators in more than 85 counties. The Farm Labor Administration remained a subsidiary organization of the State Council of Defense until August 16, 1918, when its chairman, Peter E. Fleming, was appointed director of the Farm Labor Division of the United States Employment Service. Henceforth the work of the Farm Labor Administration was under the direction of the United States and Illinois employment services, coöperating with the State Council of Defense and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Farm Labor Administration constructed its plans in anticipation of a shortage of farm labor in the spring of 1918. It contemplated securing labor from the following sources: the retired farmer in the small town, the city man from the farm who desired to return, the city man who wished to go to the country, the floating labor available at the employment agencies, and the Boys' Working Reserve. The week beginning March 10, 1918 was designated farm labor registration week by the Governor, and farmers who desired help and laborers who wanted work were urged to file applications with their respective county farm labor administrators.

The farm labor shortage, however, was never more than a threat. In a letter of April 15, 1918 the chairman of the State Council of Defense stated that the farm labor shortage was not serious in Illinois for the following reasons: the unusually good spring put farm work ahead about three weeks; farm labor wages were higher than at any previous time; skilled farm hands were given deferred classification; and experienced farm help in small towns returned to the farms for patriotism and for profit.

Although it was deprived of one of the chief reasons for its existence, the Farm Labor Administration did not become inactive. A Farm Labor Examining Board, composed of practical farmers, was organized with headquarters at 120 West Adams Street, Chicago. This board examined applicants for farm work, classifying them into four groups: (1) those who were experienced and promising, (2) those with some farm experience, (3) those with no farm experience but, given the opportunity, likely to prove capable, (4) those who were rejected. The board rejected 83 per cent of the applicants.

A campaign to enroll 50,000 emergency workers to help harvest the wheat crops was planned and executed successfully in the spring of 1918. In preparation for it six special agents were sent out from the Chicago headquarters to tour the state and to promote the work of the administration in towns and among the farmers. Committees were organized in each county to register workers. The campaign was brought to a close on Saturday, June 29, and through the assistance of the townspeople who were enrolled, according to a statement made by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Christie, "every acre of grain in the state was cut and shocked."

In the fall of 1918 the Farm Labor Administration launched a campaign to induce the farmers in southern Illinois to aid the farmers of central Illinois in corn husking. The appeal was made through the newspapers, through posters in banks, grain elevators, etc., and through instructions to the United States Employment Service offices at Alton, Cairo, Centralia and East St. Louis to send all corn huskers to points indicated in the advertisements.

Another source of farm labor tapped by this organization was the conscientious objector. The Farm Labor Administration sent to the office of the camp commander at Camp Grant information concerning positions open to conscientious objectors. The officer in charge of conscientious objectors selected those best qualified for farm work and notified the farmer of the date and time when they would arrive. The farmer in turn notified the farm labor office upon the arrival of the selected men.

The members of the Farm Labor Administration were as follows: P. E. Fleming, chairman; R. C. Bishop, farm labor administrator; E. K. Moy, secretary; J. W. Kirkton, J. G. Imboden, B. D. Butler, C. J. Boyd, J. G. Boor, H. W. Young, C. A. Munroe, F. I. Mann, J. P. Mason.

### ILLINOIS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Labor's position regarding war was set forth in a declaration adopted on March 12, 1917 when about one hundred and fifty executive officers of the American Federation of Labor were in session in Washington, the conclusion of which was as follows: "But despite all our endeavors and our hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declare as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard, and preserve the Republic of the United States of America against its enemies whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow workers and fellow citizens . . . to devotedly and patriotically give like service." On April 12, 1917, the Executive Board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the members of the Joint Labor Legislative Board of Illinois officially endorsed the declaration of the national conference.

During the war the Illinois State Federation of Labor continued its efforts to improve its organizations, to promote the extension of the coöperative movement, and to secure the passage by the Illinois General Assembly of an injunction limitation bill and of a women's eight hour bill. Nevertheless, it did not fail to coöperate with the federal and state governments in furthering war activities. The convention of the State Federation which met at Joliet, October 15-20, 1917, endorsed by a vote of 790 to 6 the action of its president, John H. Walker, and its secretary, Victor A. Olander, in accepting appointments from Governor Lowden as members of the State Council of Defense, and in their participation in the convention at Minneapolis which formed the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, the purpose of which was to support the United States and its allies in the war.

The action of the convention, which was given wide publicity, had a salutary effect. Many labor organizations went so far as to agree that their members should work side by side with nonunionists in order to produce the needed supplies and equipment for the army. "Women were welcomed into practically every kind of employment which they were capable of performing," some of them working on railroad sections, on street cars, and in machine shops.

John H. Walker was president and Victor Olander was secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor during the war period.

## VIII. WAR INDUSTRIES

### ILLINOIS WAR INDUSTRIES

Illinois industries had been to a degree prepared for the demands that were made upon them after the United States entered the war by their activities since the outbreak of the war in Europe in connection with supplying munitions to the allied governments. Among the first of the contracts which the Allies placed with Illinois firms was an order for 300 *chariots de parc* and 135 wheels received by Deere and Company of Moline from the French government on December 7, 1914. In the following two years this firm received thirteen additional contracts from the French government and on January 13, 1917 it agreed to furnish the Russian government with 934 wheels. In the fall of 1915 and in the latter part of 1916 the American Steel Foundries of Chicago contracted with the British government for the manufacture of 400,000 and 420,000 8-inch howitzer high explosive shell forgings. In March, 1915, in the latter part of 1916, and at the beginning of 1917 the French, Russian and British governments awarded contracts to the Northwestern Barb Wire Company of Sterling for a total of 15,000 tons of barb wire. The Root and Vandervoort Engineering Company of East Moline received contracts in September and October, 1915 and in September, 1916 from the British government for machining 8-inch howitzer high explosive shells. The Western Cartridge Company of East Alton had contracts with Great Britain, France, Italy, Servia and Spain. Armour and Company filled orders for 9,000,000 and 17,000,000 cans of tinned meat for the French and Italian governments respectively. The Moline Forge Company supplied the Russian government with 1,000,000 3-inch shrapnel forgings and contracted with the Imperial Munitions Board of Great Britain to manufacture approximately 300,000 4.5 high explosive shell forgings. These were a few of the Illinois firms which had a foretaste of industrial activity that would necessarily follow the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany.



Gradually in anticipation of the requirements of the emergency statutes were enacted which defined the war-time contractual relations between the federal government and industry. The first piece of legislation which contained clauses relative to government war contracts for munitions and army supplies was the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. This act authorized the President in war time or in case of imminence of war "through the head of any department of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced, or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation or organized manufacturing industry." The execution of such orders was obligatory and took precedence over all other contracts. By the terms of the act compensation for articles supplied the government was to be "just and fair." The act also provided for a board of five, two civilians and three army officers, who were to investigate the cost of producing arms, munitions and equipment, and the desirability of the government's engaging in their manufacture.

The Army Appropriation Act of August 29, 1916 created the Council of National Defense and empowered that organization together with an Advisory Commission to make investigations and recommendations to the President as to the resources of the country with a view to their utilization by the government in the event of war. The Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917 contained provisions applicable to contracts for food and fuel supplies, established the government's power to regulate prices, and set forth the principle that an agent acting for the government should have no pecuniary interest in the contract. The legislative history of the government war contract closed with the Overman Act of May 20, 1918, which empowered the President to consolidate executive bureaus, agencies and offices, and enabled him to centralize purchasing activities. These acts represent the three distinct stages in the history of government war contracting: the period when each bureau did independent purchasing; the period when the Council of National Defense attempted to coöperate with the various departments of the

government, especially the War Department, in the exercise of their contracting functions; and the third period when a consolidation of war purchasing agencies was effected under the control of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff.

With the increase in the volume of government purchasing, the so-called contingent fee broker made his appearance. These brokers undertook to secure government business for firms employing their services, and if successful received as compensation a fee the size of which was determined by the amount of the contract—the contract of course being padded so that the government paid the fee. An investigation undertaken by the Department of Justice of the papers of commission firms and of businesses believed to be dealing through brokers revealed brokerage operations in which the commissions charged were as high as 20 per cent of the contract. Consequently, beginning June 18, 1918 the Department of Justice had the following statement inserted in government contracts: "The contractor expressly warrants that he has employed no third person to solicit or obtain this contract in his behalf, or to cause or procure the same to be obtained upon compensation in any way contingent, in whole, or in part, upon such procurement; . . ." This action, combined with a policy of greater publicity in regard to government contracting, which was effected by publishing each day in the *Official Bulletin* a list of the purchases to be made by a number of the departments, helped to check contingent-fee operations.

In the early months of the war the government purchasing agencies placed practically all of their contracts with eastern firms, and many western manufacturers, busy with subcontracts from firms doing government work as well as with normal orders which munitions manufacturers could no longer fill, were for a time satisfied with the arrangement. However as the war progressed and industries were classified according to their essential character by the War Industries Board, western firms became more anxious to secure war contracts, and various efforts were made to get the government to change its early practice. The State Council of Defense of Illinois appointed a War Business Committee in March, 1918, which collected data as to the facilities of Illinois plants for manufacturing munitions and other supplies and placed this information before the

various government purchasing organizations. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce maintained war industries bureaus in Washington, for the purpose of assisting their membership to obtain government contracts. Eventually as a result of the combined activities of these organizations a large number of important war contracts were awarded to Illinois firms.

In view of the enormous increase in the volume of work and the specialization of product which ordinarily resulted from undertaking to fill government war contracts many industrial firms in Illinois found their existing facilities inadequate and proceeded to enlarge their buildings and add to their equipment. At the beginning of the war the Western Cartridge Company of East Alton had a capacity of 50,000 metallic cartridges per day; at the time the armistice was signed, this number had been increased to 1,500,000 per day and the Construction Division of the Army was at work on a project for enlarging the plant with a view to doubling its capacity. The demands for frozen beef forced Swift and Company to increase its freezing capacity 100 per cent by the construction of 1,380 new refrigerator and tank cars at an average cost of \$2,565 each, an approximate total of \$3,600,000. Deere and Company of Moline estimated their expenditures for additional machinery and equipment and for the rearrangement of machinery to be between \$350,000 and \$400,000. To execute war contracts Armour and Company constructed a new plant at St. Paul and spent \$200,000 in remodeling its meat-canning factories and \$250,000 for machinery. Burke and James, Incorporated, purchased a factory and operated it twenty-four hours a day upon receiving an order from the Signal Corps for Universal L. W. model motion picture outfits. The purchasing and installing of the new equipment was not always done at private expense. The enlargement of the Western Cartridge Company plant has been mentioned before. The shell-machining equipment which the Pullman Company had to install to machine 300,000 shells for the government as per contract of April, 1918 was paid for by the government.

Of the several departments and agencies of the government which placed contracts with Illinois firms—and these included the War and Navy Departments, the U. S. Housing Corporation and the U. S.

Shipping Board—the contracts of the War Department were by far the largest and most numerous. Considering only contracts in excess of \$100,000 (exclusive of contracts of the Construction Division) they amounted approximately to the sum of \$890,000,000, contracts of the Ordnance Department heading the list, with Quartermaster Department contracts a close second. On War Department building projects in Illinois, which for the most part were supervised or carried out by the Construction Division of the Army, approximately \$26,000,000 was expended up to June 30, 1919, the work being done mainly by Illinois contractors. The Navy Department, too, carried on extensive construction projects in the state during the war. During the fiscal year 1918 \$7,062,142.89 was expended on improvements on the Naval Training Station and \$3,747.73 on the Radio Station at Great Lakes, while during the fiscal year 1919 the sum of \$12,843,615.72 was expended for improvements on the Training Station and \$28,634.43 on the Radio Station.

The securing of fuel, supplies and transportation facilities were serious problems that manufacturers faced in operating under war-time conditions. During the fuel shortage of the winter of 1917-1918 priority orders were issued to govern the delivery of coal in such a way as to protect essential industries. Later the Industrial Department of the United States Fuel Administration, Illinois Division, collected data as to the amount of fuel the various industries of the state had in reserve and inaugurated a campaign to induce manufacturers to buy and store a supply during the spring and summer. The task of dissolving the traffic congestion that developed late in 1917 was undertaken by the United States Railroad Administration, which was created December 26, 1917, but Illinois manufacturers found transportation facilities short of their needs throughout the war. Essential industries were aided in securing raw material and other supplies first by the Clearance Committee, General Munitions Board of the Council of National Defense, and later, upon the organization of the War Industries Board, by the Priorities Division of that organization.

With approximately three hundred thousand Illinois men entering the military and naval service of the United States a diminished labor supply was encountered at a time when demands for increased



production were being made of essential industries. Federal and state agencies united to aid in supplying labor to industries—the United States Employment Service and the Illinois Free Employment Offices operating jointly during the latter part of the war. These organizations sought to alleviate the condition most deplored by Illinois industries—namely, the excessive labor turnover attributable to the great competition for the labor supply and the consequent high wages paid. One of the large Illinois firms reported a turnover of 71 per cent, another of 125 per cent during 1918. The inefficiency resulting from this situation was reported to be  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent per man by one firm, while another declared that it secured one efficient workman out of every twenty-five employed. The increased employment of women and of men and boys above and below draft age was one of the devices utilized for securing an adequate labor supply. One Chicago firm manufacturing metal specialties reported that it employed 75 per cent women, 20 per cent men above draft age, and 5 per cent boys below draft age during the war.

Government policies as to wages, hours, working conditions and allied questions affecting labor employed in war industries were determined by an organization known as the War Labor Policies Board, whose decisions were put into effect by the various production branches of the government, each of which was represented on the board. Labor disturbances in the form of strikes and lockouts were handled by various federal and state agencies, principally the Division of Conciliation (later the Labor Adjustment Service) of the United States Department of Labor, the National War Labor Board, the President's Mediation Commission, and the State Industrial Commission. Nearly every federal organization employing labor had its own industrial service section which sought to adjust difficulties as they arose.

The signing of the armistice found the industries of the nation pouring out supplies and munitions in many cases in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of an army of 5,000,000. To liquidate these no-longer-needed resources without upsetting the industrial world was the immediate problem. The war contracts let by the government usually stated the terms under which cancellation was legitimate, one of these being the development of conditions "which in the opinion of the contracting officer make it advisable or necessary to cease work."



Pressed by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and the New York Merchants' Association, the government through the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic and the Director of Munitions began proceedings for the release of business from government contracts and from war regulations. Priority regulations were removed in order that industries might as soon as possible begin to fill regular orders. Within a month after the armistice 25,000 contractors were notified that their contracts were suspended on the understanding that the government pay provisionally at least 75 per cent of the amount tentatively agreed upon as reimbursement for the execution of the contract and that the payment of the remaining 25 per cent be decided upon after re-examination and review. In some cases to prevent a too-sudden transfer of labor from industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions and textiles, contracts were to be continued. In the case of contracts which did not bind the contractors to accept cancellation in the public interest the government proposed to negotiate a supplementary agreement to take the place of the original contract and to embody in this agreement the terms and conditions of settlement for unfinished products. The War Department's machinery for liquidating contractors' claims, consisting of the Board of Contract Adjustment, the War Department Claims Board, the bureau claims boards of the various War Department subdivisions, and the district claims boards of the department bureaus, was soon in operation. As rapidly as possible, contracts were adjusted and Illinois industries, along with others, returned to a peace-time status.

### WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The War Industries Board originated as an agency of the Council of National Defense on July 28, 1917, succeeding the Munitions Standards Board, created March 20, 1917, and the General Munitions Board, organized April 9, 1917, whose duties it took over. The Council of National Defense in the resolution authorizing the board's organization defined its duties as follows: "The Board will act as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the Government, determine the most effective ways of meeting them and the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or exten-

sion of industries demanded by the emergency, the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different Government services, and consider price factors, and in the first instance the industrial and labor aspects of the problems involved and the general questions affecting the purchase of commodities." As a subsidiary body of the Council of National Defense the War Industries Board possessed only advisory powers, but with its reorganization on March 4, 1918, when the President asked Bernard M. Baruch to become director, and its erection as an independent agency on May 28, 1918 it acquired executive authority which placed it in a position to regulate industry in all its direct and indirect relations to the war.

The functions of the War Industries Board upon its reorganization were stated by the President to be as follows: "(1) The creation of new facilities and the disclosing, if necessary, the opening up of new or additional sources of supply; (2) The conversion of existing facilities, where necessary, to new uses; (3) The studious conservation of resources and facilities by scientific, commercial and industrial economies; (4) Advice to the several purchasing agencies of the Government with regard to the prices to be paid; (5) The determination, wherever necessary, of priorities of any given article to be made immediately accessible to the several purchasing agencies when the supply of that article is insufficient, either temporarily or permanently; (6) The making of purchases for the Allies."

To carry out these varied activities the War Industries Board created divisions, sections and other subordinate units from time to time, its plan of organization, however, never becoming rigid. The Requirements Division, which included in its personnel representatives of the various government purchasing organizations, of the Food, Fuel and Railroad Administrations, the Capital Issues Committee, and other federal agencies, was formed in June, 1918 "to anticipate the prospective needs of the several supply departments of the government and their feasible adjustment to the industries of the country." The Facilities Division was created in the fall of 1918 to consider estimates of requirements of the supply departments where the construction of new plants was involved and to make a study of how facilities—transportation, power, fuel, labor, building materials, etc.—were to be provided. The Labor Division, organized July 27, 1917, had general

control over all matters pertaining to labor that came before the War Industries Board, maintained close coöperation with the various federal war labor agencies and through two subdivisions—the National Waste Reclamation Section, and the War Prison Labor Section—promoted the preservation and collection of certain waste materials and their conversion into useful articles by military and civil prison labor. The Conservation Division made a study of methods whereby resources and facilities might be conserved with a view to determining what uses of labor, materials, equipment, etc. might be dispensed with and put to other service.

The maintenance of relations with individual industries and the execution of the programs of the various divisions of the board in so far as they pertained to individual plants or industrial groups were for the most part left to the commodity sections, of which there was one for practically every raw material and finished product serving a war purpose. Estimates of future requirements of the supply departments, after they had been discussed at the sessions of the Requirements Division, were submitted to the appropriate commodity sections which then made detailed studies of how the needs were to be met, promulgated increased production, curtailment or conservation programs, and prepared the trade for orders which might be placed in the future. Requests for clearance, which every government supply department made when ready to place orders, were also referred to the appropriate commodity sections after the schedule of orders had been considered by the Requirements Division and recorded in its Clearance Office. A commodity section might act upon such a request in several ways—clearing it without comment, in which case the purchaser might order as he saw fit; allocating the order to a particular source of supply; clearing it with certain other restrictions as to the area where the order must be placed, the electric power that must be drawn on, etc. Close relations with the trade were facilitated by the organization of war service committees, which at the instigation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States were formed for each industry or line of business corresponding to the commodity sections, to serve as the representative of its industry in its dealings with the government.

The expansion of production of war materials and the curtailment of production of nonessentials was accomplished by the War Industries Board through the regulation of the six basic economic elements—facilities, materials, fuel, transportation, labor and capital—by means of granting preferential treatment in the supply and distribution of these elements to industries which were essential to the progress of the war. To determine wherever necessary the priorities of production and delivery was the function of the two principal subsidiary agencies of the Priorities Division—namely, the Priorities Board and the Priorities Committee. The Priorities Board, which determined priorities of delivery, on March 27, 1918 issued "The General Classification of Purposes demanding Preference Treatment"—its principal headings including ships, aircraft, fuel, food and collateral industries, clothing, railroads and public utilities—for the guidance of the U. S. Fuel and Railroad Administrations, the U. S. Employment Service, the industrial advisers to district draft boards and other agencies interested in the supply and distribution of fuel and electric energy, and in the supply of labor and of transportation service. This general classification was supplemented on September 3, 1918 by *Circular No. 20, Preference List No. 2*, which with later additions embraced 73 industries and approximately 7,000 individual plants, listing them in Classes I to IV on the basis of their importance to the war program or the general welfare. Class I industries were considered of exceptional importance in the prosecution of the war, and their needs were to be supplied before those of the other three groups were considered. As between industries in Classes II, III and IV there was no absolute preference, the classifications merely indicating their relative importance. Their needs, however, had to be met before those of industries not classified.

The Priorities Committee determined priorities in production, whenever such action was considered necessary, by rating orders for commodities through the issuance of priorities certificates, through provisions for automatic classification, and through the direction of circulars to certain industries from time to time. The priorities which manufacturers were required to observe in filling orders during the war period were first set forth in *Priorities Circular No. 1* issued by the committee on September 21, 1917. According to these regula-



tions anyone desiring to place an order with a producer who was required to observe priority ratings had first to apply to the committee for a certificate. On the favorable consideration of such an application, a certificate was awarded requiring the producer to give the order certain priority according to classification. At first only producers of iron and steel were required to rate their orders, but the classes of industries required to observe ratings were gradually increased until July 1, 1918, when revised regulations, embodied in *Circular No. 4* of the Priorities Division, were applied to the producers of all raw materials and manufactured goods except foods, feeds and fuel. According to these revised regulations all orders and work were divided into five general classes as follows: Class AA—only emergency war work of an exceptional and urgent nature; Class A—all other work necessary to carry on the war; Class B—orders and work not primarily designed for the prosecution of the war but of public interest; Class C—all other orders or work not covered by priorities certificates or taking an automatic rating but which were utilized for one or more purposes embraced within the "General Classification of War Purposes Demanding Preference Treatment;" and Class D—all other orders. *Circular No. 4* also provided a system of automatic ratings whereby anyone wishing to place an order falling within certain listed classifications might send it directly to the producer, together with an affidavit setting forth the facts which entitled the order to the rating. No automatic ratings above A-5 were permissible, the higher ratings having to be secured by application to the Priorities Committee.

In addition to dealing with priorities in delivery and production, the Priorities Division through its Labor Priorities Section coöperated with the various labor agencies in connection with the administration of priorities in labor, through its Non-war Construction Section regulated building projects so that labor, material and capital were conserved for war purposes, and through the Manager of Inland Traffic of the War Industries Board (a member of the division's personnel) maintained contact with the United States Railroad Administration and insured prompt delivery of materials required for production and the prompt transportation of the finished product when completed.



The war requirements of the United States and the Allies were met not merely by diverting the basic economic elements from purposes nonessential to the war program to those that were essential. The facilities of nonessential industries had to be converted to war purposes when that was possible; in addition, new sources of supply had to be located. For the purpose of assembling data as to the existing facilities of the country for war production and of promoting the conversion of nonessential industries to war work, the Resources and Conversion Section of the Finished Products Division was created on May 27, 1918 and under its supervision the entire country was districted into twenty-one "industrial regions," in each of which a regional adviser was appointed and a committee organized. Within each district local committees, formed through the coöperation of chambers of commerce and business men's organizations, conducted an industrial survey of their communities and made recommendations as to the conversion of output. Illinois lay within two such regions—the ninth, comprising northern Illinois and Indiana and all of Iowa, and the fifteenth, including Missouri, Arkansas and southern Illinois. D. E. Felt was regional adviser of the ninth area, with headquarters at Chicago, while Jackson Johnson, with headquarters at St. Louis, was adviser for the fifteenth region.

An organization which worked in close coöperation with the War Industries Board although not subordinate to it was the Price Fixing Committee. This committee, whose membership included the chairman of the War Industries Board, the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the chairman of the Tariff Commission, and representatives of the army and navy, and of labor and agricultural interests, each appointed by and responsible to the President, was formed at the direction of the President following the reorganization of the War Industries Board on March 4, 1918. The object of the Price Fixing Committee was to protect the government's interests when it was making purchases and to this end the committee stabilized the market by fixing prices whenever it was told by various commodity sections that such action was necessary. The committee, in proceeding under such circumstances, called a conference of representatives of the interested industry, considered the production costs, and endeavored to fix the price by an agreement with the trade. Such an

agreement was usually effected; when it was not, the committee set the maximum price. The operations of the Price Fixing Committee mainly concerned producers' prices, as opposed to the price-fixing activities of the Food and Fuel Administrations, which in the interest of the general public controlled prices ranging from the producer to the retail dealer.

The activities of the War Industries Board came to an end rapidly after the signing of the armistice. Certain of the priority regulations were removed on November 20, and all others were cancelled January 1, 1919. The resignation of the chairman was accepted on November 30, 1918, and on January 1, 1919 the organization went out of existence.

### GENERAL SUPPLY DEPOTS, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT

Illinois lies within two important areas for the procurement, storage and distribution of United States Army stores. These areas are served by the General Supply Depots of the Quartermaster Corps at Chicago and St. Louis. Previous to the war their functions were: (1) the collection either by purchase or manufacture of certain classes of quartermaster stores; (2) the preservation of these stores as related to proper warehousing; (3) the distribution of supplies to the army and organized militia of the several states served by each depot; (4) the invoicing of these supplies to various points. The depots were each directed by a depot quartermaster and were controlled by the Office of the Quartermaster General at Washington. As the war progressed and the Office of the Quartermaster General was reorganized from time to time to meet new needs, the depots too underwent many changes as to organization and functions. Internal organization, which at the beginning of the war had varied with each depot, was modified by the successive organization plans of the Office of the Quartermaster General. On October 28, 1918 control of the depots was assumed by the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff, which had already taken over most of the functions formerly exercised by the Office of the Quartermaster General, and the depots were again reorganized to fit into the organization plan of this controlling agency.

At the beginning of the war the purchasing system of the Quartermaster Corps was largely decentralized, each depot buying more or less independently and supplying posts, forts, and other military establishments within its area in accordance with a fixed plan. However when the government came to use practically all the resources of the country, the old system had to be replaced. At first the Secretary of War ordered that a certain list of articles be purchased through the Council of National Defense, but this plan was soon superseded by a consolidation of purchasing functions within the Office of the Quartermaster General.

In order that the most effective use might be made of the nation's resources the country was divided into thirteen zones, each tributary to a General Supply Depot which was charged with discovering production facilities of its particular territory. The depot quartermaster became the zone supply officer, and had supervision in his zone over all its activities and operations relating to purchase, procurement, inspection, storage and distribution of all supplies, together with the necessary paperwork connected therewith. This included the gradual assumption of control of signal, medical, engineer and ordnance depots, limited only as specified in orders, as well as quartermaster operations. The purchasing branch of the Supplies Division became the Procurement Division of the depot with commodity subdivisions for clothing and equipage, subsistence, machinery and engineering materials, medical and hospital supplies, raw materials and general supplies. Actual purchase was centered in Washington, except in cases of emergency. In order that there might be closer relation with certain producing centers, various branches of the Office of the Quartermaster General were organized outside of Washington, among them being the Packing House Products Branch of the Subsistence Division which was located in Chicago.

The memorandum assigning certain territorial "zones of jurisdiction" to the various general supply depots was issued May 13, 1918. The zone system was modified from time to time, the chief change being brought about in July, 1918 with the differentiation of zones according to the kind of procurement, one for general and another for subsistence procurement. Four existing remount procurement zones were not changed. Later a separate set of zones was

established for distribution, and all camps, forts, posts, etc., were definitely assigned to certain depots for supply. However, the general procurement, subsistence procurement and distribution zones coincided in boundaries and depot centers almost without exception.

After the zone system had been taken over from the Office of the Quartermaster General by the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff on October 28, 1918, the organization was as follows: the zone supply officer, representing the Director of Purchase and Storage, who had supervision of all zone activities; a zone purchase officer, representing the Director of Purchase, in charge of the Clothing and Equipage, Subsistence, Motors and Vehicles, Machinery and Engineering Materials, Raw Materials, Medical and Hospital Supplies, and General Supplies Divisions; a zone storage officer, representing the Director of Storage, in charge of the Distribution, Warehousing, Salvage and Factory Divisions. At the zone supply depot were also a zone finance and a zone transportation officer who coöperated with but were not subordinate to the zone supply officer.

The General Supply Depot at Chicago, to which Zone Number 7 was tributary, procured supplies from northern Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. It furnished stores to the following military establishments: Camp Grant, Fort Sheridan, Rock Island Arsenal, Chanute Field, Illinois; Camp Dodge, except for subsistence supplies, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Camp Robinson, Wisconsin; Fort Brady, Camp Custer, Fort Wayne, Selfridge Field, Michigan; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Wilbur Wright Field, McCook Field, Fort Thomas Recruiting Depot, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

The Chicago zone ranked first in procurement of subsistence, and for years the Purchasing and Depot Commissary and later the Depot Quartermaster had conducted all negotiations for packing house products. Subsistence supplies assumed such importance as the war progressed that in September, 1917 a Packing House Products Branch of the depot Subsistence Division was created and an officer was placed in charge. On July 2, 1918 the branch was placed directly under the Subsistence Division of the Office of the Quarter-



master General, and was made responsible for the purchasing of all packing house products whether produced in the Chicago zone or others. Packing house products branches in other zone supply offices reported directly to headquarters in Chicago.

The enormous needs of the army for packing house products placed great demands on the plants producing them, which for the most part were located in Chicago. Since the government needed practically all that the plants could produce, there was no competition. Estimates were made as to the total quantities needed for a period of three months and representatives of the larger packers were then invited to attend a conference with officials of the Packing House Products Branch to arrange for the delivery of the quantity desired. In the early spring of 1917 the estimated needs had grown so large as to cause some alarm, and pressure was brought to bear on large and small packing houses to prepare to turn over to the branch all products needed for the army, to the physical limit of the plants, and to discontinue the manufacture of all commercial products that in any way interfered with production of army commodities. All packers took the necessary action, some constructing new buildings, others remodelling their plants and installing new machinery. Many packers operated their plants 100 per cent for the army, and all, large or small, sold to the army approximately 75 per cent of their product.

Inspection formed an important part of the work of the Packing House Products Branch, as all stages of production were carried on under army inspectors. A school was conducted in Chicago to train officers and enlisted men of the Veterinary Corps to carry on the work of such inspection.

Among other things the work of the branch involved securing the necessary supply of tin cans which were used as containers for packing house products. Experiments were conducted to determine the most economical methods of preparation and packing. Packing and freezing boneless beef was tried successfully, but meat could not be prepared for shipment in this fashion in unlimited quantities as the necessary skilled labor for boning was not available.

During the period April, 1917–March 31, 1919 the Packing House Products Branch made purchases amounting to \$486,338,-



794.39, which included mutton, bacon, corned beef, roast beef, hash corned beef, lard, lard substitute, lard compound, cottonseed oil, cooking oil, Wesson's oil, vegetable and alco oil, butter and oleo-margarine. Other articles of subsistence were also purchased in great quantities in the Chicago zone. Assorted canned foods numbering approximately 10,000,000 cases were purchased from May, 1917 to November, 1918.

The Chicago zone was also important for the procurement of clothing and equipage, which were purchased to the value of \$230,806,717.66. Of this amount, material was furnished by the Quartermaster Corps for contracts amounting to \$9,949,512.33. For harness and leather the depot expended \$7,425,881.14. The total expenditures of the Chicago depot were \$129,950,009.90 for the year April 1, 1917–April 1, 1918, and \$572,422,671.23 for the year April 1, 1918–April 1, 1919. One other feature of the work of the Chicago depot was loading and clearing ships destined for overseas that were built in shipyards on the Great Lakes.

The personnel of the Chicago depot increased from 3 commissioned officers and 59 civilians on April 1, 1917 to 185 commissioned officers and 7,730 civilians on November 1, 1918. Storage space was increased from 37,500 square feet at the beginning of the war to 4,144,900 square feet on November 11, 1918.

The St. Louis depot, Zone Number 8, made procurements from southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and furnished supplies to the following: Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Scott Field, Illinois; Fort Logan H. Root, Camp Pike, Eberts Field, Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas; Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Post Field, Fort Reno, Oklahoma; Fort Leavenworth, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas; Camp Taylor, Kentucky; Park Field, Tennessee. During the war the St. Louis depot specialized in clothing and equipage, and within less than a year awarded 260 contracts for goods amounting to more than \$20,600,000, the government furnishing material for clothing, underwear, caps, etc. Between June 5, 1917 and October 14, 1918 the St. Louis zone supplied 3,516,890 pairs of shoes. Total expenditures for clothing and equipage by this zone during the war were approximately \$79,-

000,000 and its total disbursements during the war were \$93,751,680.15.

The personnel of the St. Louis depot was increased from 4 officers and 360 civilians on April 1, 1917 to 52 officers and 1,215 civilians on December 1, 1918. Storage space was increased during that period from 142,608 square feet to 966,735. The depot supplied camps having a total of more than 300,000 men.

### ORDNANCE DISTRICTS, U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT

In the reorganization of the Ordnance Department in accordance with war requirements, a policy of decentralization was adopted which resulted in the formation of thirteen ordnance districts in the United States, each in charge of a chief who directed work in his area and reported progress to headquarters in Washington. At first the district offices were branches of the Production Division, Ordnance Department, alone; however, as the other divisions one after another appointed district managers, it was decided that the field organization must be consolidated, and the district production manager was made district chief in charge of all ordnance operations within his area.

When the district system was formally inaugurated on March 26, 1918, Illinois lay within the Chicago District which comprised 24 states—Illinois, northern Indiana, Wisconsin and all states west of the Mississippi except Louisiana. In May a St. Louis sub-district was created which on July 29, 1918 was made an independent district. This reduced the Chicago District to northern Illinois, northern Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Montana. For about a month Montana was in the St. Louis District but it was then restored to Chicago.

The chief of the ordnance district was to all effects and purposes director of ordnance within his area. The district office was organized according to the following plan: the Production Division stimulated output, and had charge of all matters, such as raw materials, labor, transportation, etc., relating to the production of ordnance; the Inspection Division had charge of applying all tests to the finished product, and had a final voice as to its acceptance; the Finance Division

paid contractors and office expenses, keeping the books in daily balance, as well as looking after the government's interests in cost-plus contracts; the Engineering Division distributed blue prints and tracings, made minor changes in designs and recommended simplifications and improvements to headquarters; the Procurement Division advised and assisted Washington in negotiating purchases and carrying on other business; the Property Division was in charge of property accountability at the various plants; the Civilian Personnel Section worked with the Civil Service Commission in securing civilian employees.

Beginning December 1, 1917 an office of the Production Section of the Carriage Division, which was devoted to supervising the production of motor trucks, carriages for 240-millimeter howitzers and 155-millimeter guns, and tractors, had been located in Chicago with headquarters in the Transportation Building. When the district office was established on March 14, 1918, headquarters were first in the Otis Elevator Building, but on July 6 were removed to a six-story building at 155 East Superior Street. E. A. Russell, of Chicago, was in charge of the Chicago District of the Ordnance Department. The district office personnel at its maximum reached 3,220.

Although the first ordnance contracts went to eastern firms, the west was called on for machines, machine tools and various components; and before western firms received many prime contracts, they had a large number of subcontracts. Direct contracts to the amount of \$450,000,000 were awarded in the Chicago District to 1,500 prime contractors. On November 1, 1918, there were 895 outstanding contracts which called for material amounting to \$300,777,000. In the Chicago District Illinois was a most important field for the production of ordnance of all types. In Chicago and its vicinity were manufactured munitions machines, heavy artillery, and a large variety of other war items. At the request of the Ordnance Department the Symington Corporation, which had made a record in gun and shell production, built a plant in Chicago which was one of the largest plants of its kind in the country. Ground was broken on July 15, 1918 and on November 3 and November 6 the first forgings and the first complete machine shell were produced, the plant being 90 per cent complete and 60 per cent equipped on November 11. The Deering plant of the International Harvester Company was con-

verted without the addition of much machinery to the production of ordnance material such as machine gun and ammunition carts, fluid chests, tool chests, metal expendable gun ammunition boxes, etc. The American Cutlery Company of Chicago produced 51,000 bolos, of which only three were rejected, a remarkable achievement in view of the exacting art of tempering bolo knives. The H. Mueller Manufacturing Company of Decatur, which was devoting 90 per cent of its normal capacity to making plumbing material for the government, built up an organization mainly of women which successfully filled a contract for Mark V detonating fuses. In delivering 56,000 compression stopcocks for the government ten days after receipt of the order, this same firm was considered to have broken a record.

A delivery record was also made by the Joliet Forge Company which delivered a navy gun-mount ninety days ahead of schedule. This firm took over a large amount of work from the Rock Island Arsenal and enlarged its plant to double capacity. On October 17, 1918 a fire completely destroyed the new plant and offices, but within twelve hours the office was reestablished in a private residence and manufacturing was being carried on in the old plant.

In the Moline-Rock Island-Davenport district between 30 and 40 plants, few of which had previously manufactured munitions, were doing work for the Ordnance Department which included machining 8-inch gas shells, high-explosive shell and various parts of the 240-millimeter howitzer, and the forging and machining of 75-millimeter shell, etc.

The Peoria district was important for its production of the caterpillar tractor which had been invented by Benjamin Holt of Stockton, California, in 1883. In 1910 the Holt Company established a large plant at Peoria, which after the development of the armored tank in 1916 was overwhelmed with orders for caterpillar tractors from the European belligerents. When the United States entered the war, the American tank program was carried out elsewhere than Peoria; however caterpillar tractors continued to be manufactured there as well as component parts for tanks. The Holt plant also co-operated with the Ordnance Department in developing self-propelled gun mounts, truck adapters and other special equipment.



A Mobile Ordnance School was established at the Holt plant in Peoria where men from the artillery were instructed in every working part of the tractor, in order that they might be able to operate and repair the machines to best advantage overseas. Other ordnance schools were established in the Chicago District, including a welding school at Peoria, and motor instruction schools at the Rock Island Arsenal and at automobile plants in Kenosha and Clintonville, Wisconsin. The three last named were later transferred to the Ordnance Maintenance and Repair School at Raritan, New Jersey.

The Industrial Service Section of the Chicago Ordnance District devoted much of its time to settling jurisdictional disputes between labor unions in which the National War Labor Board would not take action. The labor supply in the district was plentiful, but the turnover was excessive owing to varying wage scales, working conditions, etc. Stabilizing wages, hours and working conditions did much to remedy this condition.

The St. Louis Ordnance District, which was the last to be formed, was organized on July 29, 1918 and comprised southern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California. It covered more than half the area of the United States and supplied a great variety of war items for the Ordnance Department, such as picric acid, dolomite rock, semi-steel shell, sulphur and oil, Angora goats for testing gas used in trench warfare, toluol, T. N. T., potash, and timber. One important service rendered by the district was the searching out of walnut trees for gun-stocks. Fifty men were employed at one time to locate these trees which do not grow in forests but in small groups in country pastures, along roads, and many out-of-the-way places.

Southern Illinois, which lay within the St. Louis District, contained several important munitions-producing areas. Adapters, fuses, gauges, containers for propellant charges, bolos, bandoliers, rockets and position lights, box shooks and ammonium nitrate were produced in East St. Louis, East Alton, Granite City, Edwardsville, Gayville, Grafton, Madison, Quincy, Xenia and Murphysboro. Small-arms production centered around East Alton, where between April, 1917 and December, 1918 the Western Cartridge Company produced



46,018,000 rounds of caliber .30 service ammunition and reached a daily production of 1,000,000 cartridges. The government wished the capacity increased to 3,000,000 cartridges daily and appropriated \$5,000,000 for enlarging the plant. Barracks were erected, and an appropriation for \$1,600,000 was made to build houses for workmen, but when the armistice was signed these extensive projects were curtailed.

During the war period more than 375 prime contracts amounting to about \$105,000,000 were transferred from Chicago, and to these were added 135 new contracts which brought the total to approximately \$145,000,000. On November 1, 1918 there were outstanding 445 contracts amounting to \$122,116,553. Marvin E. Singleton was director of the St. Louis Ordnance District.

### ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

The United States Arsenal at Rock Island was greatly enlarged in the early months of 1917 in preparation for the increased production demanded for the war period. A proving ground consisting of 13,000 acres was constructed near Savanna, Illinois at a cost of \$1,500,000 and the following buildings were erected as rapidly as possible: ammunition and nitrate storehouses, artillery ammunition loading plant, field and siege artillery machine shop, general storehouse, vehicle storehouses, temporary frame storehouses, temporary office buildings, temporary hospital buildings and barracks, dry kilns, lumber sheds and other miscellaneous constructions.

The volume of work at the arsenal was increased enormously over the amount produced normally, the monthly output nearly equalling the annual output in peace times. The armory, the leather and cloth shops, the equipment shop, and the field artillery shops were utilized to the extent of their equipment. The field artillery shops concentrated on the more difficult lines of manufacture, such as recoil mechanisms, which commercial manufacturers were inexperienced in producing.

The number of workmen was increased from 4,876 on June 30, 1917 to 13,400 on November 11, 1918. Disbursements for wages amounted to \$23,075,087.37 during the war period, and for materials,

\$48,422,567.37. The shipments of stores, received and issued, numbered 62,689, comprising 5,686,504 packages weighing 580,084,895 pounds. In addition approximately 362,193,363 pounds of manufacturing material were received in the manufacturing section.

Four ordnance instruction schools were held at Rock Island Arsenal during the war period. The Supply School opened June 18, 1917 and closed April, 1918, after having trained 501 enlisted men. The American Ordnance Base Depot School, which was opened in November, 1917 and was moved to Camp Hancock, Georgia, in April, 1918, was attended by 153 officers and 739 enlisted men. In the Machine Gun School, which opened in December, 1917 and was moved to Camp Hancock in April, 1918, 229 were enrolled. The records of the Motor Instruction School, which opened in September, 1917 and was moved to Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey on May 31, 1918, show that 330 officers and 1,498 enlisted men were enrolled for instruction.

Col. George W. Burr, Lieut. Col. Norman F. Ramsey, Col. L. T. Hillman, and Col. L. G. McCrum commanded the arsenal from April 7, 1917 to January 10, 1919. These men were also ordnance officers for the Central Department.

## CONSTRUCTION DIVISION OF THE ARMY, UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Mobilizing, training and equipping an army for service overseas involved the War Department in an extensive building program which included the construction, maintenance, enlargement and repair of cantonments, camps, posts, depots, storage warehouses, aviation fields, proving grounds, munitions plants and other projects. The Cantonment Division of the Quartermaster Corps was created on May 19, 1917 to construct the national army cantonments and national guard camps, while the Construction Division of the Signal Corps, created May 21, 1917, prepared the flying fields and erected and maintained the buildings required by the Signal Corps. On October 5, 1917 all War Department emergency construction was transferred to the Cantonment Division with which, on October

10, 1917, the Construction and Repair Division was consolidated, and on March 13, 1918 the organization became known as the Construction Division of the Army.

The selection of contractors to carry out the War Department projects in the early days of the war was made by the Emergency Construction Committee of the General Munitions Board, which in May, 1917 made a survey of the contractors of the country and their facilities for work. Upon the request of the Construction Division for a contractor for a certain project, the committee forwarded its recommendations to the Secretary of War for approval. The prevailing type of contract employed was the subject of much comment and criticism; however, a committee of architects, engineers, contractors and business men, with Professor A. N. Talbot of the University of Illinois as chairman, was appointed by the War Department to consider the various forms of contracts that might be employed, and it unanimously endorsed the type in use, known as "cost of the work plus a sliding scale percentage with a maximum upset fee."

Illinois contractors were awarded practically all contracts for the construction of War Department projects in Illinois during the war, and in addition did work on important projects throughout the country. Camp Grant at Rockford was the largest of the projects in Illinois, and was erected at a final cost of \$14,268,000.00. Chanute Field at Rantoul was constructed by an Illinois contractor under the direction of the Signal Corps at an initial cost of \$1,039,634.75. Scott Field was built by a St. Louis firm at an initial construction cost of \$1,638,423. Contracts for maintenance, enlargement and repair work at these fields were later executed under the supervision of the Construction Division.

Other contracts let for work in Illinois with the cost of the projects to June 30, 1919, are as follows: Cooper-Monatah Hospital, Chicago, \$108,156.62; Field Museum, Chicago, \$92,395.00; Fort Sheridan General Hospital No. 28, \$3,050,000.00; Hawthorne Race Track Barracks, Chicago, \$190,000.00; Quartermaster Interior Storage Depot, Chicago, \$765,000; Permanent Depot Warehouse, Chicago, \$3,050,000.00; Holt Manufacturing Company, Peoria, enlargements, \$591,062.48; Mobile Ordnance School Barracks, Peoria, \$34,500.00; Rock Island Arsenal, \$224,000.00; Savanna Proving

Grounds, Savanna, \$646,755.00; Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, enlargements, \$335,253.31.

The main construction contracts for all projects were awarded to Illinois firms except in the case of Scott Field, Savanna Proving Grounds and the Western Cartridge Company additions. Work on the Rock Island Arsenal, and enlargement, maintenance and repair work at Chanute and Scott Fields was supervised but not carried out by the Construction Division. After the armistice was signed, part of the work on the Camp Grant, Chanute Field and Scott Field projects, and all of the work on the Cooper-Monotah Hospital, Field Museum, Holt Manufacturing Company and Western Cartridge Company plants was ordered abandoned.

The Construction Division of the Army was directed by Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, succeeded on February 18, 1918 by Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr.

#### BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT

The procurement of naval ordnance of all kinds, including guns, gun mounts, service projectiles, target projectiles, torpedoes, tractor mounts, fire-control and optical instruments, machine guns and small arms, depth charges, and ammunition, was the function of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, which in carrying on its work during the war operated through six principal divisions—Technical, Inventions, Research and Trials, Civil, Industrial, and Yards, Plants and Stations.

After the declaration of war the bureau concentrated its efforts on securing the maximum amount of production in the shortest possible time. Since some contracts required large outlays of capital for additions to plants and equipment before any work could be done, the Bureau of Ordnance urged the necessity of permitting advance payment to contractors. Accordingly, the Deficiency Act of October 6, 1917 provided for advance payments on War and Navy Department contracts up to 30 per cent of the total amount. Various methods of payment were devised by the bureau, the particular needs of the contractor being taken into consideration. In order to obtain increased capacities for the manufacture of naval ordnance, the bureau



even departed from its practice of making contracts on a fixed-price basis and entered into a number of cost-plus contracts. In making these cost-plus contracts the bureau agreed to pay for the cost and installation of all necessary machinery and equipment and of temporary structures, all of which became the property of the United States government. It also agreed to pay the cost of all labor and material and a percentage of the overhead. All questions which arose were settled by an Ordnance Cost Board which was represented at each plant having a cost-plus contract by an inspector of ordnance and a cost inspector. On the signing of the armistice all cost-plus contracts were canceled or notification was given that they would be canceled on the completion of certain work. In all such contracts there was a provision whereby the contractor was to take over the whole plant or a portion of it.

The Root and Van Dervoort Engineering Company of East Moline was one of the firms with which the bureau made cost-plus contracts. This company's first contract with the Navy Department, made on April 23, 1917 and calling for 154 six pounder gun mounts and sights, was completed on November 30, 1917, on time. Contracts were also made on May 25, 1917 for 1,170 three-inch naval gun mounts and sights, and for 1,000 four-inch, five-calibre naval guns and breech mechanisms, on November 27, 1917 for 167 six pounder stands, and on December 3, 1917 for 500 one pounder guns and breech mechanisms. The work for the Navy Department necessitated enlargements to the plant covering about 11 acres of ground, and containing 130,471 square feet of floor space, in addition to service and rest rooms for men and women. Additional equipment required included 480 machine tools. This company produced the first gun manufactured in a plant built since the beginning of the war, and at the time of the armistice a production of 90 four-inch guns per month had been reached.

Other firms in Illinois had flat-price contracts with the Bureau of Ordnance. The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company had total contracts for 375 five-inch gun mounts while the Goss Printing Press Company had contracts for 200 four-inch and 100 six-inch mounts. The Illinois Tool Works of Chicago had contracts for five-inch sights, while the International Register Company of



Chicago had contracts for sights of various types. Other contracts were placed with firms in Rockford, Harvey, Joliet, LaSalle, Peoria, Decatur, Alton and Mount Vernon.

A new design for a long-base range finder was developed by Lieut. Com. A. A. Michelson, R. F., at the Ryerson Laboratory of the University of Chicago, largely at the instigation of the Bureau of Ordnance. In June, 1918 the work was transferred to Washington.

The inspection of materials in the process of manufacture was the function of the Inspection Section of the Industrial Division, the work of which was decentralized by the establishment of twelve districts throughout the United States. Chicago was the headquarters for the ninth district which included besides Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and all states bordering the Mississippi River on the west. Before the war the inspection force personnel for the district comprised one officer, but by the time of the armistice, when the Chicago district was one of the most active in the country, 126 persons were on duty—15 officers, 50 civilians and 61 enlisted men.

Rear Admiral Ralph Earle was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance during the war period. Commander Horace W. Jones was in charge of the Chicago inspection district after June 7, 1917.

### UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION

The housing of industrial workers employed in filling war contracts was investigated by the Committee on Housing of the Council of National Defense which was appointed for that purpose in October, 1917. When the committee reported that work on war contracts was being delayed because housing facilities for workers and their families were inadequate, the government adopted its recommendation that some federal agency be organized and that funds be appropriated to provide necessary living quarters. Accordingly in February, 1918 the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation was organized by the Department of Labor to direct such a program. The United States Housing Corporation, a government-owned corporation with a capital stock of \$100,000,000 whose staff and organization were identical with that of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, was organized in July, 1918 in order to carry on the work as expeditiously as possible.

The purpose of the United States Housing Corporation—to furnish housing facilities for industrial workers—was accomplished in the following ways: revealing houses and rooms available for workers by making a survey of congested communities; extending transportation facilities so that workers could live in communities in the neighborhood of congested districts; aiding private companies to build houses for workers; directing the government to communities where contracts might be placed and where housing congestion did not exist; and finally by constructing houses, dormitories, apartments, cafeterias, hotels and other buildings needed to take care of workers.

Signs of approaching housing congestion in Peoria, Alton and Rock Island–Moline were pointed out at an informal conference of housing, town planning and architectural experts held in Washington on August 30, 1917. The shortage of houses soon became acute in Alton and Rock Island–Moline and the United States Housing Corporation started projects to relieve the situation. The industry at Alton which particularly needed housing help was the Western Cartridge Company, which employed approximately 3,000 men and women and expected to increase the number to 4,500. Here the U. S. Housing Corporation proposed to construct housing facilities on three sites. On the Broadway site, which comprised an area of 6.62 acres, it planned to construct convertible dormitories for 273 workers. On the East Alton site, an area of 2.61 acres, it planned to build detached houses for fifteen families. On the Milton Hill site, an area of 36.67 acres, it proposed to build houses for 200 families and convertible dormitories for 486 single workers. This project was never carried out.

In contrast with the East Alton project the project of the United States Housing Corporation at Rock Island was the first and one of the largest in the United States to be completed. The contract for this project, which provided for the erection of 460 houses in Rock Island, Moline and East Moline for workers employed in the Rock Island Arsenal, was signed between the United States Housing Corporation and the Henry W. Horst Company of Rock Island on October 7, 1918. Six sites were selected for the location of these 460 houses: three in Rock Island, totalling 217 houses; one in Moline, 117 houses; and two in East Moline, totalling 126 houses. Seventeen

types of houses were built, four to six rooms each, some made of stucco, some frame. When excavation was begun on October 2, 1918 the field and office force of the company numbered 65 men. The force steadily increased and reached on January 22, 1919 its maximum strength of 2,115 employees, although because of the labor shortage an average of only 60 per cent of the workmen needed were secured. A total of 2,200 8-hour days were lost in strikes and lock-outs. Despite these handicaps the project was completed in 117 days, only nine days more than the time limit originally set.

The State Council of Defense of Illinois coöperated with the U. S. Housing Corporation in bringing to light housing facilities in Chicago and vicinity which might be utilized by workers engaged on war contracts. A Home Registration Service Committee was appointed on July 12, 1918 which, through its subcommittees on survey of available housing, on transportation, on survey of industries and on finance, made an investigation of housing and transportation conditions in the industrial district. On the completion of its survey the committee published a list of 35,089 rooms and 4,584 house-keeping units which it had discovered and made recommendations as to the improvement of transportation facilities which would enable the worker to take advantage of housing accommodations in hitherto inaccessible communities.

Otto M. Eidlitz was director of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation and president of the United States Housing Corporation until February 26, 1919 when he was succeeded by L. K. Sherman.

#### UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

The United States Shipping Board, composed of five commissioners appointed by the President, was organized on January 30, 1917, authorization for its creation being contained in the Federal Shipping Act of September 7, 1916. The functions of this organization were in general to regulate shipping and to develop an American merchant marine. When upon the entrance of the United States into the war these functions were amplified, the United States Shipping Board on April 16, 1917 organized and incorporated under the

laws of the District of Columbia the Emergency Fleet Corporation, a government-owned corporation with a capital stock of \$50,000,000 for the "purchase, construction, equipment, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States."

The Emergency Fleet Corporation divided the country into ten districts for purposes of administration and operation, Illinois being located within the Great Lakes district where a construction program was inaugurated which greatly increased shipbuilding in shipyards of that region. When the United States Shipping Board was organized early in 1917, there were fourteen shipyards on the Great Lakes with seventy-five ways; at the close of 1918 these had increased to twenty-one yards with one hundred ten ways, with fifteen more ways under construction. From August 1, 1917 to March 1, 1919 the Emergency Fleet Corporation contracted for the following vessels to be constructed in Great Lakes shipyards: 445 steel ships, 40 steel tugs, one wood cargo, and 52 wood tugs, a total of 538 ships. One hundred ninety-five of this number were actually completed.

The Illinois lake front played a relatively small part in the ship construction activities in the Great Lakes region. The shipbuilding facilities of Chicago were investigated, the work being actively promoted by the Coöperative League of Building Trades and Industries. The American Shipbuilding Company at Chicago contracted to build twenty-seven steel ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the first of which was launched October 13, 1917. Fifteen of the twenty-seven contracted for were completed by March 1, 1919. Illinois firms, however, had contracts with the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the manufacturing of fabricated and accessory material and other articles. The Emergency Fleet Corporation maintained an assistant purchasing agent and a production office in Chicago.

Illinois had a part in the program of the United States Shipping Board other than filling contracts for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. At one time the board had 113 recruiting stations in Chicago to secure crews for the new merchant marine. For the purpose of training engineers for service in the merchant marine, engineering courses under the supervision of the recruiting service were established in 1917 in seven institutions throughout the country, one of which



was Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago. The course in marine engineering, which was of four weeks' duration, was inaugurated at Armour Institute in July, 1917 and was continued until May, 1920, during which period approximately 875 students were enrolled. Of these about 75 received a chief engineer's license, 150 a first assistant engineer's license, 175 a second assistant engineer's license, and 225 a third assistant engineer's license. The remainder were admitted to the merchant marine service as cadet engineers and were later shipped out in that capacity or as junior engineers, water tenders or oilers. A navigation school for the training of deck officers and a school for training firemen were also conducted by the recruiting service in Chicago.

Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago, was elected chairman of the United States Shipping Board on July 27, 1917 and served in that capacity throughout the war. William Denman, first president of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, was succeeded on July 24, 1917 by Mr. Hurley who held the office for the remainder of the war period. Maj. Gen. G. W. Goethals, Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Rear Admiral F. R. Harris, and Charles Piez, of Chicago, served successively as general manager of the corporation. Mr. Piez became general manager on December 15, 1917 and continued in that capacity throughout the war. Charles M. Schwab, appointed to fill the newly-created office of director general in April, 1918, was succeeded in December, 1918 by Mr. Piez who held this office as well until his resignation on May 1, 1919.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States played an important part in mobilizing the business and industrial interests of the country for participation in the war. Through a series of war service bulletins it kept its membership informed of government activity relative to the control of industry, and through a number of referenda submitted from time to time it determined the attitude of member organizations on various proposed measures. The Chamber of Commerce sponsored a war convention of business men at Atlantic City September 18-21, 1917, the program of which involved a consideration of the ways in which business could be of maximum service



in winning the war, methods by which business might most readily adjust itself to war conditions, and post-war readjustments for which business must prepare. Resolutions were adopted by the convention advocating the centralization of control of all war buying in one board or executive department with "full power to procure war supplies to the best advantage to the government as to price, quality, and delivery."

One of the most important services rendered by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was to coöperate in organizing the industries of the country so that each was represented by a war service committee "to serve on behalf of the trade as a point of contact with the Government." Where national organizations already existed, they were urged to appoint special war service committees, and in all of these trade organizations the chamber emphasized the necessity of having all firms, small as well as large, represented. These war service committees coöperated first with the Council of National Defense and later with the commodity sections of the War Industries Board, presenting the point of view of the trade and acting as the agent for the industry in dealing with the government. Working agreements as to priorities, distribution, price-fixing, etc. were frequently reached at conferences between war service committees and commodity sections, which were later ratified by the board and put into force.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States carried on its war work through the following committees: Quartermaster Advisory, War Finance, War Pay Rolls, Food Administration, Shipping, Coöperation with the Council of National Defense, Price Fixing, War Service Executive and Advisory Council, Coal Conservation, Industrial Relations and Immigration. During the war period R. G. Rett served as president until April, 1918 when he was succeeded by Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, who was also serving as federal food administrator for Illinois.

#### ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, organized in 1894, during the war period maintained a War Industries Bureau at Washington through which its services were placed at the disposal of its

members and the federal government. The bureau supplied the government with data concerning the facilities of Illinois manufacturers for executing war contracts and in the spring of 1918 began an active campaign to secure such contracts, most of which had heretofore been placed with eastern manufacturers, for Illinois firms. During the period July 1, 1918 to November 11, 1918 the War Industries Bureau in coöperation with the War Business Committee of the State Council of Defense handled business amounting to \$110,000,000 for the manufacturers of the state. Frequent meetings were held in Chicago throughout the latter part of the war which were attended by the manager of the Washington bureau and members of the association and served to clear up questions concerning government requirements, inspection, etc.

During the war S. M. Hastings (1917) and William Butterworth (1918) served as president of the association. John M. Glenn was secretary throughout the period. H. W. Finnell was manager of the War Industries Bureau.

### ILLINOIS ASSOCIATIONS OF COMMERCE

Since the Illinois Chamber of Commerce was not formed until June 17, 1919, the various associations and chambers of commerce and business men's organizations throughout Illinois carried on their war activities independently of a state organization although they coöperated with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in carrying out its program for war service. In the towns and cities of Illinois where such organizations were in existence they frequently coöperated actively with all local war agencies, furnishing quarters for meetings, assisting in forming units of the Illinois Reserve Militia and the Volunteer Training Corps, promoting drives for funds, etc. Some organizations formed special committees to supervise their war activities while others accomplished the additional work through their regular departments. The Pontiac Chamber of Commerce organized a war committee to direct its war activities which included assisting in the liberty loan campaigns, raising a mess fund for local men leaving to go into the service, arranging military funerals, establishing an employment bureau to coöperate with the United States Employment Service, and aiding in the organization of the local home guard unit. The

Shelbyville Chamber of Commerce, in addition to coöperating with local war organizations, appointed a committee to secure employment for ex-service men. The Ottawa Chamber of Commerce arranged local patriotic meetings and provided a band escort and speaker on all occasions when a contingent of men left for camp. The Belleville Board of Trade, in addition to working with the various war agencies in the city and in St. Clair County, assisted the federal government to find a site for Scott Field and to secure the labor necessary for the work of its construction. The Board of Trade also coöperated with the regional and local war resources committees in developing in local industries a source of supply for government requirements. The Sterling Association of Commerce through its Agricultural Committee organized volunteer crews of city men to help farmers during harvest, and through its School Gardening Committee promoted city gardening during 1918 and 1919. The office staff of the association did clerical work for the county food administrator. In Springfield a local war resources committee was established in the Commercial Association, which, working under the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board, helped to convert local industries to war purposes.

The Chicago Association of Commerce with its large membership and extensive resources obviously had the greatest opportunity for varied war service. Its war activities in fact began shortly after the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 when it assisted the representatives of foreign countries in their search for American goods, and through the Civic Industrial Committee established a bureau to supply information about American sources of supply and American requirements as developed by the interruption of European trade. Between August 1 and the end of 1914 the bureau had found 1,000 new sources of supply for 300 Chicago interests, had made 671 investigations to find inventors with marketable but unmanufactured products, and had referred many buyers to sellers. A weekly forum for the discussion of all phases of the war was inaugurated by the Civic Industrial Committee and the Ways and Means Committee, which, with a weekly attendance of between three and four hundred persons, was continued throughout 1918. The scarcity of various industrial materials in 1915-1916 owing to the war led the Civic In-

dustrial Committee to inaugurate a system of exchange, whereby the inactive stocks in the possession of one firm were transferred to another interest where they were needed. The Association of Commerce on June 28, 1916 organized a special standing Committee on Military and Naval Affairs which proposed to study the problems of adequate home defense. This committee also made a survey of the resources of Chicago for producing military equipment.

With the entrance of the United States into the war the association sought to have government departments place war contracts with firms of the middle west. A War Promotion Bureau was organized which in November, 1917 issued a questionnaire to manufacturers, especially those engaged in foundry, machine shop, forge shop and structural steel work in Chicago and vicinity, requesting information in detail as to the work each shop was equipped to perform. The bureau, which was on the mailing list of about 95 per cent of the government purchasing agencies, on receiving specifications for government contracts sent them to firms capable of filling the order with instructions to put in bids. By the end of 1917 the increasing amount of business made this method of operation too cumbersome and an office was established in Washington to maintain contact with government agencies. In addition to securing contracts for firms regularly equipped to produce the articles contracted for, this office assisted nonessential industries, such as piano and furniture manufacturers, to get cabinet work. Small plants were urged to secure sub-contracts from larger firms rather than to bid on war contracts beyond their capacity.

After the United States entered the war, the Association War Council, composed of the officers of the organization and the chairmen of the war committees and standing committees doing special war work, was created to centralize the association's war work. One of the most extensive projects proposed by the association to aid the government in the crisis was the erection of an ordnance plant in Chicago where shells would be produced at cost. The corporation was organized, experts were employed, but on the reorganization of the Ordnance Department the offer was declined. The association also took an active part in organizing Region No. 9 of the War In-

dustries Board, the president of the association having been appointed regional organizer.

Various committees of the association were appointed to take care of special fields of work as they developed. The War Shipbuilding Committee coöperated with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and urged firms in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin to bid for contracts for fabricated parts, accessory material, etc. The Subscriptions Investigating Committee made a survey of local agencies contributing to war relief and exposed swindling organizations. In 1918 the Army and Navy Committee succeeded the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs. When the draft age was extended to include men from 18 to 45 years inclusive, the association organized selective service committees in each of its trade and professional subdivisions which made a survey of the manpower of each group to discover what men could be spared without crippling production. A Committee on Americanization was organized to provide a primary education for the foreign-born workers in industrial plants in Chicago and to facilitate in various ways the process of naturalization.

After the armistice the association coöperated with the Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors to secure positions for returning service men, and in March, 1919 formed a Committee on Employment to direct the work. During 1919 the association secured 66,000 jobs for these men, and by inquiring of chambers of commerce in the south, developed 5,000 openings for employment for negroes.

John W. O'Leary served as president of the Chicago Association of Commerce during 1917, Lucius Teter during 1918. Hubert F. Miller and Robert B. Beach served successively as business manager during the war period.



## IX. WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross early in the war announced that its program of work in America included coöperation with the army and navy in protecting the health and welfare of men in the service and of civilians whose welfare was involved in war conditions, the promotion and guidance of the volunteer work of women in manufacturing supplies and comforts needed by troops and civilians abroad and men in training in the United States, coöperation with the government and with all relief agencies in caring for the dependent families of men in the service, and the maintenance at the lowest cost compatible with efficiency of the machinery necessary to the continuous performance of these duties and of relief work in Europe. The national organization soon adopted a policy of decentralization with regard to the management of chapter activities by which the United States was marked off into thirteen divisions, each duplicating the bureaus and departments of the national organization and each having complete control over the chapters within its territory.

Illinois lay within the Central Division which also included Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. The headquarters of the division were in Chicago, where there was an executive staff consisting of a manager and the directors of the division bureaus, eight at first and later thirteen, which supervised all phases of chapter activity. Three bureaus at first were concerned with chapter administration—the Bureau of Development, which in general supervised chapter organization, promoted the formation of new chapters and directed financial and membership campaigns; the Bureau of Accounting, which supervised chapter finances; and the Bureau of Publicity, which managed the news service, including the publication of the *Central Division Bulletin*, directed the speakers' bureau and authorized Red Cross entertainments. An independent Speakers' Bureau was later created, as well as a Personnel Bureau. The production bureaus were as follows: the Woman's Bureau, which was concerned with the standardization and inspection of hospital supplies, garments and

surgical dressings; the Bureau of Supplies, which had control over the purchase and distribution of raw materials; the Bureau of Nursing Service, which promoted campaigns for the enrollment of Red Cross nurses who formed the reserve of the Army Nurse Corps, directed the formation of nursing units, and appointed instructors in courses on elementary nursing and home care of the sick; the Bureau of Military Relief, which directed the work at camps and naval stations as well as the canteen activities of the chapters; the Bureau of Civilian Relief, which concerned itself with disaster relief, care of the families of men in the military and naval forces, town and country nursing, anti-tuberculosis work, information service, the industrial reëducation and replacement of disabled men after discharge, and similar activities. In the spring of 1918 division directors were appointed to take charge of first aid instruction, canteen service and junior membership.

The chapters of the American Red Cross are the permanent local organizations to which all members of the Red Cross within their territory belong. Subsidiary to the chapters are branches, organized on a geographical basis, and auxiliaries, organizations of a temporary character formed for the purpose of doing one or more specific kinds of work. The period of March to June, 1917 was notable for the organization of new chapters in Illinois as elsewhere. Encouraged by national and later by divisional headquarters, public meetings were held in the important towns of the various counties of the state and committees were appointed to formulate a plan of organization. Upon the receipt of authorization from headquarters the organization, with the limits of its jurisdiction defined, was perfected, officers were chosen, and, if the size of the chapter permitted, branches and auxiliaries were formed. When the work of the organization was at its height during the war period, there were 135 chapters in Illinois, most of which were coextensive with the counties, a few of which included a city or portion of a county, and one of which, the Chicago Chapter, included three counties.

The Chicago Chapter, which was the largest of those in Illinois, was organized in June, 1915 with the boundaries of its jurisdiction undefined. In 1917, when other chapters were organized near Chicago, the limits of the chapter were fixed to include Cook, Lake and

DuPage Counties, the region outside of Chicago proper being organized into branches with auxiliaries. Late in the summer of 1917 independent chapters were erected at Waukegan and Libertyville, and the remainder of the three counties outside of Chicago was organized into districts with a branch of the Chicago Chapter in each. On November 1, 1917 the Chicago Chapter included 25 branches and 467 auxiliaries, while on October 31, 1918 the number had been increased to 30 branches and 570 active auxiliaries.

An executive committee determined the important questions of policy for the Chicago Chapter. The chairman of the committee was executive head of the chapter, and directly responsible to him were the directors of bureaus which were modeled on those of the Central Division. In 1917 there were twelve bureaus, but by December 1, 1918 the subordinate departments, bureaus and committees of the chapter had increased to thirty-one with additional agencies for special campaigns and occasions. The Bureau of Branches and Auxiliaries managed the organization activities of the Chicago Chapter. A Bureau of Military Relief lent aid to 1,980 service men in the year 1917-1918 as well as to many military and naval units or groups as a whole, negotiated the purchase of sixty-five ambulances and fifteen kitchen trailers—the contributions of the Chicago Chapter to the Red Cross overseas—and supervised the organization and equipment of four base hospitals and two ambulance companies for overseas service. The ambulance companies were Number 3, consisting of 90 men recruited from the University of Chicago, and Number 9, recruited from Northwestern University. The hospital units were as follows: Number 11, recruited from St. Joseph's, St. Mary's and Augustana Hospitals—Dr. N. M. Percy, director; Number 12, recruited from Northwestern Medical School—Dr. F. A. Beasley, director; Number 13, recruited from Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago—Dr. Dean D. Lewis, director; Number 14, recruited from St. Luke's and Michael Reese Hospitals—Dr. L. L. McArthur, director.

The Chicago Chapter's Department of Civilian Relief gave advice and material assistance to 12,886 families from the beginning of the war until October 31, 1918, and organized a medical section to aid the families of men in the service. A Department of Instruction offered courses in elementary hygiene, home care of the sick, first aid,

Braille and occupational therapy. The divisions which enlisted the services of the greatest number of workers were, however, the Department of Comforts and Knitting, the Department of Hospital Supplies, the Bureau of Junior Activities, and the bureaus in charge of refugee garments and surgical dressings. During the period from November 1, 1917 to October 31, 1918 there were shipped from the Chicago Chapter 6,809,300 dressings valued at \$648,231.40, 23,837 comfort bags and 11,263 Christmas stockings, 464,056 knitted garments, 237,102 hospital garments and supplies, and refugee garments valued at \$232,784.39.

On a smaller scale than the Chicago Chapter and with a less elaborate organization the other Red Cross chapters in the state carried on their work. Their principal activities consisted in the production of relief supplies (surgical dressings, hospital garments and supplies, refugee garments, articles for soldiers and sailors, etc.) in providing canteen service for soldiers and sailors passing through their community, and in carrying on "home service." The home service of the chapter included many varied activities, such as giving advice and other assistance to the families of men in the service, providing medical and nursing service when necessary, and maintaining a bureau which located missing service men and secured information about men listed as casualties. Through the Red Cross at the camps men were able to establish communication with the information bureaus of their local chapters, sometimes the ultimate resource for securing knowledge of their families. In Illinois from October, 1917 to March, 1918 the home service bureaus aided 6,011 families at an expenditure of \$37,856.63. After the armistice the home service was for a time largely concerned with assisting the discharged soldier to reinstate himself in civilian life.

The Junior Red Cross members played an important part in the work of each chapter. The Bureau of Junior Activities was an innovation of the Chicago Chapter and was inaugurated in June, 1917. The adoption on a national scale of the plan to enroll school children and teachers in the ranks of the Red Cross was announced by Washington headquarters in September, 1917, and campaigns were soon under way to secure a one hundred per cent membership in each school in the country, the territory under the jurisdiction of the St.



Clair County Chapter being the first to reach the goal in Illinois. During the period February 1 to July 1, 1918 there were 2,459 Junior Red Cross auxiliaries with 483,889 members in the state; during the year July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919 there were 5,200 auxiliaries, the membership on February 28, 1919 being 765,473 or 58.95 per cent of the school population of the state. The work of the junior members included the making of hospital and refugee garments, scrap books, and similar articles, making school gardens and selling the products for Red Cross funds, making hog surveys, organizing chicken clubs, taking lessons in first aid and home nursing, conducting bazaars and exhibits, and many other activities. From February to July, 1918 Junior Red Cross members in Illinois made 24,987 refugee garments, 28,712 hospital garments, 130,967 surgical dressings, 5,772 knitted articles and 12,967 scrap books, shot bags and checkerboards.

The regular source of revenue for carrying out the work of the Red Cross chapters was the membership dues, the majority of which during the war were on an annual basis of one dollar per member for adults, twenty-five cents for juniors. Membership drives were conducted immediately before Christmas each year, and of the money thus obtained part was retained by the local chapter and the remainder was turned over to the national organization. These funds however were inadequate to cover the war program of the Red Cross, and two drives were conducted, the first from June 18 to 25, 1917 when approximately \$114,023,640.23 was collected throughout the country, the second from May 20 to 27, 1918, when \$169,575,598.84 was subscribed. In Illinois the total collections for the first drive amounted to \$5,638,074.59, and \$10,524,422.75 for the second drive. The membership of Illinois chapters for 1918 was 1,298,111.<sup>1</sup>

Illinois chapters devised some novel methods of raising funds for the two war drives. The Streator Chapter raised \$20,000 in the campaign of June, 1917 and secured an agreement from 2,000 members of labor unions to contribute one dollar each month for a certain period. The South Douglas County Chapter raised \$2,900 in several

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<sup>1</sup>For statistical data on the American Red Cross campaigns in Illinois, see Appendix, Table number 33.



hours by the sale and resale of cattle and the Rutland Branch of the Streator Chapter secured \$61 from the sale by auction of a jar full of pennies. The Dixon Chapter received the congratulations of the national executive secretary because of the plan which it followed in securing subscriptions. On the first day of the drive the officials of the chapter requested the residents of the county to assemble at the polls and have their subscriptions recorded. The response was vigorous and in a short time the quota of the chapter was oversubscribed.

In addition to its function of supervising chapter activities, the Central Division carried on various operations as a unit. Under the Bureau of Military Relief, Red Cross service was extended to the military and naval establishments in the division. At Camp Grant a field director and two associates were appointed who coöperated with the hospital officials, established a communication service, and had charge of the Red Cross convalescent house. A Red Cross house was also erected at Great Lakes Naval Training Station for the use of convalescent patients and the hospital personnel. Knitted articles and other supplies were shipped in large quantities by the Central Division to Great Lakes, Camp Grant, Chanute Field, Rock Island Arsenal and other establishments. During the influenza epidemic of the fall of 1918 the resources of the Red Cross camp service were almost exhausted, and the chapters in the vicinity sent emergency assistants. The Rockford Chapter sent fifty women to Camp Grant who helped to enlarge the hospital accommodations, and ten women who filled aspirin capsules at the rate of 6,000 a day. The Rockford Chapter also supplied the camp with influenza masks and organized a volunteer motor corps.

In its relations with the United States Army the Red Cross not only looked after the comfort of the men in the service, recruited physicians, organized hospital units, furnished equipment for base hospitals, and placed funds at the disposal of members of the Medical Department at work in hospitals in the United States and overseas, but through the divisional Bureaus of Nursing Service it recruited, trained and equipped nurses for the Army and Navy Medical Corps. More than eighty per cent of the nurses in the Army Medical Corps and more than sixty per cent of those in the Navy Nurse Corps were mobilized by the Red Cross. In June, 1918 a special drive for enroll-

ing nurses was launched by national headquarters. From the beginning of 1917 to August, 1918 there were enrolled in Illinois 1,975 graduate nurses.

The war activities of the American Red Cross, which included, in addition to those in which the divisions and chapters participated, work with the United States military and naval forces overseas, and relief work in behalf of the civilian populations of the Allied countries as well as in behalf of American and allied prisoners of war, were directed by a central committee, an executive committee and a council. Woodrow Wilson was president of the American Red Cross during the war. The personnel of the executive staff of the Central Division during the war period was as follows: division manager, Bruce D. Smith, Howard W. Fenton; Supplies, Frank Hibbard, E. K. Hardy; Military Relief, F. B. Hitchcock, Vaughan Spaulding, Charles A. Steward, Ralph A. Bard; Civilian Relief, T. J. Edmunds, J. L. Gillin; Publicity, Clarence A. Hough, Allen B. Ripley; Woman's Bureau, Ina M. Taft; Nursing, Minnie H. Ahrens; Accounting, Joseph F. Dillman, F. C. Waller; Development, Louis N. Wiggins, R. C. McNamara; Junior Membership, Dr. E. G. Cooley; Speakers, Wentworth G. Field; First Aid, Dr. Charles Adams; Personnel, Henry A. Gardner; Canteen Service, Gardner Morris.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The National War Work Council, which was organized in April, 1917 to mobilize the Young Men's Christian Association for war service, carried out its program in the United States through six military departments, Illinois being one of the fourteen states lying in the Central Department, the largest of the six. Authority over the entire department was vested in four executive secretaries who operated through state secretaries, state war work councils and local committees. Offices for the Central Department were opened in Chicago on May 23, 1917 and the executive secretaries shortly afterward formulated plans which called for a staff including administrative heads for religious, educational, physical, social and business activities. Each military and naval establishment in the department, it was determined, was to have a director for each of these branches

of the work, and every "Y" hut was to have educational, religious work, social, and business secretaries as well as a physical director.

The work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the camps of Illinois began in April, 1917 at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Here was built the first Y. M. C. A. service hut in America. When the plant was completed there were twenty-three buildings including a hut at Camp Logan Rifle Range, north of the camp proper. The most important of these buildings were an administrative building near camp headquarters with offices for the camp secretary and heads of the departments, a camp auditorium, and a service hut for each naval regiment. Y. M. C. A. service at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station followed the classification adopted by the Central Department. The religious work included evangelism, personal service, religious meetings and Bible study—a Sunday School in which approximately 200 civilian teachers taught 10,000 sailors being maintained. The educational work was divided into the following departments: class work, lectures, literature, four minute talks, tutoring, vocational guidance, art, music, and entertainment. In the summer of 1918, 105 classes with an enrollment of 5,077 were organized, while from September, 1917 to October 31, 1919 a total of 1,556 educational lectures were delivered. In an effort to make the entertainments educational the Y. M. C. A. officials coöperated with the head of the War Camp Community Service, the Milwaukee Council of Defense, and the Northwestern School of Music. A physical director promoted athletics and conducted games for about 200 men daily during the training and demobilization periods. The social department furnished 1,767 moving picture shows and 2,954 other entertainments from September, 1917 to October, 1919, the attendance at the former being estimated at 531,456, at the latter 782,755. The business department was active in the fields of postal and telegraph service and banking. It devoted part of its energies to the operation of a camp canteen, the sales from which varied from \$1,000 to \$50,000 a month. At the height of Y. M. C. A. activities in the station 150 secretaries were employed.

Thirteen buildings were erected by the Young Men's Christian Association at Camp Grant as well as a dug-out with a capacity of 200, the only one in the Central Department and the largest in the

United States. In coöperation with the officers of Camp Grant a clubhouse for officers was also constructed. The service here was similar to that at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The work of the business department was extensive: from September, 1917 to October, 1919, 9,156,181 pieces of outgoing mail were handled and money orders amounting to \$742,674 were sold. Banking was an important branch of the business department—"Y" Number 10 cashing \$35,000 worth of checks in one day for workmen who were employed in constructing an addition to the camp. The estimated attendance at Y. M. C. A. buildings at Camp Grant during the period from September, 1917 to October, 1919 was 6,859,020, while attendance at educational class sessions was estimated at 141,379, and at Bible classes, 128,094. In this period 2,076 moving picture performances and 1,925 other entertainments were given.

One of the first standard Y. M. C. A. huts was erected at Fort Sheridan. Its facilities were used by the men attending the officers' training camps, the regular army troops and the U. S. Guards stationed there, and in the summer of 1918 by the college students and faculty members attending the S. A. T. C. camp.

The Y. M. C. A. also operated at the aviation fields. A hut was opened in April, 1918 at Scott Field and five secretaries altogether planned and executed a program of weekly Bible classes, Sunday services, concerts, plays and athletic contests. At Chanute Field the Y. M. C. A. alone among the welfare organizations had a building on the ground, hence at first the secretaries carried on their work without outside assistance. Later the War Camp Community Service, the Knights of Columbus and other organizations in Rantoul furnished help in the way of entertainments, athletic contests, and other services. Twelve secretaries in all, as a rule four at one time, carried on the Y. M. C. A. activities here. Y. M. C. A. secretaries were also delegated to service with S. A. T. C. units stationed at twenty-six educational institutions in Illinois. Special buildings were erected for this work at Northwestern University, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, and the University of Illinois where a School for Military Aeronautics as well as an S. A. T. C. unit was established.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. during the war was not confined to military camps and naval stations—the cities with war industries



also presented a field for activity. To serve the 16,000 workmen in the United States Arsenal at Rock Island and the military guard of 1,000 men a hut was erected on Arsenal Island, and another was constructed for the soldiers who guarded the Western Cartridge Company at Alton. The work of the city associations, adapted to the needs of soldiers, sailors and marines, was an important part of Y. M. C. A. war activity. Financed at first by the local association and state committees but later by a special fund raised by the National War Work Council, this extension service took various forms—meeting transient soldiers at the stations and providing for their comfort, entertainment and housing, giving advice as to vocations, finding employment for discharged men, and many other activities. To serve the military units stationed in and near Chicago at different times the eight associations of the city organized transportation and city extension bureaus. Through their efforts and those of the Y. M. C. A. Hotel, sleeping quarters were provided during the training and demobilization period for 245,602 men.

After the signing of the armistice the Y. M. C. A. adjusted its program to the needs of the demobilization period. Assisting the discharged service man to secure employment and otherwise refit himself into civil life was of prime importance. Service for the men in the general hospitals in Chicago and at Fort Sheridan was also continued, while in March, 1919 the Y. M. C. A. inaugurated reconstruction work at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. This was of two types—occupational, or instruction of the disabled service men in work for which their disabilities did not incapacitate them, and physical, which was concerned with physical rebuilding of the men who were convalescing from the effects of wounds and gas.

In all, there were in Illinois 110 Young Men's Christian Associations with 50,000 members and an equipment worth \$8,000,000 organized for war service. Forty-one buildings were erected at a cost of \$328,000. Illinois contributed 931 officials, of which 526 (348 men, 178 women) went overseas and 405 remained in the camps in the United States. The drive for funds of April, 1917 resulted in the collection of \$368,149.19, and in the drive of the following November the sum of \$4,566,403 was obtained. The Y. M. C. A.



also received 58 per cent of the sum raised in the United War Work Campaign of November, 1918.

K. A. Shumaker was Illinois state secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association during the war.

### KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

The National Catholic War Council, which was organized in November, 1917, approved of the war work undertaken by the Knights of Columbus, and delegated to that order that portion of its program relating to the recreational welfare of the men in the service. A Committee on War Activities was organized to supervise the work which was classified into service in the United States, on ocean transports, and overseas. Field service in the United States was decentralized by dividing the country into four departments, in each of which camp, community, reconstruction and employment and education activities were under the general supervision of a director and a number of district inspectors. Knights of Columbus war activities in the various communities were carried on by the local councils of the order, but within the camps special secretaries were on duty. Illinois, with seventeen other states, lay within the Central-Southern Department.

The Knights of Columbus established headquarters at Camp Grant, at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and Fort Sheridan. Four buildings were erected at Camp Grant and ten secretaries carried on the varied operations of the organization. A parcel post package service for recruits and discharged men required during the war period nearly five tons of wrapping paper, one ton of twine, and 100,000 shipping tags. Telegraph messages were taken at the K. C. buildings and transmitted hourly to the Western Union. Books, papers, magazines and writing materials, games and music were accessible at the Knights of Columbus buildings at all times, and moving picture and vaudeville performances, dances and athletic contests were held there frequently. After the armistice the secretaries also coöperated with the U. S. Employment Service in securing jobs for discharged soldiers, and with the army officials in providing op-

portunities for the wounded men at the convalescent center to learn a new trade by the establishment of classes in the operation of motion picture machines with professionals as instructors. Religious services in camp were under the jurisdiction of the Catholic chaplains, but various accessories, such as prayer books, testaments and rosaries, were furnished by the Knights of Columbus.

The activities of the Knights of Columbus at Great Lakes Naval Training Station began in August, 1917. The first K. C. building was erected at Camp Perry, but eventually seven more were constructed at Camp Farragut, Camp Decatur, Camp Barry, Camp Lawrence, and in the 16th, 17th and 18th regimental areas at Camp Luce and Camp Paul Jones. Each was equipped with a small chapel. Here eight secretaries carried on activities similar to those at Camp Grant, and in addition in August, 1919 inaugurated educational work which was designed to help the enlisted man fit himself for examinations for entrance to Annapolis or to make up work he had never had the opportunity to take. Classes in arithmetic, grammar, spelling, geometry, algebra, United States history, shorthand, typewriting and other subjects were conducted by a Chicago public school teacher and a Knights of Columbus secretary.

At Fort Sheridan a Catholic reading room was equipped and put at the disposal of the men who were enrolled in the officers' training camps. A field secretary was appointed on May 29, 1918 and a large room was placed at the disposal of the Knights of Columbus. Early in the summer, however, a tent was secured and equipped to be used as a center of K. C. activities during the R. O. T. C. and S. A. T. C. camps, and in August work on a building was started. When Fort Sheridan was transformed into a general hospital, the Knights of Columbus adapted their activities to the new needs and prepared for an extended period of service.

In addition to their work in the camps the Knights of Columbus carried on important activities in Chicago, Waukegan and Champaign in behalf of the men in the service. A recreational hall was opened in Waukegan on March 30, 1919, which by October of that year had been visited by 40,000 service men. The Chicago welfare committee looked after the needs of the service men who were patients in Chicago hospitals, and through a general secretary with twelve

assistants conducted operations in behalf of the men in the S. A. T. C. units in Chicago and the suburbs. Securing positions for discharged service men was one of the most important activities pursued after the armistice.

The war work of the Knights of Columbus was financed at first by funds derived from a special tax of \$2.00 on each member of the order, \$90,276 being raised in Illinois in this manner. A campaign for subscriptions was conducted in December, 1917 when Illinois' quota of \$500,000 was oversubscribed by \$200,000. The Knights of Columbus obtained 17.6 per cent of the amount raised by the United War Work Campaign of November, 1918.

LeRoy Hackett and Edward Houlihan served successively as state deputy of the Knights of Columbus during the war period. Illinois members of the order to the number of 225 served as field secretaries in the United States and abroad, and of these 93 served overseas.

### YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The National War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association was formed on June 6, 1917 to carry on the war activities of that organization. Its program, which embraced work among women and girls in industry and among foreign-born and colored women affected by war conditions, club and recreation work, emergency housing projects, the maintenance of hostess houses in camps, as well as various forms of service overseas, was put into effect through special committees and through the existing agencies of the Young Women's Christian Association, particularly the machinery of the eleven field organizations throughout the United States. Illinois was one of the fourteen states under the jurisdiction of the central field of the Young Women's Christian Association, which during the war maintained headquarters in Chicago.

At the camps and naval stations the management of hostess houses was the unique work of the Young Women's Christian Association. At these buildings social and reception rooms were available where officers and men might meet their friends and families, cafeteria meals were served, information, checking and many other forms of service were rendered, and frequently sleeping accommodations were

given to women detained in camp over night. Two hostess houses were erected at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, two at Camp Grant (including one for colored service men and their guests) and one at Fort Sheridan. In towns and cities in the vicinity of camps down-town centers were established.

The Young Women's Christian Association also performed important service in industrial communities which were engaged mainly in filling war contracts. For the purpose of sustaining the health and morale of women and girls engaged as workers, industrial centers were opened where recreation, opportunity for rest and study, and in some places meals were available. In certain communities where the housing facilities were greatly overtaxed by the influx of war workers, one of the important duties of the Y. W. C. A. director was to determine the available accommodations and to maintain a room registry. In behalf of the women and girls employed in war industries the Y. W. C. A. lent its support to a program calling for an eight-hour day, minimum wage, equal pay for equal work, prohibition of night work, rest periods and sufficient time for meals, one day's rest in seven and a Saturday half-holiday, and similar protective measures. An industrial center was maintained by the Y. W. C. A. at Alton, where 800 women were employed by the Western Cartridge Company, and another at East St. Louis. An industrial secretary was also employed for a time at Rock Island.

Recreational secretaries of the Y. W. C. A. employed in cities and towns near war camps for a time carried out the program of the War Camp Community Service, which included directing entertainments given for the benefit of visiting soldiers and sailors and promoting the organization of Patriotic Service Leagues in coöperation with the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense. Such secretaries were stationed at Waukegan, Highwood, Highland Park, Rockford, Alton, East St. Louis, Rock Island and Peoria. In the fall of 1918 after the War Camp Community Service had sufficient funds for its work it took over from the Y. W. C. A. the direction of the Girls' Patriotic Service Leagues.

A special campaign for funds for war service was carried on by the Young Women's Christian Association during the months September to December, 1917, when \$98,634.14 was raised. The



Y. W. C. A. also participated in the United War Work Campaign conducted in November, 1918 and received 8.8 per cent of the total collections. The Y. W. C. A. war work in Illinois during the period June, 1917 to April, 1919, including the construction and maintenance of hostess houses, and the program of industrial, social and recreational work, involved an expenditure of approximately \$340,000.

Mrs. Emma F. Byers was executive secretary of the central field during the war period while Mrs. Margaret S. Eaton and Miss Lucile Rader served successively as war work secretary. The state chairman of the War Work Council was Mrs. George Dixon.

### WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

The War Camp Community Service was organized as the result of a request made by the War and Navy Departments' Commissions on Training Camp Activities on May 5, 1917 that the Playground Association of America assume responsibility for the organization of social and recreational activities in communities near war camps. The Playground Association accepted the task, and by utilizing and developing existing organizations made the War Camp Community Service a functioning agency by June, 1917. For administrative purposes the United States was divided into eight divisions, with a secretary for each stationed at national headquarters, and twenty-one field representatives (thirteen men, eight women) were appointed to organize the work in the various war camp communities throughout the country.

Such activities had been carried on in Illinois towns and cities in the vicinity of war camps independently of any national organization since the early days of the war. At Waukegan the Illinois Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association established the Jolly Tars Club, and later a second club was established by the Chicago Woman's Club and Waukegan residents. At Highland Park an Army and Navy Center was established, and all along the north shore entertainment in various forms was offered to the men at Great Lakes and Fort Sheridan. In Chicago a number of organizations became active in behalf of the men who visited the city by thousands over the week-end, and by November the War Recreation Serv-



ice was established in the State Council of Defense Building to direct to a degree the work being carried on by the various agencies. The response of Chicago people to a request that they invite the service men to their homes on Thanksgiving Day was so great as to convince the State Council that a well-organized body was needed to supervise such activities, and on December 5, 1917 the War Recreation Board was appointed "to coördinate in a state program the various agencies which are working for the welfare of the soldiers and sailors outside the camp and, if possible, increase their efficiency and prevent duplication."

A state-wide campaign for funds was conducted by the War Camp Community Service from February 28 to March 4, 1918 which resulted in the collection of \$537,398.42, part of which financed war camp activities in Peoria, Champaign-Urbana, Rock Island, Moline and Belleville, part of which was turned over to the national War Camp Community Service, but the greater portion of which was used to carry on work in Cook and Lake Counties. Two clubs were established in Chicago—the Central Soldiers' and Sailors' Club at 205-7 West Washington Street and the Khaki and Blue Club in Grant Park—for the use of the soldiers and sailors, 10,000 of whom it was estimated came to the city every week-end. A club for colored service men was opened on the south side in December, 1918. A Hostess Committee of the War Recreation Board was responsible for dances given in the city for the men on leave, a Home Hospitality Bureau assigned men to homes as dinner and over-night guests, and information bureaus were maintained at various points throughout the city. A weekly bulletin was published, 10,000 copies being distributed each week, which listed the special attractions for the week-end. The board continued to utilize the services of other organizations—the Chicago Woman's Club conducted a canteen in the public library, the Chicago Theater Owners' Association provided special theatrical performances on Sunday afternoons for enlisted men free of charge, and other agencies provided various entertainment. The War Recreation Board was responsible for the management of war camp community activities in the north shore towns—Waukegan, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Glencoe, Wilmette, Winnetka, Evanston—in each of which it appointed local committees to direct the work.

In the summer and fall of 1918 the War Camp Community Service in planning for a financial campaign on a national scale asked the War Recreation Board of Illinois to accept an appointment as the War Camp Community Service for Cook and Lake Counties, and to allow its identity to be submerged in the national organization. The request was granted, a representative of the War Camp Community Service was appointed as state director, beginning his work in September, 1918, and by November 1 the reorganization was complete.

After the establishment of a state division of the War Camp Community Service, the activities of the organization were extended in certain Illinois cities and established for the first time in others. Local committees in Aurora, Belvidere, Belleville, Bloomington, Champaign-Urbana, Danville, East St. Louis, Peoria, Rock Island, Moline, Decatur, Elgin, Joliet, Quincy, Rockford, Springfield and Rantoul coördinated the work of various organizations in their communities which were offering hospitality to service men, and in addition promoted the establishment of soldiers' and sailors' clubs, travelers' aid service, community singing and protective work for girls. The work in Illinois was financed by funds of the national organization beginning in the autumn of 1918. The War Camp Community Service received 8.8 per cent of the total amount subscribed in the United War Work Campaign of November, 1918.

The work of the War Camp Community Service was continued for a year and a half after the armistice, after which a new organization, Community Service, was formed to foster peace-time activities in cities, towns and villages throughout the country.

Clifford W. Barnes was chairman, Clarence S. Pellet executive director, and Frank D. Loomis, secretary of the War Recreation Board throughout the war period. Eugene T. Lies was appointed general manager of the War Camp Community Service in Illinois in September, 1918.

### JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

The Jewish Welfare Board, established in April, 1917 to engage in welfare work among the military and naval forces, began operations in Illinois in the fall of 1917. At the camps and naval stations the

board functioned through field representatives, and in communities in the vicinity of war camps through auxiliary branches. Eighteen field representatives at Camp Grant, fourteen at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, three at Fort Sheridan, and seven in Chicago in executing the program of the Jewish Welfare Board provided recreation and education for the men in the service, met their personal and religious needs, and after the armistice helped the discharged soldiers and sailors to secure employment. Buildings were erected by the Jewish Welfare Board at Camp Grant and Great Lakes Naval Training Station where entertainment in the form of motion picture shows, vaudeville performances, concerts, dances and other amusements was provided for all men regardless of their religious beliefs. Newspapers, stationery and other articles were also supplied—Camp Grant received each week an average of 2,000 letterheads, 1,500 envelopes, and 350 magazines and newspapers in the Yiddish, Anglo-Jewish and English languages. About 4,500 men visited the Camp Grant and Great Lakes buildings weekly.

In looking after the personal needs of the men stationed in the various camps the field representatives smoothed over cases of maladjustment, especially those which had ended in the guard house or brig, unravelled legal difficulties, and after the armistice instituted a campaign to urge the men to convert their war-time insurance into peacetime policies. The field representatives coöperated with the rabbis of nearby communities in conducting regular religious services in all camps and in making provisions for the observance of special Jewish holidays.

Work of the Jewish Welfare Board outside the camps was carried on by branches organized in Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Springfield, and Waukegan which operated through hospital and women's committees, and committees for social and canteen service. Besides these activities the Chicago branch notably secured employment for returning service men. The Jewish Welfare Board in Chicago was a member of the Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors, toward the maintenance of which the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the War Camp Community Service also contributed.

Previous to the autumn of 1918 the Jewish Welfare Board raised \$69,630.51 in Illinois for carrying on its work. From the United War Work Campaign conducted in November, 1918 the Jewish Welfare Board received as its share 2.05 per cent of the total amount collected.

The persons in charge of Jewish Welfare Board activities in the various cities of Illinois were as follows: Chicago, M. E. Greenbaum; Peoria, W. B. Woolner; Rockford, Arthur E. Shulein; Springfield, Albert Myers; Waukegan, S. Schwartz.

### SALVATION ARMY

The war activities of the Salvation Army were directed by the National War Work Council, created in April, 1917, and a National War Board, organized at a later date. The National War Board maintained headquarters for the eastern department at New York, and for the western department at Chicago, the western department including the territory west from Chicago to Honolulu, and from the northern to the southern boundaries of the United States. Illinois was divided into the northern and southern districts, each of which was commanded by a Salvation Army lieutenant colonel who carried on his work through the local corps of the Salvation Army.

Although the Salvation Army is principally famous for its achievements overseas, achievements in which workers from Illinois played no inconspicuous part, it also operated at the camps in the United States—in Illinois at Camp Grant and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. One of the first Salvation Army huts in America was established at Camp Grant and a second was later erected there. The demands of the period of demobilization necessitated the erection of a large and completely-equipped hostel at Waukegan.

The activities of the Salvation Army in Illinois were not, however, confined to the camps. Throughout the state, wherever there were Salvation Army corps, war service leagues were organized which coöperated with the Red Cross in making supplies and in looking after the families of service men. Chicago was a particularly favorable field for the activities of the Salvation Army. There an Army and



Navy Club, which furnished accommodations to service men without funds free of charge, a Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Department, an Employment Bureau, and a canteen service at three important railway stations were maintained.

Prior to the United War Work Campaign the Salvation Army raised \$805,354.68 in Illinois for the support of its war program. Of the amount raised in the United War Work Campaign of November, 1918 the Salvation Army received 2.05 per cent.

Commander Evangeline Booth was head of the Salvation Army in America and Thomas Estill was the commissioner in charge of the western division of the National War Board. Lieut. Col. George Davis was in charge of the northern district of Illinois while Lieut. Col. John D. Sharp, of St. Louis, directed activities in the southern district.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The War Service Committee of the American Library Association, composed of seven members, was created in June, 1917 to supply reading matter to men in the service, and immediately after its organization was requested by the Commission on Training Camp Activities to assume responsibility for providing adequate library facilities in the camps and cantonments throughout the country. A grant of \$320,000 was secured from the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of buildings in the thirty-two major camps, and a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for other operations—including the establishment of hospital libraries and of reading rooms on ships and in huts overseas—was inaugurated. The campaign, which was conducted during August and September, 1917, resulted in the collection of \$1,749,706.31 instead of the \$1,000,000 requested, and of this amount \$114,441.46 was secured from Illinois cities as follows: Belleville, \$775.00; Bloomington, \$1,128.05; Chicago, \$93,199.07; Elmhurst, \$266.14; Galesburg, \$908.66; Harvard, \$225.45; Highland Park, \$350.00; Jacksonville, \$721.55; Kewanee, \$421.20; LaSalle, \$606.73; Mattoon, \$565.00; Normal, \$250.00; Oak Park, \$1,555.25; Peoria, \$320.03; Pontiac, \$235.00; Quincy, \$1,160.12; Rock Island, \$1,516.00; Rockford, \$1,531.93; Springfield, \$2,369.63; Sycamore,



\$200.00; Taylorville, \$253.41; Urbana, \$265.60; Waukegan, \$501.86; contributions from seventy other towns, \$4,895.73; monthly contributions, \$220.05.

With funds available, the War Service Committee proceeded with the work of constructing library buildings in the camps. The buildings were plain wooden structures, all alike except for length, and were of the general style adopted for cantonment construction. Each contained living quarters for the staff, open shelving for books, room for unpacking and storage, and accommodations for readers. In Illinois buildings were erected at Camp Grant and at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at a cost of approximately \$10,000 each, the Camp Grant building being financed by the Carnegie grant, the Great Lakes library from other sources. Both buildings were ready for use about December 1, 1917.

Books for men in the service however were made available before the completion of the library buildings. For several months these were obtained entirely by gift, the first campaign being conducted during the months July to September, 1917. The Library Extension Commission was made state agent to supervise the collection and distribution of books in Illinois and during 1917 and 1918 under its supervision more than 250,000 volumes were collected. The books were prepared for circulation in the local libraries where they were received, and after the needs of the military and naval establishments throughout the state had been cared for, shipments were made to points throughout the country and overseas. It frequently happened that the first consignment of books reached a camp before the arrival of the A. L. A. representative or before the library building was completed, and in such cases the volumes were turned over to the Y. M. C. A. authorities and put into circulation. Beginning with October 1, 1917 extensive purchases of books were made by a committee of New York librarians, which in selecting titles carefully considered the needs and wishes of the men in the service as shown by the types of books called for at the camp libraries. Further book campaigns were held from time to time, and on June 1, 1918 there were 1,051,693 volumes in the libraries of the forty-one major camps and stations in the country. At this time there were at Camp Grant in addition to the main library eleven branches in the base hospital,

Y. M. C. A. and other recreational buildings and thirty-five deposit stations in the company barracks and mess halls—in all, 40,000 volumes. At Camp Perry, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, there were at this time 16,336 books distributed among eleven branches and twenty stations.

Illinois libraries played an important part not only in the program of the American Library Association, but also in the general war activities of their communities. The Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library in April, 1917 placed the building, resources and equipment at the disposal of the government and appropriated \$2,500 of the book fund for the purchase of books on military organization and instruction. At the request of the War Service Committee the acting librarian directed the construction of library buildings and the organization of libraries at Camp Grant and Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and on September 1, 1917 the Chicago Public Library became the receiving station for books forwarded by libraries in northern Illinois, western Michigan, and Wisconsin. From April, 1917 to June, 1918 the Chicago Public Library received, sorted, prepared for use and distributed to camps more than 300,000 volumes. In addition it supervised the operation of libraries at army hospitals in Chicago, and performed numerous other war activities. The other public-supported libraries in the state, numbering more than two hundred, collected books and magazines, furnished scrap books for the use of men in the hospitals, and under the direction of a Library Publicity Committee, organized by George A. Deveneau, librarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, coöperated with the United States Food Administration by giving exhibits and distributing printed material relative to food conservation. In addition to these activities the libraries of Illinois coöperated with the United States Fuel Administration, the United States Employment Service, the Boys' Working Reserve, the American Red Cross, the War Loan Organization, and in fact with practically every other war agency. The libraries during the war became real community centers.

P. L. Windsor was Illinois director of the American Library Association campaign for funds which was conducted in August and September, 1917. In the United War Work Campaign of Novem-

ber, 1918, from which the American Library Association received 2.05 per cent of the total, Frederick H. Rawson was state director representing the American Library Association. Miss Anna May Price was secretary of the Library Extension Commission which served as the state agency to supervise the collection and distribution of books in Illinois.

### UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

A joint campaign for funds to carry on the work of the seven major welfare organizations to be conducted during the week beginning November 11, 1918, was agreed upon at a meeting held on September 4, 1918 by representatives of the National War Work Councils of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. Three weeks later, on September 25, representatives of each of the seven organizations met at Chicago to formulate plans for the campaign in Illinois. At the conference a plan of organization reported by the Committee on Organization and Ways and Means was adopted and a state executive committee and a state campaign chairman were elected. An executive staff comprising a state campaign director, an associate director, and executive secretaries who were in charge of the Women's, Boys' "Earn and Give," Girls' and Students' Divisions were shortly afterward appointed. A state publicity director aided by a committee composed of representatives from each of the seven organizations and district and county publicity secretaries managed a far-reaching advertising campaign. To meet the expenses of advertising and other costs a state campaign fund was created by contributions on a pro-rata basis from each of the seven organizations. For the purposes of extending the campaign throughout Illinois the state was divided into twenty-three districts, in each of which were appointed a campaign chairman, a campaign committee, and executive secretaries for the special divisions who had jurisdiction over the county, city, town and township organizations within their territory. Of the \$170,500,000 set as a goal in the campaign the quota assigned to Illinois was \$12,740,000—two-thirds of this amount being allotted to Greater

Chicago on the basis of the results of the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and second Y. M. C. A. war work campaigns, the remaining one-third being assigned to the other twenty-two districts. County quotas were based upon a consideration of population, taxes, property valuation, banking resources, and response to the third liberty loan and second Red Cross war drive.

As a result of the campaign, subscriptions amounting to \$13,953,833.56 were made in Illinois, of which \$13,250,463.97 had been collected by June 21, 1922.<sup>2</sup> From this sum the Y. M. C. A. received 58.65 per cent, the Y. W. C. A., 8.8 per cent, the National Catholic War Council, 17.6 per cent, the Jewish Welfare Board, 2.05 per cent, the War Camp Community Service, 8.8 per cent, the American Library Association, 2.05 per cent, and the Salvation Army, 2.05 per cent.

The United War Work Campaign Executive Committee of Illinois consisted of the following members: F. G. Adamson, chairman; John E. Wilder, vice chairman; Mrs. George W. Dixon, Edward Houlihan, Judge Hugo Pam, Clarence S. Pellet, F. H. Rawson, and Commissioner Thomas Estill. J. R. Messner was director of collections.

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<sup>2</sup>For the results of the United War Work Campaign in Illinois by counties, see Appendix, Table number 34.

## X. WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

### ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

The Alliance Française, a branch of the French Red Cross, was organized in Illinois in December, 1917. Headquarters and a workshop were established at Chicago and efforts were made to stimulate the activities of the groups of the Alliance Française which were being formed throughout the state. The organization made and sent to France 188,296 surgical dressings and 16,084 hospital supplies, refugee garments and knitted articles at an expenditure of \$6,470.22.

Mrs. Harry Channon was chairman of the Chicago committee.

### ALLIED RELIEF DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, ILLINOIS DIVISION

*See page 57.*

### AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

The American Fund for French Wounded was founded in February, 1915 to give assistance to the hospitals of France and to provide civilian relief in the devastated areas. Headquarters were established at New York, executive and national committees were appointed, and branches were organized in four important cities. The Chicago branch in the beginning had forty local committees under its jurisdiction.

The Chicago branch maintained a receiving office for supplies and a workroom where special surgical dressings were made. It sent two dispensary units to France for service in the devastated areas and was responsible for the maintenance of an automobile truck in France which was used to distribute supplies. Speakers were provided by the Chicago organization for the local committees desirous of increasing their contributions to the Fund. In 1918-1919 under the management of the Chicago branch, Mrs. J. Gordon Wilson related



personal impressions of the work in France to audiences throughout the state, the receipts from the ticket sale being equally divided between the local committee of the town in which she spoke and the Chicago branch. The Chicago branch also coöperated with the Chicago Supply Committee of the Children of the Frontier, which was formed in December, 1917 to make clothing for the children in the invaded districts of Belgium and France.

From May 1 to November 1, 1917 the Chicago branch sent monthly shipments, each worth approximately \$11,000, contributed \$7,663.50 to a special fund for the purchase of blankets, furnished surgical supplies to the amount of 58,092 articles, 30,010 articles of clothing for civilians, 6,089 comfort bags, and 4,098 miscellaneous articles. From the organization of the branch to May 14, 1919, 8,489 cases of supplies were sent to France and \$541,496.83 was expended for relief. On May 14, 1919 the books of the fund were closed and a balance of \$18,371.42 was transferred to the American Memorial Hospital to be built at Rheims.

Mrs. Henry S. Robbins was honorary chairman and Mrs. Russell Tyson was chairman of the Chicago branch of the American Fund for French Wounded.

#### BELGIAN FOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO

To care for a civilian population of more than 9,900,000 the Commission for Relief in Belgium was organized in October, 1914 under the direction of neutral nations, of which the United States was the most important. A main office was established in London with branches in New York, Rotterdam and Brussels. The activities of the organization were divided into three groups—provisioning, which created the problem of the purchase and transportation of food-stuffs, financial relief and exchange, and benevolence. Nearly 5,000 committees were mobilized to deal with food supplies and almost an equal number to dispense charity, while in addition a number of special committees were formed—2,000 in 1915—chiefly for the purpose of raising money to enable the commission to carry on its work.

Of the latter class was the Belgian Food Relief Committee of Chicago, organized in November, 1914, which raised \$342,824.46

for relief. In 1917 after the chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Herbert Hoover, had obtained loans from the United States government to enable the commission to continue rationing the civilian population of Belgium, the work of the Chicago committee was discontinued.

Arthur T. Aldis was chairman of the committee.

### CITIZENS' WAR BOARD

The Citizens' War Board of Chicago was organized at a meeting of four hundred representative citizens at the Hotel LaSalle on May 8, 1917 for the purpose of coördinating the work of the various volunteer organizations for war service in Chicago. The membership of the board was at first fixed at thirty-four but was shortly increased to forty. In November, 1917 it was consolidated with the State Council of Defense when one of the board's chief activities—investigating appeals for contributions to war charities—was taken over by the council's War Aid and War Charity License Bureau.

Harry A. Wheeler and George M. Reynolds served successively as president of the Chicago War Board, and Harrison B. Riley acted as chairman of the executive committee.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Daughters of the British Empire in Illinois, a branch of an order which is national in its organization, mobilized for war work in August, 1914 when Great Britain entered the war. Twenty chapters with a membership of 1,200 conducted war activities in their respective districts.

The work of the order consisted, in the first place, of supplying the British soldiers with articles of comfort, and in 1914-1918, 100,000 such articles were shipped to the battle fronts. The facilities for this work were increased in June, 1917 when the war relief shop was opened in Chicago with a staff of volunteer workers. The Daughters of the British Empire in Illinois also maintained four ambulances in France, endowed a room in perpetuity in the Star and Garter Home, Richmond, England, for the permanently incapacitated, paid for building three additional rooms, and contributed to the va-

rious forms of allied relief. Members of the organization assisted in conducting tag days for the benefit of various allied relief organizations and were the means of securing \$1,075.00 for the Fatherless Children of France, \$1,084.00 for the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Fund, and \$434.05 for the American Fund for French Wounded. A total sum of \$139,510 was raised for war relief by giving bazaars, entertainments, dances and parties, and from personal subscription. The war activities of the order continued until April, 1919.

Mrs. George Cooke Adams, of Chicago, was president of the order during the war and acted as honorary chairman of the war relief shop.

### CHILDREN OF THE FRONTIER

To provide homes for the destitute children in the invaded districts of France and Belgium, a society known as the Children of the Frontier was organized. The society founded eighteen colonies in France to receive these children. In Illinois a committee was organized in Chicago in November, 1917, which maintained a colony for boys at Cabourg, France for three years. The Chicago Supply Committee shipped clothing to the children in the colonies through the American Fund for French Wounded. A total of 16,222 garments were sent at an expenditure of \$13,829.19.

Mrs. Halsted Freeman was chairman of the Chicago Supply Committee of the Children of the Frontier.

### FATHERLESS CHILDREN OF FRANCE

The Fatherless Children of France was a relief organization formed in October, 1915 to look after the welfare of needy French children under sixteen years of age whose fathers had been killed in the war. Its operations were carried on by a committee in Paris which investigated cases within the scope of the activities of the organization and sent names of orphans to the central office at New York, and by local committees to which the names were distributed and which found persons to undertake the support of one or more orphans. The local committees forwarded the subscriptions—\$36.50

supplemented by an equal amount from the French government supported a child for a year—to Messrs. J. P. Morgan of New York to be transmitted by their Paris branch to the committee in Paris which then sent the money quarterly by postal order to the adopted children.

The Fatherless Children of France began operations in Illinois early in 1916, and local committees were soon formed in Chicago, Evanston, Peoria, Rockford and Springfield, the Evanston committee being eventually consolidated with the Chicago committee. Because of the necessity of securing a state license to collect funds for war charities in Illinois, it was soon deemed expedient to develop further local organizations of the Fatherless Children of France in the state by creating subcommittees of the Chicago committee. Accordingly in October, 1918 there were fifty-five subcommittees of the Chicago committee, forty-five of which had been organized in Illinois counties, the remainder having been formed in cities in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and North Dakota. These committees gave entertainments to raise money and canvassed their respective districts for subscriptions. In Macomb such a canvass in October, 1918 resulted in the adoption of a French child by each block of the city. In the autumn of 1918 a drive in which the children of Illinois solicited aid for the children of France was launched. In 1917 the collections of the Illinois committees were as follows: Chicago—\$73,553.96; Evanston—\$3,365.45; Peoria—\$5,530.68; Rockford—\$3,495.00; Springfield—\$3,983.79. In 1918 their collections were increased to \$345,626.60 for Chicago, \$7,342.71 for Peoria, \$8,744.57 for Rockford, and \$6,841.66 for Springfield. The Chicago committee reported an adoption of 17,905 orphans to February 16, 1920.

The chairmen of the local committees in Illinois were as follows: Chicago, Mrs. Walter S. Brewster; Evanston, David R. Forgan; Peoria, Mrs. Thomas G. Lovelace; Rockford, Mrs. Wait Talcott, Mrs. Charles N. Gorham; Springfield, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox.

#### FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR CORRECTIVE SURGICAL APPLIANCES

The Franco-American Committee for Corrective Surgical Appliances was organized in a number of cities in the United States to raise funds for the manufacture of corrective surgical appliances,

costing from forty cents to ten dollars each, which were devised by Miss Grace Gassette, formerly of Chicago, to prevent amputations and to relieve the sufferings of men injured in the war. The Chicago committee was organized in May, 1916 and by personal and written solicitation raised \$11,648.47 up to February, 1919. The proceeds of the Evanston Thrift House increased this amount to \$14,648.47. The work of the committee was discontinued shortly after the signing of the armistice.

Mrs. B. B. Botsford served as chairman and treasurer of the Chicago committee.

### ITALIAN RELIEF AUXILIARY

The Italian Relief Auxiliary was organized in October, 1917 as a subdivision of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross. The following supplies were sent to Italy: 10,400 knitted garments, 20,755 Italian jackets and bands, 3,440 blankets and comfort kits, 60,265 hospital and refugee garments, and 240,950 surgical dressings. A sum of \$26,137.80 was expended for relief work. Activities were discontinued March 1, 1919.

Mrs. Herman Butler, of Chicago, was chairman and Miss Mary Nixon was director of the auxiliary.

### LAKE SHORE DRIVE SURGICAL DRESSINGS UNIT

The Lake Shore Drive Surgical Dressings Unit, later known as the War Relief Club, was a Chicago organization of approximately fifty members, formed in October, 1917 for the special purpose of making supplies for the Hospital Bossuet in Paris. Seven hundred cases of surgical dressings valued at more than \$10,000 and money contributions amounting to \$1,600 were sent to France by the committee. The work in France was supervised directly by a Paris committee of five members. The activities of the organization continued until April 22, 1919.

Miss Florence Carlson was chairman of the unit.



## LITHUANIAN AID SOCIETY

For the relief of war sufferers of invaded Lithuania a central relief fund committee was formed in the United States at a convention held in Chicago in 1914. This committee organized branches in the Lithuanian parishes of the United States and appealed to the 600,000 Lithuanians of the nation for financial aid. In Illinois the Lithuanian Aid Society with headquarters in Chicago was the chief agent for Lithuanian relief. The society collected approximately \$7,000 from the Lithuanians of the state to provide food, clothing, housing and medical supplies for their countrymen abroad.

Dr. A. L. Graicunas, of Chicago, was secretary of the Lithuanian Aid Society.

## NATIONAL SURGICAL DRESSINGS COMMITTEE

The National Surgical Dressings Committee, an auxiliary of the American Red Cross, was organized in Chicago on May 20, 1917. Units were established throughout the state and a chairman for each county was appointed to organize and stimulate the work. At the headquarters of the committee in Chicago a training school for teachers was conducted. The organization sent to France 300,000 surgical dressings, 12,000 garments and 15,000 pounds of absorbent cotton as well as \$1,800 in money.

Miss Anne Parker Miner, of Chicago, was state chairman.

## NEAR EAST RELIEF

In response to the appeal of Ambassador Henry W. Morgenthau a committee was formed in New York in October, 1915 to give financial assistance to the Armenians. In the following month this committee united with two other recently-organized committees—the Persian War Relief Fund and the Syrian-Palestine Relief Committee—to form the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. The field of operations of the committee included Asia Minor and neighboring territory into which numerous refugees fled, such as the Russian Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia and Palestine, but

gradually the field of the committee's activity was extended to include other subject races of the Ottoman Empire.

To place the case of the Near East before the people of the United States committees were organized in each state late in 1918. In Illinois such a committee was formed with headquarters in Chicago, under whose direction the nation-wide campaign for \$30,000,000, launched January 12, 1919, was conducted throughout the state in coöperation with the churches and secular organizations. The signing of the armistice did not mean the end of the work of the organization. The post-war task of rehabilitating the survivors of the Turkish oppression being of such great proportions, the committee was reorganized, renamed the American Committee for Relief in the Near East and by special act of Congress was incorporated as the Near East Relief in July, 1919. The Illinois Committee, operating through the Department of Industrial Appeals, the Church Department, the Woman's Department and the Accounting Department continued to ask for contributions of money and clothing which during the year July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1921 amounted to \$785,121.46.

C. H. Greene, assisted by Frank R. Carty, directed the activities in the state in behalf of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Later, with the incorporation of the Near East Relief, George E. Keyes was chairman and Frederick J. Michel was executive secretary of the Illinois committee.

#### PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE ALLIES

A society known as the British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund was organized in England and France by Mr. and Mrs. George Kessler in November, 1915 which in March, 1916 began activities in the United States. In February, 1917 in anticipation of the entrance of the United States into the war, "American" was prefixed to the title of the organization; and with the extension of work to Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Poland the name was modified to the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allies. The establishment of a fund for the reëducation of blinded soldiers was the object of the society. Membership was of

six classes and the dues varied accordingly: benefactor—\$5,000; patron—\$1,000; life member—\$500; sustaining member—\$100 per year; member—\$25 per year; associate member—\$10 per year.

The institutions maintained or aided by the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund included a Bureau for After-Care and Personal Aid for Blinded Soldiers, a Braille printing establishment and a distributing center for supplies and raw materials in France, reëducational schools, homes, or both, in Italy, Rumania, Serbia and Poland, a home and workshop in Belgium, a hostel in England and a Red Cross institute for the blind in America. Illinois participated in these activities through a committee organized in Chicago on October 1, 1916. The committee raised \$110,409.22 and contributed its quota to the \$100,000 fund raised by the Red Cross to care for blinded American soldiers.

Mrs. Frederick Tahl was honorary secretary of the Chicago committee.

### STAGE WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF

The Stage Women's War Relief of Chicago, a branch of the national organization with headquarters at New York, was organized on November 13, 1917. The purpose of the organization according to the constitution and by-laws of the Chicago branch, was to "interest and direct women connected directly or indirectly with the theatrical, musical, and cinematograph professions in the war relief work and to furnish them with workrooms, materials and opportunities for war relief work." There were two special subcommittees—the Tuesday Evening Working Women's Dressmaking Class and the Patriotic Business Girls' League.

The activities of the Stage Women's War Relief of Illinois, which were subject to the approval of the national board of directors, included making hospital supplies and comfort articles, furnishing entertainment to service men at the camps and hospitals, and raising money for various forms of allied relief. Workrooms were maintained in which were made during the period November 20, 1917–July 1, 1919, 103,965 articles valued at \$35,330.50. An entertainment bureau originated programs for the amusement of the men at Fort Sheridan, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and the

United States Marine Hospital. At the request of the Y. M. C. A. and other important welfare organizations these entertainments were continued throughout 1919. The Stage Women's War Relief also contributed \$1,000 to Serbian relief, and \$10,000 worth of food to the children of French actors.

Mrs. E. R. Fifield was chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago branch.

### WESTERN RELIEF FUND

The Western Relief Fund was founded July 15, 1916 to give financial aid to the families of men in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin who enlisted in the British or Canadian forces, headquarters being established at Chicago. With sums varying from \$10 to \$40 according to the size of the family the organization supplemented the amounts received from the soldiers' pay and the allowances of the British and Canadian governments. A total of \$160,000, raised by the personal subscriptions of people chiefly of Canadian or British birth, was expended. In Illinois approximately 700 families were assisted by the Western Relief Fund. The organization continued its activities until December 1, 1920.

Samuel Insull, of Chicago, was chairman of the executive committee and Robert Elliot was secretary.

## APPENDIX





# APPENDIX

TABLE NO. 1.—CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS UNDER WAR STATUTES TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS A PARTY<sup>1</sup>

	UNITED STATES						ILLINOIS						TOTAL—UNITED STATES		TOTAL—ILLINOIS	
	Selective-Draft			Espionage			Selective-Draft			Espionage			June 30, 1917 to June 30, 1920		June 30, 1917 to June 30, 1920	
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	Selective Draft	Espionage	Selective Draft	Espionage
Pending, beginning fiscal year <sup>2</sup>	265	2,021	9,456	-----	496	294	137	120	86	-----	32	17	-----	-----	-----	-----
Commenced during year	11,809	15,262	19,790	988	968	40	263	218	9	46	57	1	47,126	1,996	627	104
Total during year	12,074	17,283	29,246	988	1,464	334	400	338	95	46	89	18	19,059	1,873	583	100
Terminated during year	10,027	7,873	1,159	492	1,179	202	282	252	49	14	72	14				
Convictions	8,422	5,923	503	363	514	47	246	200	29	10	37	2	14,848	924	475	49
Acquittals	400	265	52	57	109	12	9	6	0	2	6	1	717	178	15	9
Nol. pros. or discontinued	1,049	1,437	585	51	462	129	20	22	19	2	23	11	3,071	642	61	36
Quashed	156	248	19	21	94	14	7	24	1	0	6	0	423	129	32	6
Pleas of guilty	7,626	5,443	442	197	291	22	235	195	26	4	28	1	13,511	510	456	33
Trials by jury	1,165	708	113	222	337	37	20	11	3	8	15	2	1,986	596	34	25
Pending, close fiscal year <sup>2</sup>	2,047	9,410	28,087	496	285	132	118	86	46	32	17	4	28,087 <sup>3</sup>	132 <sup>3</sup>	46 <sup>3</sup>	4
Fines levied	\$200,143.37	\$175,203.90	\$ 23,790.48	\$163,843.89	\$2,891,023.59	\$12,847.88	\$ 15,405.88	\$ 19,944.88	\$ 1,058.36	\$ 7,277.49	\$2,582,906.01	\$ 45.44	\$399,137.75	\$3,067,715.36	\$ 36,409.12	\$2,590,228.94
Fines realized	95,763.43	137,449.88	26,479.38	63,489.09	133,281.41	6,552.43	8,411.40	12,854.38	4,248.40	1,197.09	6,670.36	-----	259,692.69	203,322.93	25,514.18	7,867.45

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the *Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States*, 1918, 1919, 1920, Appendices "Business in District Courts." District Attorneys were required to tabulate separately only cases arising from Selective Service and Espionage laws. Others were listed with "unclassified" cases.

<sup>2</sup>The number of cases pending at the close of one fiscal year and at the beginning of the next, which should be identical, do not always correspond. The figure given as the number of cases pending at the beginning of a fiscal year is the result of rechecking and revision in the Department of Justice (*Annual Report of the Attorney General*, 1918, p. 156).

<sup>3</sup>The above-noted discrepancy (note 2) is responsible for the fact that the figures given as the total number of selective service cases and espionage cases in the United States and as the total number of selective service cases in Illinois are not equal to the difference between the total cases started 1917-1920 and the total cases terminated.



TABLE NO. 2.—CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS UNDER WAR STATUTES IN ILLINOIS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS A PARTY—BY DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>

	NORTHERN DISTRICT						EASTERN DISTRICT						SOUTHERN DISTRICT						TOTALS	
	Selective-Service Act			Espionage Act			Selective-Service Act			Espionage Act			Selective-Service Act			Espionage Act			June 30, 1917-June 30, 1920	
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	Selective Service	Espionage
Pending, beginning fiscal year	137	39 <sup>2</sup>	17	.....	6	7	.....	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	78	64	.....	25	10	.....	.....
Commenced during year	88	50	3	7	18	.....	27	21	.....	6	6	.....	148	147	6	33	33	1	.....	.....
Total during year	225	89	20	7	24	7	27	24	5	6	7	.....	148	225	70	33	58	11	627	104
Terminated during year	188	72	3	1	17	4	24	19	5	5	7	.....	70	161	41	8	48	10	583	100
Convictions	167	46	3	1	10	1	13	14	.....	2	4	.....	66	140	26	7	23	1	475	49
Acquittals	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	15	9
Nol. pros. or discontinued	13	2	.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	5	1	2	.....	2	19	14	1	21	8	61	36
Quashed	7	22	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	32	6
Pleas of guilty	162	46	3	.....	5	.....	11	11	.....	.....	3	.....	62	138	23	4	20	1	456	33
Trials by jury	6	2	.....	1	7	1	8	5	.....	4	2	.....	6	4	3	3	6	1	34	25
Pending, close fiscal year	37 <sup>3</sup>	17	17	6	7	3	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	78	64	29	25	10	1	46 <sup>1</sup>	4
Fines imposed	.....	.....	.....	\$10.00	\$2,570,050	.....	\$1,225.00	\$3,278.48	.....	\$1,000.00	\$6,875.59	.....	\$14,180.88	\$16,666.40	\$1,058.36	\$6,267.49	\$5,980.42	\$45.44	\$36,409.12	\$2,590,228.94
Fines realized	.....	.....	.....	10.00	50	.....	1,383.91	1,215.49	.....	.....	1,696.74	.....	7,027.49	11,638.89	4,248.40	1,187.09	4,923.62	.....	25,514.18	7,867.45

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from *Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States*, 1918, 1919, 1920, Appendices "Business in District Courts."<sup>2</sup>The discrepancy in the figures representing the cases pending at the close of the fiscal year 1918, and the figures for the cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 1919, which should of course be identical, is the result of rechecking and revision in the Department of Justice after the *Annual Report of the Attorney General for 1918*, from which column 2 was taken, had been issued.<sup>3</sup>The discrepancy above noted (Note 2) accounts for the fact that the total selective service cases pending June 30, 1920 does not equal the difference between the number of cases started 1917-1920 and the number terminated during that period.





TABLE NO. 3.—ANALYSIS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE CLASSIFICATION IN ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

AGES	Total Registration	Percentage of Total in United States	Classified in Class I		Classified in Classes II-III-IV		Classified in Class V		Not Classified	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
18 Years .....	50,618	5.38	42,955	84.9	2,443	4.8	2,634	5.2	2,586	5.1
19-36 Years .....	1,093,100	6.52	343,990	31.47	499,929	45.74	246,079	22.51	3,102	.28
37-45 Years .....	431,159	7.00	10,226	2.372	32,093	7.443	3,320	.77	385,520	89.415
All Ages (Illinois) .....	1,574,877	6.59	397,171	25.22	534,465	33.94	252,033	16.00	391,208	24.84
All Ages (United States)	23,908,576	100.00	6,369,396	26.64	7,923,386	33.14	3,297,066	13.79	6,319,728	26.43

<sup>1</sup>*Final Report of Provost Marshal General*, pp. 22, 30, 38, 46.TABLE NO. 4.—ANALYSIS OF PRINCIPAL SELECTIVE SERVICE CLASSIFICATIONS IN ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

Age	Total Classifica- tions	Held for Service	Percentage of Classi- fication	Agricultural Determents	Percentage of Classi- fication	Dependency Determents	Percentage of Classi- fication	Industrial Determents	Percentage of Classi- fication	Aliens	Percentage of Classi- fication	In Military or Naval Service	Percentage of Classi- fication	Physically Disqualified	Percentage of Classi- fication	Other Determents	Percentage of Classi- fication
18 Years .....	48,032	42,955	89.43	206	.43	2,066	4.30	142	.30	1,380	2.87	841	1.75	290	.60	152	.32
19-36 Years .....	1,689,998	343,990	31.56	29,497	2.72	448,818	41.18	14,716	1.35	131,574	12.07	48,863	4.48	60,052	5.50	12,488	1.14
37-45 Years .....	45,639	10,226	22.41	661	1.45	31,168	68.29	188	.41	2,520	5.52	30	.07	502	1.10	344	.75
All Ages .....	1,183,669	397,171	33.55	30,364	2.57	482,052	40.72	15,046	1.27	135,474	11.45	49,734	4.20	60,844	5.14	12,984	1.10
All Ages (U. S.)	17,593,778	6,373,414	36.22	506,815	2.88	6,964,229	39.58	17,570	1.81	1,467,319	8.34	722,335	4.11	925,873	5.26	316,223	1.80

<sup>1</sup>*Final Report of the Provost Marshal General*, pp. 20, 28, 36, 44.

TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL DATA BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS

LOCAL BOARDS	REGISTRATION <sup>1</sup>				INDUCTION <sup>2</sup>				
	June 5, 1917	June 5 and August 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Total Called	Total Inducted	Total Accepted	Total Rejected	Total Rejected Cancellation of Draft
Adams .....	2,056	224	2,827	5,107	754	716	694	22	.....
Alexander .....	2,247	196	3,008	5,451	968	989	878	111	.....
Aurora .....	3,481	301	4,915	8,697	990	1,127	1,040	86	1
Bond .....	1,252	150	1,823	3,225	453	461	435	26	.....
Boone .....	1,422	120	1,783	3,325	329	337	328	9	.....
Brown .....	749	82	1,093	1,924	277	245	209	26	10
Bureau No. 1 .....	2,066	175	2,663	4,904	761	835	789	45	1
Bureau No. 2 .....	2,114	192	2,803	5,109	519	600	571	29	.....
Calhoun .....	708	92	953	1,753	318	326	295	31	.....
Carroll .....	1,620	156	2,328	4,104	377	382	366	16	.....
Cass .....	1,813	162	2,254	4,229	738	723	665	58	.....
Champaign No. 1 .....	2,414	232	3,202	5,848	745	693	651	42	.....
Champaign No. 2 .....	2,979	297	3,591	6,867	922	906	863	43	.....
Chicago No. 1 .....	5,206	262	7,659	13,127	1,447	1,776	1,559	215	2
Chicago No. 2 .....	3,908	327	5,136	9,371	1,045	1,178	1,085	93	.....
Chicago No. 3 .....	4,082	329	5,408	9,819	1,322	1,496	1,378	116	2
Chicago No. 4 .....	3,837	389	5,156	9,382	1,235	1,287	1,167	120	.....
Chicago No. 5 .....	3,461	287	5,133	8,881	1,071	1,092	1,007	85	.....
Chicago No. 6 .....	2,019	169	3,549	5,737	651	711	685	26	.....
Chicago No. 7 .....	3,083	255	4,414	7,752	1,046	1,120	1,025	90	5
Chicago No. 8 .....	2,839	181	3,925	6,945	786	852	814	31	7
Chicago No. 9 .....	3,235	257	3,796	7,288	793	828	765	60	3
Chicago No. 10 .....	4,190	268	4,412	8,870	1,016	1,055	973	81	1
Chicago No. 11 .....	3,671	267	4,020	7,958	945	1,001	928	58	15
Chicago No. 12 .....	5,674	380	6,615	12,669	1,011	1,053	998	54	1
Chicago No. 13 .....	2,518	165	3,906	6,589	873	881	836	32	13

TABLE NO. 5.—PRINCIPAL DATA BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS—Continued

LOCAL BOARDS	REGISTRATION				INDUCTION				
	June 5, 1917	June 5 and August 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Total Called	Total Inducted	Total Accepted	Total Rejected	Total Rejected Cancellation of Draft
Chicago No. 14.....	3,342	213	4,550	8,105	918	1,003	959	25	19
Chicago No. 15.....	2,969	197	4,034	7,200	827	941	912	28	1
Chicago No. 16.....	3,302	202	4,600	8,104	1,015	1,033	955	54	24
Chicago No. 17.....	3,298	238	4,910	8,446	994	1,048	1,000	43	5
Chicago No. 18.....	3,073	203	4,346	7,622	744	815	765	43	7
Chicago No. 19.....	5,280	347	6,648	12,275	1,230	1,311	1,145	79	87
Chicago No. 20.....	5,087	410	6,511	12,008	1,001	1,156	1,063	93	
Chicago No. 21.....	4,723	325	6,526	11,574	1,083	1,103	925	46	132
Chicago No. 22.....	5,120	343	6,348	11,811	1,140	1,215	1,150	57	8
Chicago No. 23.....	3,158	241	3,708	7,107	934	554	521	21	12
Chicago No. 24.....	3,257	202	3,568	7,027	702	680	610	54	16
Chicago No. 25.....	3,595	222	3,823	7,640	853	709	678	30	1
Chicago No. 26.....	4,367	224	4,496	9,087	967	1,018	918	83	17
Chicago No. 27.....	4,863	347	4,966	10,176	1,128	1,140	1,058	77	5
Chicago No. 28.....	2,919	217	3,154	6,290	739	786	748	28	10
Chicago No. 29.....	3,307	231	4,059	7,597	985	983	891	79	13
Chicago No. 30.....	3,033	235	3,447	6,715	971	1,019	965	51	3
Chicago No. 31.....	2,454	174	3,086	5,714	1,141	906	812	92	2
Chicago No. 32.....	5,186	292	5,644	11,122	1,089	922	870	49	3
Chicago No. 33.....	2,850	194	3,952	6,996	878	941	878	56	7
Chicago No. 34.....	5,164	444	5,854	11,462	1,162	1,248	1,178	68	2
Chicago No. 35.....	6,873	576	6,596	13,985	1,225	1,294	1,217	76	1
Chicago No. 36.....	2,888	197	2,831	5,911	705	735	701	30	4
Chicago No. 37.....	4,095	294	4,370	8,759	857	721	688	33	
Chicago No. 38.....	3,200	181	3,257	6,638	645	787	739	46	2
Chicago No. 39.....	6,023	340	5,790	12,153	1,019	943	884	59	

TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL DATA BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS—Continued

LOCAL BOARDS	REGISTRATION			INDUCTION					Total Rejected Cancellation of Draft
	June 5, 1917	June 5 and August 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Total Called	Total Inducted	Total Accepted	Total Rejected	
Chicago No. 40	5,112	216	7,038	12,366	1,237	1,368	1,222	133	13
Chicago No. 41	3,975	287	4,359	8,621	1,106	1,207	1,087	46	74
Chicago No. 42	3,817	259	4,313	8,389	794	864	814	41	9
Chicago No. 43	4,568	288	4,663	9,519	1,001	1,024	957	67	
Chicago No. 44	4,851	292	4,378	9,521	901	839	767	62	10
Chicago No. 45	2,195	107	2,612	4,914	504	505	487	18	
Chicago No. 46	4,602	281	6,118	11,001	1,083	1,249	1,190	41	18
Chicago No. 47	5,457	287	5,851	11,595	1,324	1,299	1,174	108	17
Chicago No. 48	2,156	179	3,001	5,336	567	567	511	44	12
Chicago No. 49	3,955	270	4,994	9,219	940	951	908	43	
Chicago No. 50	3,799	242	5,335	9,376	1,046	1,089	1,025	53	11
Chicago No. 51	4,231	250	5,127	9,608	1,126	1,163	1,111	49	3
Chicago No. 52	3,354	299	3,842	7,495	1,010	952	830	33	89
Chicago No. 53	3,697	284	4,152	8,133	886	921	879	40	2
Chicago No. 54	2,965	179	4,109	7,253	887	962	898	51	13
Chicago No. 55	3,780	216	5,542	9,538	1,160	1,167	1,118	46	3
Chicago No. 56	2,411	141	3,970	6,522	856	875	837	34	4
Chicago No. 57	2,103	109	3,654	5,866	663	609	591	16	2
Chicago No. 58	3,170	282	3,949	7,401	975	980	913	50	17
Chicago No. 59	3,176	269	4,213	7,658	960	980	937	29	14
Chicago No. 60	3,073	222	4,219	7,514	899	968	924	35	9
Chicago No. 61	3,288	225	5,131	8,644	804	811	768	39	4
Chicago No. 62	2,991	260	4,148	7,399	965	937	870	62	5
Chicago No. 63	3,925	378	5,780	10,083	1,080	1,105	1,026	36	43
Chicago No. 64	3,472	243	3,386	7,101	972	1,000	916	59	25
Chicago No. 65	4,420	350	4,833	9,603	1,276	1,354	1,266	56	32

TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL DATA BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS—Continued

LOCAL BOARDS	REGISTRATION				INDUCTION				
	June 5, 1917	June 5 and August 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Total Called	Total Inducted	Total Accepted	Total Rejected	Total Rejected Cancellation of Draft
Chicago No. 66.....	3,060	251	3,717	7,028	919	955	900	37	18
Chicago No. 67.....	8,638	580	9,124	18,342	1,395	1,538	1,403	42	93
Chicago No. 68.....	4,333	350	6,249	10,932	1,211	1,075	1,053	22	.....
Chicago No. 69.....	3,775	278	4,655	8,708	1,078	1,162	1,082	75	5
Chicago No. 70.....	3,066	252	4,077	7,395	991	1,111	1,033	70	8
Chicago No. 71.....	2,159	171	2,850	5,180	639	658	608	47	3
Chicago No. 72.....	2,330	215	2,755	5,300	776	822	770	41	11
Chicago No. 73.....	2,839	233	3,392	6,464	829	849	804	42	3
Chicago No. 74.....	2,468	200	3,068	5,736	934	916	845	65	6
Chicago No. 75.....	2,588	205	3,149	5,942	818	848	803	40	5
Chicago No. 76.....	3,081	268	4,033	7,372	903	1,000	938	44	18
Chicago No. 77.....	2,075	164	3,308	5,547	660	654	617	21	16
Chicago No. 78.....	2,985	226	3,747	6,958	788	835	772	59	4
Chicago No. 79.....	5,302	469	7,340	13,111	1,302	1,336	1,254	55	27
Chicago No. 80.....	2,545	195	3,321	6,061	897	919	859	42	18
Chicago No. 81.....	4,926	452	4,957	10,335	1,152	1,222	1,125	42	55
Chicago No. 82.....	3,700	347	4,126	8,173	972	1,110	1,042	56	12
Chicago No. 83.....	3,096	289	3,699	7,084	879	903	847	48	8
Chicago No. 84.....	3,774	324	4,769	8,867	1,172	1,257	1,107	48	102
Chicago No. 85.....	3,387	267	4,393	8,047	893	1,029	980	35	14
Chicago No. 86.....	2,689	223	8,589	6,501	920	954	893	50	11
Christian .....	3,167	343	5,067	8,577	1,182	1,149	1,115	34	.....
Clark .....	1,634	191	2,264	4,089	389	389	368	21	.....
Clay .....	1,373	147	1,811	3,331	385	386	361	25	.....
Clinton .....	1,824	213	2,854	4,891	788	780	729	50	1
Coles .....	2,799	315	4,164	7,278	804	835	813	22	.....



TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL DATA BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS—Continued

LOCAL BOARDS	REGISTRATION				INDUCTION				Total Rejected Cancellation of Draft
	June 5, 1917	June 5 and August 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Total Called	Total Inducted	Total Accepted	Total Rejected	
Cook No. 1.....	2,890	293	3,840	7,023	743	794	775	18	1
Cook No. 2.....	3,206	172	4,264	7,642	927	919	877	36	6
Cook No. 3.....	2,119	150	3,637	5,906	764	641	630	10	1
Cook No. 4.....	3,823	312	5,332	9,467	1,003	1,074	1,046	25	3
Cook No. 5.....	3,984	276	6,892	11,152	1,194	1,240	1,204	23	13
Cook No. 6.....	6,511	437	8,487	15,435	1,338	1,403	1,316	79	8
Cook No. 7.....	2,656	255	3,233	6,144	868	884	849	35	
Cook No. 8.....	3,609	310	5,252	9,171	928	1,001	950	50	1
Cook No. 9.....	3,633	241	4,132	8,006	829	903	831	51	21
Crawford.....	1,812	186	2,686	4,684	519	495	476	19	
Cumberland.....	1,090	105	1,353	2,548	299	282	258	24	
Danville.....	2,796	258	4,447	7,501	725	971	903	68	
Decatur.....	3,413	301	5,159	8,873	777	944	874	70	
DeKalb.....	3,048	259	3,899	7,206	856	904	849	54	1
DeWitt.....	1,646	159	2,339	4,144	571	583	538	31	14
Douglas.....	1,489	165	2,319	3,973	507	494	468	24	2
DuPage.....	3,500	322	5,140	8,962	1,002	1,054	993	59	2
East St. Louis No. 1.....	3,506	199	3,769	7,474	1,012	1,099	1,014	85	
East St. Louis No. 2.....	2,296	174	2,948	5,418	697	734	687	44	3
East St. Louis No. 3.....	3,209	218	3,933	7,360	853	943	879	60	4
Edgar.....	2,046	195	2,987	5,228	532	550	530	20	
Edwards.....	711	64	1,035	1,810	250	245	237	8	
Effingham.....	1,389	163	2,146	3,698	526	518	498	20	
Fayette.....	2,018	209	2,917	5,144	726	728	687	41	
Ford.....	1,415	145	1,947	3,507	511	569	546	18	5
Franklin.....	5,184	376	8,376	13,936	1,251	1,221	1,123	98	

TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL DATA BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS—Continued

LOCAL BOARDS	REGISTRATION				INDUCTION				
	June 5, 1917	June 5 and August 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Total Called	Total Inducted	Total Accepted	Total Rejected	Total Rejected Cancellation of Draft
Fulton No. 1	1,759	173	2,532	4,464	630	641	591	41	9
Fulton No. 2	2,113	217	3,412	5,742	674	695	624	63	8
Gallatin	1,148	93	1,408	2,649	412	336	316	17	3
Greene	1,818	182	2,688	4,688	741	740	581	20	139
Grundy	1,675	199	2,382	4,256	566	568	544	24	
Hamilton	1,261	137	1,763	3,161	510	476	445	31	
Hancock	2,259	261	3,252	5,772	823	835	776	59	
Hardin	614	70	823	1,507	200	187	172	15	
Henderson	808	85	1,136	2,029	313	295	274	14	7
Henry	4,062	383	5,647	10,092	1,150	1,457	1,355	102	
Iroquois	2,956	333	4,113	7,402	1,036	981	919	62	30
Jackson	2,914	311	4,263	7,488	773	848	758	60	
Jasper	1,213	136	1,723	3,072	378	394	374	20	
Jefferson	2,164	224	3,123	5,511	715	766	720	46	
Jersey	1,047	93	1,482	2,622	431	462	439	23	
Jo Daviess	1,896	196	2,674	4,766	579	621	575	46	
Johnson	996	120	1,288	2,404	356	368	339	29	6
Joliet	4,858	386	5,894	11,138	1,298	1,363	1,335	22	2
Kane No. 1	2,545	231	3,222	5,998	770	741	707	32	1
Kane No. 2	2,909	278	3,906	7,093	938	1,025	953	71	3
Kankakee	3,647	354	5,014	9,015	1,211	1,122	1,019	100	
Kendall	948	89	1,228	2,265	319	320	308	12	
Knox No. 1	1,830	208	2,626	4,664	557	589	560	29	
Knox No. 2	2,185	194	3,152	5,531	688	704	656	47	1
Lake No. 1	3,000	235	3,732	6,967	881	927	881	45	
Lake No. 2	3,336	241	4,485	8,062	784	748	711	37	

TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL DATA BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS—Continued

LOCAL BOARDS	REGISTRATION				INDUCTION				
	June 5, 1917	June 5 and August 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Total Called	Total Inducted	Total Accepted	Total Rejected	Total Rejected Cancellation of Draft
LaSalle No. 1	3,188	277	4,445	7,910	943	998	956	40	2
LaSalle No. 2	3,484	307	4,387	8,178	1,030	1,118	1,071	47	
LaSalle No. 3	2,348	237	3,051	5,636	760	756	723	33	
Lawrence	1,881	138	2,541	4,560	574	561	527	34	
Lee	2,562	257	3,315	6,134	755	767	733	32	2
Livingston	3,435	324	4,636	8,395	1,125	1,143	1,070	72	1
Logan	2,377	241	3,348	5,966	858	891	804	87	
McDonough	2,202	222	3,120	5,544	744	780	728	33	19
McHenry	3,050	307	3,966	7,323	776	801	746	54	1
McLean No. 1	3,076	316	4,290	7,682	927	1,004	913	64	27
McLean No. 2	2,821	231	3,801	6,853	916	946	870	64	12
Macon	1,763	171	2,408	4,342	566	614	590	24	
Macoupin No. 1	1,957	236	3,378	5,571	842	826	798	28	
Macoupin No. 2	2,306	275	4,338	6,919	946	961	892	44	25
Madison No. 1	2,666	286	4,045	6,997	1,120	1,084	1,059	24	1
Madison No. 2	4,255	367	5,290	9,912	1,255	1,342	1,262	77	3
Madison No. 3	4,710	384	7,054	12,148	1,332	1,499	1,385	97	17
Marion	3,052	281	4,454	7,787	883	1,009	972	37	
Marshall	1,372	118	1,878	3,368	473	500	484	16	
Mason	1,418	143	2,033	3,594	582	469	425	43	1
Massac	1,203	108	1,564	2,875	384	336	278	57	1
Menard	961	117	1,387	2,465	426	422	384	32	6
Mercer	1,583	150	2,227	3,960	471	477	438	15	24
Monroe	1,084	157	1,516	2,757	443	452	433	19	
Montgomery	3,500	335	5,676	9,511	1,081	1,108	1,069	39	
Morgan	2,397	246	3,493	6,136	980	965	924	41	

TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL DATA BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS—Continued

LOCAL BOARDS	REGISTRATION				INDUCTION				
	June 5, 1917	June 5 and August 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Total Called	Total Inducted	Total Accepted	Total Rejected	Total Rejected Cancellation of Draft
Moultrie .....	1,191	112	1,639	2,942	380	370	361	9	.....
Ogle .....	2,426	230	3,305	5,961	648	694	665	29	.....
Peoria No. 1 .....	4,095	365	6,181	10,641	1,374	1,332	1,231	101	.....
Peoria No. 2 .....	3,328	249	4,930	8,507	1,026	1,028	960	66	2
Peoria .....	2,872	315	4,491	7,678	906	949	872	37	40
Perry .....	2,111	181	2,982	5,274	634	611	578	33	.....
Piatt .....	1,263	156	1,849	3,268	411	436	413	23	.....
Pike .....	2,266	228	2,964	5,458	599	661	631	30	.....
Pope .....	902	100	1,150	2,152	259	281	265	16	.....
Pulaski .....	1,289	145	1,734	3,168	478	502	460	38	4
Putnam .....	800	55	1,036	1,891	232	232	228	4	.....
Quincy .....	3,082	266	4,264	7,612	1,060	1,106	1,023	83	.....
Randolph .....	2,083	259	3,169	5,511	782	787	729	58	.....
Rockland .....	1,140	100	1,617	2,857	401	407	391	16	.....
Rockford No. 1 .....	3,379	288	4,459	8,126	978	1,073	1,020	48	5
Rockford No. 2 .....	3,834	351	4,471	8,656	957	1,040	965	66	9
Rock Island No. 1 .....	4,153	428	6,710	11,291	1,388	1,501	1,380	121	.....
Rock Island No. 2 .....	5,421	498	8,284	14,203	1,738	1,738	1,620	117	1
St. Clair No. 1 .....	2,841	315	4,749	7,905	864	906	859	46	1
St. Clair No. 2 .....	3,302	324	5,177	8,803	1,092	1,104	1,052	52	.....
Saline .....	3,184	329	5,023	8,536	936	971	900	71	.....
Sangamon .....	3,536	350	5,618	9,504	1,017	1,134	1,085	49	.....
Schuyler .....	1,091	129	1,535	2,755	468	488	460	27	1
Scott .....	713	94	1,038	1,845	268	277	261	11	5
Shelby .....	2,185	270	3,359	5,814	713	716	694	22	.....
Springfield No. 1 .....	2,335	185	3,889	6,409	743	783	742	39	2

TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL DATA BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS—*Concluded*

LOCAL BOARDS	REGISTRATION				INDUCTION				
	June 5, 1917	June 5 and August 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Total Called	Total Inducted	Total Accepted	Total Rejected	Total Rejected Cancellation of Draft
Springfield No. 2	2,603	198	4,058	6,859	983	902	857	44	1
Stark	900	81	1,106	2,087	365	350	324	14	12
Stephenson	3,165	314	4,325	7,804	791	844	821	23	
Tazewell	3,602	319	4,794	8,715	1,045	1,045	971	74	
Union	1,567	162	2,011	3,740	552	536	489	46	1
Vermilion No. 1	2,255	222	2,991	5,468	613	653	591	45	17
Vermilion No. 2	2,094	211	3,272	5,577	645	663	623	39	1
Wabash	1,235	96	1,640	2,971	344	336	320	16	
Warren	1,893	183	2,610	4,686	569	582	556	25	1
Washington	1,358	155	2,010	3,523	558	564	511	30	23
Wayne	1,831	189	2,449	4,469	623	611	564	47	
White	1,644	168	2,335	4,147	612	570	550	20	
Whiteside	3,242	313	4,246	7,801	979	1,020	857	77	86
Will No. 1	2,649	276	3,444	6,369	704	723	668	54	1
Will No. 2	2,689	190	3,225	6,104	588	671	568	103	
Williamson No. 1	2,028	205	3,283	5,516	699	731	657	74	
Williamson No. 2	2,760	291	4,933	7,984	963	916	823	93	
Winnebago	1,719	185	2,527	4,431	538	531	500	31	
Woodford	1,699	164	2,314	4,177	636	613	532	10	71
Total, Illinois	653,587	54,375	866,915	1,574,877	187,334	193,338	180,512	10,796	2,030

<sup>1</sup>*Second Report of the Provost Marshal General*, pp. 509-514.<sup>2</sup>*Final Report of the Provost Marshal General*, pp. 65-68.



TABLE NO. 6.—ILLINOIS' CONTRIBUTION TO U. S. NAVAL FORCES DURING WAR<sup>1</sup>

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	U. S. NAVY		U. S. NAVAL RESERVE FORCE		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	County	District
First District—Cook .....	405	.....	739	5	1,149	1,149
Second District—Cook....	623	.....	1,933	25	2,581	2,581
Third District—Cook.....	909	.....	1,711	13	2,633	2,633
Fourth District—Cook.....	550	.....	1,513	4	2,067	2,067
Fifth District—Cook.....	599	.....	1,454	7	2,060	2,060
Sixth District—Cook .....	861	.....	2,364	24	3,249	3,249
Seventh District—Cook..	1,365	.....	3,356	27	4,748	4,748
Eighth District—Cook.....	424	.....	760	5	1,189	1,189
Ninth District—Cook.....	459	.....	1,082	13	1,554	1,554
Tenth District.						
Cook .....	613	.....	1,614	21	2,248	.....
Lake .....	142	.....	440	7	589	2,837
Eleventh District.						
DuPage .....	77	.....	208	2	287	.....
Kane .....	227	.....	399	7	633	.....
McHenry .....	53	.....	89	.....	142	.....
Will .....	111	.....	296	3	410	1,472
Twelfth District.						
Boone .....	46	.....	60	.....	106	.....
DeKalb .....	50	.....	97	.....	147	.....
Grundy .....	29	.....	50	.....	79	.....
Kendall .....	15	.....	38	.....	53	.....
LaSalle .....	122	1	246	6	375	.....
Winnebago .....	160	.....	201	1	362	1,122
Thirteenth District.						
Carroll .....	41	.....	46	1	88	.....
Jo Daviess .....	22	.....	56	.....	78	.....
Lee .....	63	.....	73	.....	136	.....
Ogle .....	39	.....	42	1	82	.....
Stephenson .....	68	.....	93	2	163	.....
Whiteside .....	50	.....	81	1	132	679
Fourteenth District.						
Hancock .....	87	.....	85	1	173	.....
Henderson .....	23	.....	29	.....	52	.....
McDonough .....	78	.....	38	2	118	.....
Mercer .....	24	.....	37	.....	61	.....
Rock Island .....	119	.....	151	4	274	.....
Warren .....	36	.....	39	1	76	754
Fifteenth District.						
Adams .....	183	.....	238	1	422	.....
Fulton .....	114	.....	75	.....	189	.....
Henry .....	83	.....	92	.....	175	.....
Knox .....	85	.....	148	.....	233	.....
Schuyler .....	25	.....	29	.....	54	1,073
Sixteenth District.						
Bureau .....	55	.....	89	1	145	.....
Marshall .....	25	.....	26	.....	51	.....
Peoria .....	453	.....	396	2	851	.....
Putnam .....	13	.....	8	.....	21	.....

376 *WAR-TIME ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS*TABLE NO. 6.—ILLINOIS' CONTRIBUTION TO U. S. NAVAL FORCES DURING  
WAR—*Continued*

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	U. S. NAVY		U. S. NAVAL RESERVE FORCE		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	County	Dis- trict
Stark .....	30	1	20	1	52	.....
Tazewell .....	71	.....	76	.....	147	1,267
Seventeenth District.						
Ford .....	29	.....	58	.....	87	.....
Livingston .....	32	.....	89	.....	121	.....
Logan .....	88	.....	42	1	131	.....
McLean .....	155	.....	265	1	421	.....
Woodford .....	46	.....	37	.....	83	843
Eighteenth District.						
Clark .....	52	.....	39	.....	91	.....
Cumberland .....	26	.....	11	.....	37	.....
Edgar .....	29	2	38	.....	69	.....
Iroquois .....	42	.....	70	.....	112	.....
Kankakee .....	43	.....	77	1	121	.....
Vermilion .....	137	.....	212	.....	349	779
Nineteenth District.						
Champaign .....	120	.....	145	.....	265	.....
Coles .....	58	.....	98	.....	156	.....
DeWitt .....	56	.....	39	.....	95	.....
Douglas .....	58	.....	44	.....	102	.....
Macon .....	251	.....	162	1	414	.....
Moultrie .....	24	.....	43	1	68	.....
Piatt .....	36	.....	49	.....	85	.....
Shelby .....	48	.....	37	.....	85	1,270
Twentieth District.						
Brown .....	20	.....	23	1	44	.....
Calhoun .....	13	.....	11	.....	24	.....
Cass .....	34	.....	45	.....	79	.....
Greene .....	56	.....	37	.....	93	.....
Jersey .....	23	.....	20	.....	43	.....
Mason .....	53	.....	27	.....	80	.....
Menard .....	28	.....	21	.....	49	.....
Morgan .....	32	.....	53	.....	85	.....
Pike .....	64	.....	43	1	108	.....
Scott .....	14	.....	9	.....	23	628
Twenty-first District.						
Christian .....	90	.....	66	.....	156	.....
Macoupin .....	108	.....	93	.....	201	.....
Montgomery .....	62	.....	81	.....	143	.....
Sangamon .....	426	1	244	1	672	1,172
Twenty-second District.						
Bond .....	41	.....	36	1	78	.....
Madison .....	207	.....	246	1	454	.....
Monroe .....	13	.....	21	.....	34	.....
St. Clair .....	348	.....	241	2	591	.....
Washington .....	13	.....	25	.....	38	1,195
Twenty-third District.						
Clinton .....	16	.....	31	.....	47	.....
Crawford .....	50	.....	40	1	91	.....

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TABLE NO. 6.—ILLINOIS' CONTRIBUTION TO U. S. NAVAL FORCES DURING WAR—*Concluded*

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	U. S. NAVY		U. S. NAVAL RESERVE FORCE		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	County	District
Effingham .....	37	.....	26	.....	63	.....
Fayette .....	29	.....	19	.....	48	.....
Jasper .....	33	.....	23	3	59	.....
Jefferson .....	63	.....	54	1	118	.....
Lawrence .....	34	.....	34	.....	68	.....
Marion .....	83	.....	58	2	143	.....
Richland .....	35	.....	31	.....	66	.....
Wabash .....	55	.....	25	.....	80	783
Twenty-fourth District.						
Clay .....	33	.....	29	1	63	.....
Edwards .....	10	.....	9	.....	19	.....
Gallatin .....	19	.....	15	.....	34	.....
Hamilton .....	32	.....	19	.....	51	.....
Hardin .....	3	.....	7	.....	10	.....
Johnson .....	18	.....	16	1	35	.....
Massac .....	21	.....	27	.....	48	.....
Pope .....	15	.....	18	.....	33	.....
Saline .....	48	.....	58	.....	106	.....
Wayne .....	38	.....	28	.....	66	.....
White .....	47	.....	43	1	91	556
Twenty-fifth District.						
Alexander .....	18	.....	27	.....	45	.....
Franklin .....	41	.....	66	.....	107	.....
Jackson .....	71	.....	71	.....	142	.....
Perry .....	35	.....	49	.....	84	.....
Pulaski .....	14	.....	15	.....	29	.....
Randolph .....	52	.....	66	.....	118	.....
Union .....	29	.....	21	.....	50	.....
Williamson .....	63	.....	89	.....	152	727
Total.....	13,644	5	24,528	210	38,387	38,387

<sup>1</sup>Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to the Secretary of the Navy for the Fiscal Year 1919, pp.41-43.

TABLE NO. 7.—FIRST LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

COUNTY	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions
1 Adams .....	\$ 741,900	\$11.49
2 Alexander .....	271,500	11.94
3 Bond .....	61,500	3.60
4 Boone .....	122,600	7.92
5 Brown .....	55,600	5.35
6 Bureau .....	297,550	6.77
7 Calhoun .....	25,000	2.90
8 Carroll .....	222,850	12.36
9 Cass .....	136,950	7.88
10 Champaign .....	538,350	10.39
11 Christian .....	317,000	9.16
12 Clark .....	64,350	2.74
13 Clay .....	42,050	2.25
14 Clinton .....	125,400	5.49
15 Coles .....	219,400	6.36
16 Cook .....	171,212,000	71.18
17 Crawford .....	228,800	8.70
18 Cumberland .....	9,900	.69
19 DeKalb .....	347,750	10.39
20 DeWitt .....	123,300	6.52
21 Douglas .....	254,550	12.99
22 DuPage .....	277,950	8.31
23 Edgar .....	326,150	11.93
24 Edwards .....	39,500	3.93
25 Effingham .....	119,200	5.94
26 Fayette .....	109,900	3.91
27 Ford .....	182,450	10.67
28 Franklin .....	89,850	3.47
29 Fulton .....	286,100	5.77
30 Gallatin .....	59,350	4.05
31 Greene .....	158,100	7.07
32 Grundy .....	106,350	4.40
33 Hamilton .....	47,500	2.55
34 Hancock .....	130,150	4.25
35 Hardin .....	8,550	1.22
36 Henderson .....	47,400	4.87
37 Henry .....	440,600	10.56
38 Iroquois .....	153,800	4.33
39 Jackson .....	260,900	7.42
40 Jasper .....	41,350	2.28
41 Jefferson .....	69,500	2.39
42 Jersey .....	40,650	2.91
43 Jo Daviess .....	292,850	12.92
44 Johnson .....	26,850	1.87
45 Kane .....	1,498,900	16.32
46 Kankakee .....	220,650	5.41
47 Kendall .....	77,500	7.19
48 Knox .....	389,950	8.45
49 Lake .....	804,850	14.62
50 LaSalle .....	1,240,400	13.76
51 Lawrence .....	291,200	12.85
52 Lee .....	325,850	11.75
53 Livingston .....	359,950	8.90

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TABLE NO. 7.—FIRST LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS—*Concluded*

COUNTY	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions
54 Logan .....	667,600	22.09
55 McDonough .....	202,900	7.55
56 McHenry .....	125,550	3.86
57 McLean .....	679,900	10.00
58 Macon .....	1,186,150	21.89
59 Macoupin .....	326,000	6.43
60 Madison .....	1,045,600	11.64
61 Marion .....	88,000	2.51
62 Marshall .....	134,600	8.58
63 Mason .....	344,800	19.84
64 Massac .....	51,900	3.65
65 Menard .....	104,600	8.17
66 Mercer .....	51,450	2.61
67 Monroe .....	26,550	1.96
68 Montgomery .....	319,100	9.04
69 Morgan .....	452,100	13.13
70 Moultrie .....	59,100	4.04
71 Ogle .....	136,500	4.90
72 Peoria .....	2,722,850	27.16
73 Perry .....	81,750	3.70
74 Piatt .....	203,600	12.43
75 Pike .....	196,950	6.88
76 Pope .....	1,100	.09
77 Pulaski .....	28,250	1.80
78 Putnam .....	18,200	2.41
79 Randolph .....	50,250	1.72
80 Richland .....	80,550	5.04
81 Rock Island .....	1,996,700	28.36
82 St. Clair .....	1,280,100	10.68
83 Saline .....	83,650	2.77
84 Sangamon .....	1,398,000	15.36
85 Schuyler .....	41,000	2.76
86 Scott .....	28,150	2.80
87 Shelby .....	167,900	5.30
88 Stark .....	41,200	4.08
89 Stephenson .....	347,000	9.42
90 Tazewell .....	382,800	11.25
91 Union .....	123,750	5.66
92 Vermilion .....	737,850	9.46
93 Wabash .....	147,850	9.91
94 Warren .....	240,500	10.32
95 Washington .....	42,000	2.24
96 Wayne .....	59,150	2.30
97 White .....	153,850	6.67
98 Whiteside .....	370,450	10.73
99 Will .....	945,450	11.20
100 Williamson .....	151,250	3.35
101 Winnebago .....	1,121,050	17.75
102 Woodford .....	230,100	11.22
Total.....	\$203,418,200	\$36.08

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from figures supplied by Chicago and St. Louis federal reserve banks. The first liberty loan campaign was conducted from May 14 to June 15, 1917. Bonds were dated June 15, 1917 and bore 3½ per cent interest.



TABLE No. 8.—SECOND LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
1 Adams .....	\$ 1,020,000	\$15.79	\$ 1,623,800	\$25.14	159
2 Alexander ..	228,500	10.05	428,350	18.84	187
3 Bond .....	159,500	9.34	209,400	12.26	131
4 Boone .....	383,670	24.78	422,900	27.32	110
5 Brown .....	167,000	16.06	182,400	17.54	109
6 Bureau .....	986,580	22.43	751,600	17.09	77
7 Calhoun .....	76,000	8.83	143,550	16.67	189
8 Carroll .....	493,290	27.35	444,750	24.66	90
9 Cass .....	520,695	29.97	403,500	23.23	78
10 Champaign ..	1,370,250	26.44	1,893,650	36.54	138
11 Christian ....	904,365	26.14	923,150	26.68	102
12 Clark .....	438,480	18.64	394,750	16.79	90
13 Clay .....	102,500	5.49	165,850	8.89	162
14 Clinton .....	204,000	8.93	274,600	12.03	135
15 Coles .....	822,150	23.82	1,264,000	36.62	154
16 Cook .....	108,570,000	45.14	178,874,750	74.37	165
17 Crawford ....	417,500	15.89	441,200	16.79	106
18 Cumberland ..	274,050	19.19	145,750	10.21	53
19 DeKalb .....	931,770	27.85	1,095,650	32.75	117
20 DeWitt .....	493,290	26.09	479,950	25.39	97
21 Douglas .....	520,695	26.58	512,850	26.18	98
22 DuPage .....	739,935	22.13	631,950	18.90	85
23 Edgar .....	657,720	24.06	1,100,250	40.25	167
24 Edwards ....	82,500	8.21	115,200	11.46	140
25 Effingham ....	217,500	10.84	220,350	10.99	101
26 Fayette .....	174,500	6.21	236,850	8.44	136
27 Ford .....	438,480	25.65	650,750	38.06	148
28 Franklin .....	268,000	10.33	557,650	21.49	208
29 Fulton .....	1,068,795	21.57	998,900	20.16	93
30 Gallatin .....	96,500	6.60	166,300	11.37	172
31 Greene .....	455,000	20.35	459,400	20.54	101
32 Grundy .....	520,695	21.55	490,550	20.30	94
33 Hamilton ....	147,000	8.06	96,900	5.32	66
34 Hancock .....	794,745	25.94	421,800	13.77	53
35 Hardin .....	32,000	4.56	35,600	5.07	111
36 Henderson....	246,645	25.36	139,600	14.36	57
37 Henry .....	1,096,200	26.26	1,680,150	40.26	153
38 Iroquois .....	685,125	19.28	844,700	23.76	123
39 Jackson .....	343,000	9.76	592,950	16.87	173
40 Jasper .....	95,000	5.23	100,550	5.54	106
41 Jefferson ....	197,500	6.78	243,250	8.36	123
42 Jersey .....	223,000	15.98	227,250	16.28	102
43 Jo Daviess..	602,910	26.61	484,800	21.40	80
44 Johnson .....	87,500	6.10	91,700	6.40	105
45 Kane .....	2,493,855	27.15	4,328,350	47.12	174
46 Kankakee ....	1,096,200	26.90	849,350	20.84	77
47 Kendall .....	219,240	20.34	246,750	22.90	112
48 Knox .....	1,288,035	27.90	1,653,300	35.82	128
49 Lake .....	1,315,440	23.89	1,690,000	30.69	128

TABLE NO. 8.—SECOND LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS—*Continued*

COUNTY		QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
		Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
50	LaSalle .....	2,466,450	27.36	4,103,200	45.52	166
51	Lawrence ....	365,500	16.13	677,650	29.90	185
52	Lee .....	767,340	27.65	1,136,900	40.97	148
53	Livingston....	1,041,390	25.73	1,092,550	27.00	105
54	Logan .....	712,530	23.58	1,404,700	46.49	197
55	McDonough..	712,530	26.50	560,100	20.83	79
56	McHenry ....	849,555	26.13	952,350	29.29	112
57	McLean .....	1,973,160	29.01	1,597,800	23.49	81
58	Macon .....	1,507,275	27.82	2,567,700	47.38	170
59	Macoupin ....	610,000	12.03	1,037,500	20.47	170
60	Madison .....	1,668,000	18.56	3,731,250	41.54	224
61	Marion .....	353,000	10.06	447,000	12.74	127
62	Marshall ....	411,075	26.22	500,900	31.95	122
63	Mason .....	438,480	25.23	710,650	40.90	162
64	Massac .....	115,000	8.10	117,050	8.24	102
65	Menard .....	356,265	27.84	640,400	50.05	179
66	Mercer .....	520,695	26.40	649,300	32.92	125
67	Monroe .....	153,000	11.33	153,800	11.38	100
68	Montgomery	585,000	16.57	845,950	23.96	145
69	Morgan .....	600,000	17.43	713,300	20.72	119
70	Moultrie ....	328,860	22.48	252,800	17.27	77
71	Ogle .....	602,910	21.64	652,450	23.41	108
72	Peoria .....	3,425,625	34.17	4,684,950	46.73	137
73	Perry .....	264,500	11.97	473,250	21.42	179
74	Piatt .....	493,290	30.12	535,650	32.71	108
75	Pike .....	473,000	16.52	507,450	17.73	107
76	Pope .....	82,500	7.36	83,000	7.40	100
77	Pulaski .....	129,000	8.24	143,350	9.16	111
78	Putnam .....	137,025	18.12	150,500	19.90	110
79	Randolph ....	372,000	12.77	526,050	18.06	141
80	Richland ....	116,500	7.29	171,550	10.74	147
81	Rock Island	2,466,450	35.03	4,807,100	68.28	195
82	St. Clair .....	2,060,000	17.18	3,485,500	29.08	169
83	Saline .....	322,500	10.68	503,850	16.68	156
84	Sangamon ....	2,630,880	28.90	4,471,700	49.13	170
85	Schuyler ....	274,050	18.45	129,450	8.72	47
86	Scott .....	19,000	1.89	143,800	14.28	757
87	Shelby .....	630,315	19.89	567,550	17.91	90
88	Stark .....	246,645	24.42	197,300	19.54	80
89	Stephenson ..	959,175	26.05	920,850	25.01	96
90	Tazewell ....	876,960	25.77	1,044,750	30.70	119
91	Union .....	171,000	7.82	329,750	15.09	193
92	Vermilion ..	2,137,590	27.41	2,984,100	38.26	140
93	Wabash .....	173,500	11.63	237,200	15.90	137
94	Warren .....	657,720	28.21	775,350	33.26	118
95	Washington..	182,000	9.70	252,650	13.47	139
96	Wayne .....	104,500	4.07	225,050	8.76	215
97	White .....	190,000	8.24	422,800	18.34	222
98	Whiteside ....	1,013,985	29.38	1,298,600	37.63	128

TABLE NO. 8.—SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS—*Concluded*

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
99 Will .....	2,384,235	28.26	3,839,350	45.50	161
100 Williamson	535,000	11.86	976,400	21.65	183
101 Winnebago	1,890,945	29.94	2,740,000	43.39	145
102 Woodford ..	493,290	24.06	597,650	29.14	121
Total.....	\$177,818,500	\$31.54	\$273,203,350	\$48.45	154

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from figures furnished by the Chicago and St. Louis federal reserve banks. The second liberty loan campaign covered the period October 1-27, 1917. Bonds were dated November 15, 1917 and bore 4 per cent interest.

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TABLE No. 9.—THIRD LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
1 Adams .....	\$ 1,854,600	\$28.71	\$ 3,175,700	\$49.17	171
2 Alexander ..	486,250	21.38	643,800	28.31	132
3 Bond .....	172,250	10.09	361,750	21.18	210
4 Boone .....	356,400	23.02	627,650	40.54	176
5 Brown .....	168,300	16.19	264,050	25.39	157
6 Bureau .....	1,034,880	23.53	1,749,700	39.79	169
7 Calhoun .....	150,050	17.43	304,000	35.31	203
8 Carroll .....	464,640	25.76	753,350	41.77	162
9 Cass .....	509,520	29.33	644,950	37.12	126
10 Champaign ..	1,277,760	24.65	2,004,500	38.67	157
11 Christian ....	902,880	26.10	1,139,700	32.94	126
12 Clark .....	498,960	21.22	663,600	28.22	133
13 Clay .....	167,400	8.95	274,600	14.71	164
14 Clinton .....	269,700	11.81	452,600	19.82	168
15 Coles .....	778,800	22.56	1,057,100	30.62	136
16 Cook .....	126,180,000	52.46	165,694,300	68.89	131
17 Crawford ....	432,350	16.45	743,150	28.28	172
18 Cumberland...	234,960	16.45	254,450	17.82	108
19 DeKalb .....	863,280	25.80	1,224,200	36.59	142
20 DeWitt .....	467,280	24.72	638,900	33.79	137
21 Douglas .....	480,480	24.52	658,000	33.59	137
22 DuPage .....	810,480	24.24	1,387,850	41.51	171
23 Edgar .....	641,520	23.47	870,150	31.83	136
24 Edwards ....	92,050	9.16	191,700	19.08	208
25 Effingham ....	226,050	11.27	392,900	19.59	174
26 Fayette .....	253,850	9.04	371,850	13.24	146
27 Ford .....	409,200	23.94	657,000	38.43	160
28 Franklin ....	369,050	14.22	733,050	28.26	199
29 Fulton .....	1,151,040	23.23	2,114,450	42.67	184
30 Gallatin .....	124,500	8.51	269,350	18.41	216
31 Greene .....	495,600	22.16	736,350	32.93	149
32 Grundy .....	554,400	22.94	752,000	31.12	136
33 Hamilton ....	127,250	6.98	246,600	13.53	194
34 Hancock .....	802,560	26.19	1,257,150	41.03	157
35 Hardin .....	36,400	5.19	133,700	19.06	367
36 Henderson....	237,600	24.43	358,300	36.85	151
37 Henry .....	1,288,320	30.87	1,963,450	47.04	152
38 Iroquois .....	609,840	17.16	1,080,050	30.39	177
39 Jackson .....	380,250	10.82	761,450	21.67	200
40 Jasper .....	120,300	6.62	211,900	11.62	174
41 Jefferson ....	235,000	8.07	308,450	10.59	131
42 Jersey .....	193,550	13.81	291,850	20.91	151
43 Jo Daviess ..	591,360	26.10	1,045,650	46.15	177
44 Johnson .....	94,450	6.59	124,650	8.70	132
45 Kane .....	2,325,840	25.32	3,270,650	35.60	141
46 Kankakee....	1,056,000	25.91	1,208,500	29.65	114
47 Kendall .....	213,840	19.84	318,400	29.54	149
48 Knox .....	1,256,640	27.22	2,163,450	46.87	172
49 Lake .....	1,415,040	25.70	2,358,050	42.83	167



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TABLE NO. 9.—THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS—*Continued*

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
50 LaSalle .....	2,331,120	25.86	4,165,650	46.22	179
51 Lawrence ....	452,950	19.99	808,200	35.66	178
52 Lee .....	660,000	23.78	1,053,200	37.95	159
53 Livingston....	942,480	23.29	1,372,750	33.92	146
54 Logan .....	871,200	28.83	1,153,400	38.17	132
55 McDonough..	662,640	24.64	1,165,250	43.34	176
56 McHenry ....	762,960	23.47	1,042,950	32.08	137
57 McLean .....	1,782,000	26.20	2,997,550	44.08	168
58 Macon .....	1,465,200	27.04	2,149,650	39.67	147
59 Macoupin ....	741,100	14.62	1,674,800	33.04	226
60 Madison .....	1,848,950	20.59	3,802,600	42.32	206
61 Marion .....	392,300	11.18	712,300	20.29	181
62 Marshall ....	385,440	24.58	613,200	39.10	159
63 Mason .....	446,160	25.67	621,800	35.78	139
64 Massac .....	128,000	9.01	255,100	17.96	199
65 Menard .....	314,160	24.55	478,450	37.39	152
66 Mercer .....	506,880	25.70	646,950	32.80	128
67 Monroe .....	150,000	11.10	318,650	23.59	212
68 Montgomery	701,500	19.87	1,318,600	37.34	188
69 Morgan .....	773,250	22.46	954,000	27.72	123
70 Moultrie ....	311,520	21.29	380,650	26.02	122
71 Ogle .....	665,280	23.87	1,062,250	38.12	160
72 Peoria .....	3,107,280	30.99	5,490,350	54.76	177
73 Perry .....	316,550	14.33	368,750	16.69	116
74 Platt .....	440,880	26.92	605,800	36.99	137
75 Pike .....	426,850	14.91	745,300	26.04	175
76 Pope .....	74,000	6.60	91,750	8.18	124
77 Pulaski .....	99,900	6.38	184,700	11.80	185
78 Putnam .....	163,680	21.65	189,500	25.06	116
79 Randolph ....	338,700	11.63	1,019,350	35.00	301
80 Richland ....	137,850	8.63	280,250	17.55	203
81 Rock Island	2,439,360	34.65	3,873,900	55.02	159
82 St. Clair.....	3,037,150	25.34	4,253,700	35.49	140
83 Saline .....	336,900	11.15	764,550	25.31	227
84 Sangamon ....	2,579,280	28.34	3,691,350	40.55	143
85 Schuyler ....	245,520	16.53	358,100	24.11	146
86 Scott .....	134,400	13.35	264,800	26.30	197
87 Shelby .....	652,080	20.57	916,150	28.91	140
88 Stark .....	234,960	23.27	487,600	48.29	207
89 Stephenson ..	963,600	26.17	1,957,500	53.16	203
90 Tazewell ....	836,880	24.59	1,492,900	43.87	178
91 Union .....	181,900	8.32	409,100	18.72	225
92 Vermilion....	1,766,160	22.64	2,327,050	29.83	132
93 Wabash .....	216,000	14.48	349,450	23.43	162
94 Warren .....	702,240	30.12	982,250	42.13	140
95 Washington..	209,100	11.14	402,100	21.43	192
96 Wayne .....	137,800	5.36	193,550	7.53	140
97 White .....	253,250	10.98	427,900	18.56	169
98 Whiteside ....	918,720	26.62	1,444,900	41.87	157



TABLE NO. 9.—THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS—*Concluded*

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
99 Will .....	1,993,200	23.62	2,854,700	33.83	143
100 Williamson	620,450	13.75	1,041,550	23.09	168
101 Winnebago	1,887,600	29.89	3,229,950	51.14	171
102 Woodford ..	528,000	25.75	941,050	45.89	178
Total.....	\$197,138,050	\$34.96	\$279,295,850 <sup>2</sup>	\$49.53	142

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from figures furnished by the Chicago and St. Louis federal reserve banks. The sales campaign for the third liberty loan extended from April 6 to May 4, 1918. Bonds were dated May 9, 1918 and bore 4¼ per cent interest.

<sup>2</sup>While the final page proof of this volume was being read, information was received from the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank that the total of the figures formerly furnished by it on the subscriptions to the third loan made by the Illinois counties lying in the eighth district was too large by \$587,850. Revised data as to the subscriptions made by these counties is not available, consequently the table compiled on the basis of the earlier figures has been allowed to stand. The total Illinois subscription as here given is therefore too large by the amount above indicated, and the accuracy of the subscriptions for the following counties cannot be guaranteed: Adams, Alexander, Bond, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Greene, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Johnson, Lawrence, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Scott, St. Clair, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, Williamson.

TABLE NO. 10.—FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Sub- scriptions	
1 Adams .....	\$ 3,558,000	\$55.09	\$ 3,662,750	\$56.71	103
2 Alexander ....	932,000	40.98	1,014,250	44.60	109
3 Bond .....	402,000	23.54	493,500	28.90	123
4 Boone .....	765,700	49.46	777,200	50.20	101
5 Brown .....	351,000	33.76	375,650	36.13	107
6 Bureau .....	2,128,500	48.40	2,826,600	64.28	133
7 Calhoun .....	313,000	36.35	322,050	37.40	103
8 Carroll .....	1,001,500	55.53	1,146,400	63.56	114
9 Cass .....	1,093,100	62.92	1,096,000	63.09	100
10 Champaign ..	2,843,900	54.87	3,247,000	62.65	114
11 Christian ....	1,989,400	57.51	2,119,350	61.26	106
12 Clark .....	810,900	34.48	901,050	38.31	111
13 Clay .....	330,000	17.68	403,250	21.61	122
14 Clinton .....	724,000	31.71	686,850	30.08	95
15 Coles .....	1,662,600	48.17	2,088,550	60.51	126
16 Cook .....	252,300,000	104.89	296,752,600	123.38	118
17 Crawford ....	1,004,000	38.20	1,098,600	41.80	109
18 Cumberland..	468,800	32.83	362,700	25.40	77
19 DeKalb .....	1,888,200	56.44	1,907,250	57.01	101
20 DeWitt .....	995,800	52.67	1,038,600	54.93	104
21 Douglas .....	1,025,800	52.36	1,065,650	54.39	104
22 DuPage .....	1,676,100	50.13	2,034,550	60.86	121
23 Edgar .....	1,374,200	50.27	1,500,300	54.88	109
24 Edwards ....	204,000	20.30	245,900	24.47	120
25 Effingham.....	504,000	25.16	474,900	23.68	94
26 Fayette .....	603,000	21.48	630,600	22.46	104
27 Ford .....	842,000	49.25	1,026,100	60.02	122
28 Franklin .....	980,000	37.77	1,044,350	40.25	106
29 Fulton .....	2,420,900	48.86	2,579,350	52.06	106
30 Gallatin .....	254,000	17.36	322,850	22.07	127
31 Greene .....	1,290,000	57.68	1,339,450	59.89	104
32 Grundy .....	1,166,600	48.28	1,211,200	50.13	104
33 Hamilton ....	237,000	13.00	302,800	16.61	128
34 Hancock ....	1,767,800	57.70	1,864,500	60.85	105
35 Hardin .....	92,000	13.11	131,400	18.73	143
36 Henderson....	529,900	54.49	624,450	64.22	118
37 Henry .....	2,698,000	64.64	3,129,950	74.99	116
38 Iroquois .....	1,741,700	49.00	1,828,300	51.44	105
39 Jackson .....	802,000	22.82	1,006,300	28.63	125
40 Jasper .....	249,000	13.71	274,300	15.11	110
41 Jefferson ....	486,000	16.69	458,800	15.76	94
42 Jersey .....	450,000	32.25	502,300	36.00	112
43 Jo Daviess ..	1,185,900	52.34	1,252,150	55.26	106
44 Johnson .....	190,000	13.26	199,400	13.91	105
45 Kane .....	5,049,300	54.96	5,441,600	59.24	108
46 Kankakee.....	2,155,100	52.88	2,299,500	56.43	107
47 Kendall .....	452,400	41.98	469,900	43.60	104
48 Knox .....	2,506,900	54.31	2,750,850	59.59	110
49 Lake .....	3,063,300	55.64	3,523,900	64.00	115

# APPENDIX

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TABLE NO. 10.—FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS—*Continued*

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
50 LaSalle .....	4,973,600	55.18	6,354,850	70.51	128
51 Lawrence ....	996,000	43.95	1,185,350	52.31	119
52 Lee .....	1,444,300	52.05	1,718,600	61.93	119
53 Livingston....	1,983,200	49.01	2,329,450	57.57	117
54 Logan .....	1,785,300	59.08	2,038,800	67.47	114
55 McDonough..	1,392,300	51.78	1,578,400	58.70	113
56 McHenry ....	1,665,400	51.23	1,766,650	54.34	106
57 McLean .....	3,767,900	55.40	3,809,450	56.01	101
58 Macon .....	3,218,800	59.40	3,792,500	69.99	118
59 Macoupin ....	1,903,000	37.54	2,079,050	41.02	109
60 Madison .....	4,351,000	48.43	5,044,200	56.14	116
61 Marion .....	778,000	22.17	982,500	28.00	126
62 Marshall ....	878,200	56.01	914,100	58.30	104
63 Mason .....	947,200	54.51	1,039,250	59.81	110
64 Massac .....	256,000	18.03	296,700	20.89	116
65 Menard .....	667,300	52.15	729,500	57.01	109
66 Mercer .....	1,030,300	52.24	1,095,700	55.55	106
67 Monroe .....	457,000	33.83	498,700	36.92	109
68 Montgomery ..	1,565,000	44.32	1,798,650	50.94	115
69 Morgan .....	1,746,000	50.73	1,794,050	52.12	103
70 Moultrie .....	635,600	43.44	942,400	64.41	148
71 Ogle .....	1,433,000	51.43	1,568,700	56.30	109
72 Peoria .....	6,596,600	65.80	6,841,250	68.24	104
73 Perry .....	712,000	32.23	742,300	33.60	104
74 Piatt .....	960,800	58.67	1,094,750	66.85	114
75 Pike .....	943,000	32.95	1,068,050	37.31	113
76 Pope .....	143,000	12.75	130,550	11.64	91
77 Pulaski .....	231,000	14.76	269,750	17.24	117
78 Putnam .....	360,800	47.72	399,250	52.80	111
79 Randolph ....	870,000	29.88	942,300	32.36	108
80 Richland ....	276,000	17.28	311,600	19.51	113
81 Rock Island ..	5,298,200	75.25	6,976,450	99.09	132
82 St. Clair .....	6,891,000	57.48	6,891,600	57.49	100
83 Saline .....	815,000	26.98	882,700	29.22	108
84 Sangamon ....	5,424,300	59.59	6,213,100	68.26	114
85 Schuyler ....	551,900	37.16	567,150	38.19	103
86 Scott .....	386,000	38.34	339,300	33.70	88
87 Shelby .....	1,373,600	43.34	1,398,650	44.13	102
88 Stark .....	621,500	61.55	763,200	75.58	123
89 Stephenson ..	2,010,400	54.60	1,999,600	54.30	99
90 Tazewell ....	1,921,600	56.47	2,103,550	61.82	109
91 Union .....	360,000	16.47	418,550	19.15	116
92 Vermilion ....	3,846,000	49.31	4,045,450	51.87	105
93 Wabash .....	423,000	28.36	487,750	32.71	115
94 Warren .....	1,521,800	65.28	1,723,400	73.92	113
95 Washington..	526,000	28.04	496,300	26.46	94
96 Wayne .....	268,000	10.43	311,550	12.12	116
97 White .....	518,000	22.47	592,150	25.69	114
98 Whiteside ....	2,095,700	60.73	2,232,750	64.70	106

TABLE NO. 10.—FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS—*Concluded*

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
99 Will .....	4,280,300	50.73	4,774,900	56.58	111
100 Williamson	1,558,000	34.55	1,742,650	38.64	112
101 Winnebago	4,036,500	63.92	5,236,150	82.91	130
102 Woodford ..	1,073,300	52.34	1,198,500	58.45	112
Total.....	\$406,327,000	\$72.06	\$468,408,550 <sup>2</sup>	\$83.07	115

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from figures furnished by Chicago and St. Louis federal reserve banks. The campaign period for the fourth liberty loan extended from September 28 to October 19, 1918. Bonds were dated October 24, 1918 and bore  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent interest.

<sup>2</sup>While the final page proof of this volume was being read information was received from the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank that the total of the figures formerly furnished by it on the subscriptions to the fourth loan made by the Illinois counties lying in the eighth district was too great by \$1,710,000. Revised data as to the subscriptions made by these counties is not available, consequently the table compiled on the basis of the earlier figures has been allowed to stand. The total Illinois subscription as here given is therefore too large by the amount above indicated, and the accuracy of the figures for the southern forty-four Illinois counties cannot be guaranteed. See note 2, Table 9.

TABLE NO. 11.—VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
1 Adams .....	\$ 2,387,200	\$36.96	\$ 2,807,050	\$43.46	117
2 Alexander ....	697,150	30.66	710,250	31.23	102
3 Bond .....	299,250	17.52	319,850	18.73	107
4 Boone .....	563,300	36.39	599,400	38.72	106
5 Brown .....	293,900	28.27	304,000	29.24	103
6 Bureau .....	1,597,350	36.32	1,965,000	44.68	123
7 Calhoun .....	168,750	19.60	239,500	27.80	142
8 Carroll .....	770,200	42.70	938,850	52.06	122
9 Cass .....	864,350	49.75	842,850	48.52	97
10 Champaign ..	2,145,300	41.39	2,568,650	49.56	120
11 Christian ....	1,507,350	43.57	1,363,250	39.40	90
12 Clark .....	598,600	25.45	578,750	24.61	97
13 Clay .....	254,500	13.64	268,350	14.38	105
14 Clinton .....	494,050	21.64	503,950	22.07	102
15 Coles .....	1,300,100	37.66	1,391,300	40.31	107
16 Cook .....	189,225,000	78.67	239,080,550	99.40	126
17 Crawford ....	667,600	25.40	739,850	28.15	111
18 Cumberland ..	371,800	26.03	215,550	15.09	58
19 DeKalb .....	1,341,500	40.10	1,497,450	44.76	112
20 DeWitt .....	733,500	38.80	801,600	42.40	109
21 Douglas .....	738,050	37.67	834,450	42.59	113
22 DuPage .....	1,246,350	37.28	1,355,850	40.55	109
23 Edgar .....	1,041,550	38.10	1,026,350	37.54	98
24 Edwards .....	143,800	14.31	176,700	17.58	123
25 Effingham ....	382,650	19.08	434,100	21.64	113
26 Fayette .....	456,900	16.27	459,950	16.38	101
27 Ford .....	699,700	40.93	823,650	48.18	118
28 Franklin .....	708,350	27.30	721,400	27.81	102
29 Fulton .....	1,793,100	36.19	2,093,950	42.26	117
30 Gallatin .....	202,050	13.81	210,200	14.37	104
31 Greene .....	865,700	38.71	863,500	38.61	99
32 Grundy .....	878,000	36.34	864,800	35.79	98
33 Hamilton ....	215,550	11.82	212,100	11.64	98
34 Hancock .....	1,315,700	42.94	1,319,100	43.05	100
35 Hardin .....	58,350	8.32	75,000	10.69	128
36 Henderson ..	386,400	39.73	411,750	42.34	106
37 Henry .....	1,947,250	46.66	2,035,150	48.76	104
38 Iroquois .....	1,267,950	35.67	1,545,300	43.47	122
39 Jackson .....	592,000	16.84	658,400	18.73	111
40 Jasper .....	213,350	11.75	241,900	13.32	113
41 Jefferson ....	378,650	13.01	406,350	13.96	107
42 Jersey .....	364,100	26.09	376,550	26.98	103
43 Jo Daviess ..	905,150	39.95	914,400	40.36	101
44 Johnson .....	135,000	9.42	148,100	10.33	110
45 Kane .....	3,728,300	40.58	4,064,450	44.24	109
46 Kankakee ..	1,585,400	38.90	1,545,400	37.92	97
47 Kendall .....	340,500	31.59	362,650	33.65	106
48 Knox .....	1,958,450	42.43	2,237,750	48.48	114
49 Lake .....	2,277,900	41.37	2,407,500	43.73	106



TABLE NO. 11.—VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN  
ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS—*Continued*

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
50 LaSalle .....	3,713,400	41.20	4,484,850	49.76	121
51 Lawrence ....	676,100	29.83	947,650	41.82	140
52 Lee .....	1,032,300	37.20	1,357,050	48.90	131
53 Livingston....	1,562,150	38.60	1,917,900	47.40	123
54 Logan .....	1,447,900	47.92	1,560,150	51.63	108
55 McDonough..	1,069,900	39.79	1,301,700	48.41	122
56 McHenry ....	1,209,250	37.20	1,377,100	42.36	114
57 McLean .....	2,866,900	42.15	3,143,800	46.23	110
58 Macon .....	2,480,900	45.78	2,617,050	48.30	105
59 Macoupin ....	1,432,200	28.26	1,507,800	29.75	105
60 Madison .....	3,406,850	37.92	3,983,900	44.34	117
61 Marion .....	613,750	17.49	709,400	20.21	116
62 Marshall .....	623,900	39.79	678,350	43.26	109
63 Mason .....	715,400	41.17	784,700	45.16	110
64 Massac .....	152,650	10.75	224,300	15.79	147
65 Menard .....	516,850	40.39	569,750	44.52	110
66 Mercer .....	826,050	41.88	868,350	44.03	105
67 Monroe .....	327,700	24.26	402,600	29.80	123
68 Montgomery	1,202,950	34.07	1,336,850	37.86	110
69 Morgan .....	1,365,900	39.68	1,670,850	48.54	122
70 Moultrie .....	505,550	34.55	475,650	32.51	94
71 Ogle .....	1,037,900	37.25	1,209,450	43.40	116
72 Peoria .....	4,877,200	48.65	5,370,150	53.56	110
73 Perry .....	550,700	24.93	520,050	23.54	94
74 Piatt .....	728,750	44.50	830,600	50.72	114
75 Pike .....	733,150	25.61	880,550	30.76	120
76 Pope .....	99,800	8.90	84,200	7.51	84
77 Pulaski .....	168,700	10.78	186,750	11.93	111
78 Putnam .....	241,400	31.92	266,850	35.29	110
79 Randolph ....	615,000	21.12	754,600	25.91	123
80 Richland ....	195,450	12.24	233,100	14.60	119
81 Rock Island	4,006,200	56.90	4,399,550	62.49	110
82 St. Clair .....	5,265,350	43.92	5,463,400	45.58	104
83 Saline .....	612,550	20.28	633,150	20.96	103
84 Sangamon ....	4,098,150	45.02	4,149,350	45.58	101
85 Schuyler .....	387,050	26.06	461,300	31.06	119
86 Scott .....	274,000	27.22	284,400	28.25	104
87 Shelby .....	1,066,950	33.66	1,107,900	34.96	104
88 Stark .....	457,450	45.30	490,400	48.56	107
89 Stephenson ..	1,482,050	40.25	1,455,500	39.53	98
90 Tazewell ....	1,476,300	43.39	1,673,100	49.17	113
91 Union .....	278,100	12.72	328,750	15.04	118
92 Vermilion ....	2,871,850	36.82	2,680,050	34.36	93
93 Wabash .....	335,250	22.48	362,350	24.30	108
94 Warren .....	1,129,700	48.46	1,155,150	49.55	102
95 Washington	357,150	19.04	390,900	20.84	109
96 Wayne .....	189,150	7.37	236,800	9.21	125
97 White .....	413,350	17.93	456,200	19.79	110
98 Whiteside ..	1,434,900	41.58	1,595,750	46.24	111

TABLE NO. 11.—VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

ANALYSIS OF QUOTAS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, STATE OF ILLINOIS—*Concluded*

COUNTY	QUOTA		SUBSCRIPTIONS		Per Cent Quota
	Amount Invited	Amount Per Capita	Total Subscriptions	Per Capita Subscriptions	
99 Will .....	3,204,800	37.98	3,928,500	46.56	122
100 Williamson	1,122,000	24.88	1,164,350	25.82	104
101 Winnebago	3,010,500	47.67	3,741,350	59.24	124
102 Woodford ....	840,300	40.98	986,150	48.09	117
Total.....	\$304,416,650	\$53.99	\$365,963,150	\$64.87	120

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from figures supplied by the Chicago and St. Louis federal reserve banks. The Victory loan campaign covered the period April 21 to May 10, 1918. Bonds were dated May 20, 1919 and bore 3¼ and 4¼ per cent interest.

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TABLE NO. 12.—WAR SAVINGS STAMPS (1918 ISSUE)

COUNTY	Total Sales	Quota for Period
1 Adams .....	\$1,404,000.25	\$1,291,760
2 Alexander .....	282,083.25	503,820
3 Bond .....	250,894.00	356,020
4 Boone .....	177,313.50	309,620
5 Brown .....	311,397.00	207,940
6 Bureau .....	650,223.25	921,260
7 Calhoun .....	85,568.25	172,200
8 Carroll .....	365,801.25	360,700
9 Cass .....	208,213.50	349,600
10 Champaign .....	884,816.75	1,098,000
11 Christian .....	611,897.50	718,180
12 Clark .....	352,998.25	470,340
13 Clay .....	191,219.25	373,220
14 Clinton .....	128,444.00	500,520
15 Coles .....	625,550.75	695,740
16 Cook .....	26,909,369.00	56,375,020
17 Crawford .....	529,749.00	628,420
18 Cumberland .....	97,677.50	285,620
19 DeKalb .....	709,375.50	693,940
20 DeWitt .....	388,031.25	378,120
21 Douglas .....	368,805.00	399,020
22 DuPage .....	405,073.50	745,040
23 Edgar .....	461,688.75	546,720
24 Edwards .....	193,515.25	200,980
25 Effingham .....	330,930.75	401,100
26 Fayette .....	277,612.00	561,640
27 Ford .....	370,524.25	341,920
28 Franklin .....	468,858.00	610,340
29 Fulton .....	874,742.00	1,039,860
30 Gallatin .....	61,010.00	292,560
31 Greene .....	480,897.50	447,260
32 Grundy .....	384,277.25	483,600
33 Hamilton .....	58,262.00	364,540
34 Hancock .....	580,724.50	612,760
35 Hardin .....	46,720.00	140,300
36 Henderson .....	191,401.25	194,480
37 Henry .....	489,413.25	858,360
38 Iroquois .....	588,881.00	710,860
39 Jackson .....	641,045.00	721,420
40 Jasper .....	238,160.00	363,140
41 Jefferson .....	355,028.00	596,500
42 Jersey .....	236,936.25	279,080
43 Jo Daviess .....	403,098.75	453,140
44 Johnson .....	180,954.75	286,620
45 Kane .....	1,313,033.25	2,028,040
46 Kankakee .....	389,140.50	867,520
47 Kendall .....	140,580.25	215,540
48 Knox .....	369,460.25	960,360
49 Lake .....	822,164.75	1,401,200
50 LaSalle .....	1,544,401.50	1,837,020
51 Lawrence .....	562,506.75	542,820
52 Lee .....	606,309.25	555,000
53 Livingston .....	758,851.75	809,300

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TABLE No. 12.—WAR SAVINGS STAMPS (1918 ISSUE)—*Concluded*

COUNTY		Total Sales	Quota for Period
54	Logan .....	507,513.50	626,700
55	McDonough .....	346,142.75	537,740
56	McHenry .....	437,582.25	690,300
57	McLean .....	1,324,683.75	1,362,540
58	Macon .....	1,429,966.00	1,232,360
59	Macoupin .....	1,128,778.00	1,136,740
60	Madison .....	1,217,230.00	2,164,140
61	Marion .....	566,099.00	769,700
62	Marshall .....	361,988.25	313,580
63	Mason .....	341,088.50	347,540
64	Massac .....	123,925.50	299,880
65	Menard .....	330,411.50	255,920
66	Mercer .....	413,679.50	394,460
67	Monroe .....	144,723.50	270,160
68	Montgomery .....	777,888.25	771,520
69	Morgan .....	1,182,509.50	688,400
70	Moultrie .....	309,111.25	292,600
71	Ogle .....	674,806.00	557,280
72	Peoria .....	1,001,672.75	2,175,120
73	Perry .....	540,963.00	474,700
74	Piatt .....	340,067.25	327,520
75	Pike .....	645,023.00	572,440
76	Pope .....	81,537.00	224,300
77	Pulaski .....	101,557.75	329,000
78	Putnam .....	104,168.75	192,300
79	Randolph .....	625,805.00	598,700
80	Richland .....	325,632.00	319,400
81	Rock Island .....	776,739.25	1,629,320
82	St. Clair .....	1,291,051.75	2,881,840
83	Saline .....	424,785.25	728,440
84	Sangamon .....	1,135,419.50	2,104,120
85	Schuyler .....	163,139.75	297,040
86	Scott .....	227,060.75	201,340
87	Shelby .....	471,991.50	633,860
88	Stark .....	64,632.00	201,960
89	Stephenson .....	716,421.75	763,960
90	Tazewell .....	805,785.50	692,280
91	Union .....	358,119.75	437,120
92	Vermilion .....	1,603,256.50	1,740,360
93	Wabash .....	247,135.75	332,260
94	Warren .....	221,759.75	468,420
95	Washington .....	354,462.50	375,180
96	Wayne .....	262,179.75	513,940
97	White .....	473,249.25	461,040
98	Whiteside .....	606,986.50	690,140
99	Will .....	1,184,814.25	1,827,660
100	Williamson .....	314,019.00	1,154,540
101	Winnebago .....	661,161.50	1,486,520
102	Woodford .....	520,638.25	410,120
Totals.....		<sup>1</sup> \$78,629,093.50	\$125,515,580

<sup>1</sup>This total includes sales of war savings and thrift stamps. The conversion of thrift stamps into war savings stamps amounted to \$5,500,000, which made a net sale of \$73,129,093.50.





TABLE No. 13.—RECEIPTS FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 1917-1919<sup>1</sup>

	Income and profits taxes	Estates	Munitions	Distilled spirits and alcoholic beverages	Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	Oleomargarine	Adulterated butter	Process or renovated butter	Mixed flour	Schedules A and B (documentary stamps and cosmetics)	Special taxes not elsewhere enu- merated (corpora- tions, bankers, brokers, amuse- ment proprietors)	Miscellaneous	Penalties, offers in compromise, interest costs, etc.	Legal and business transactions and documents	Public utilities (transportation, telegraph, telephone, etc.)	Insurance	Opium	Sales by manufacturers, importers, producers	Sales by dealers	Aggregate all sources
ILLINOIS																				
1917.....	\$26,099,489.57	\$ 726,669.42	\$ 582,510.13	\$ 53,317,931.74	\$ 3,638,679.50	\$ 659,434.44	\$ 829.50	\$24,763.64	\$ 115.00	\$1,352,872.84	\$ 1,273,916.57	\$ 27,099.52	\$508,888.83							\$ 88,213,200.70
1918.....	275,579,056.40	2,657,313.84	220,262.64	54,766,952.09	5,255,601.93	765,815.96	773.30	13,613.73	173.00		4,714,285.07	25,972.72	93,815.66	\$ 2,634,024.97	\$12,447,377.40	\$ 834,881.42	\$ 14,585.16	\$ 2,429,612.54		362,454,117.83
1919.....	201,473,091.83	3,996,359.03		51,969,702.80	6,216,513.04	809,902.16	688.00	12,019.50	281.35		7,756,346.59	112,538.25		6,073,178.90	36,759,896.15	1,711,240.89		5,199,151.92	\$ 912,723.29	323,003,633.70
UNITED STATES																				
1917.....	359,718,404.33	6,076,575.26	27,663,939.63	284,008,512.62	103,201,592.16	1,995,720.02	26,250.06	71,333.61	5,526.38	8,926,310.30	15,708,732.87	1,119,136.98	871,606.22							809,393,640.44
1918.....	2,838,999,894.28	47,452,879.78	13,296,927.32	443,839,544.98	156,188,659.90	2,336,907.00	11,674.80	48,040.23	6,414.02		56,304,186.78	106,593.98	985,219.86	17,538,552.26	70,736,550.01	6,492,025.48	185,358.93	40,062,164.82		3,698,955,820.93 <sup>4</sup>
1919.....	2,600,762,734.84	82,029,983.13		483,050,854.47	206,003,091.84	2,791,831.08	72,287.92	44,720.14	17,575.07		89,182,891.13	1,501,004.15		33,551,873.53	237,839,572.30	14,508,881.31		82,424,873.83	6,147,269.45	3,850,150,078.56 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, 1917, 1918, 1919.

<sup>2</sup>Includes taxes on opium, playing cards, etc.

<sup>3</sup>Includes collections under repealed laws, sales from condemned government property, etc.

<sup>4</sup>Includes \$4,336,182.21 from internal revenue stamps affixed to parcel post packages and \$28,044.29 income tax from Alaska railroads.

<sup>5</sup>Includes \$10,199,466.51 from internal revenue stamps affixed to parcel post packages and \$21,167.86 income tax from Alaska railroads.



TABLE No. 14.—PRODUCTION OF CORN IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Annual yield (bushels)	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Acres	Yield per acre (bushels)	Farm value per bushel (Dec. 1 price)	Value per acre	Total value
1914.....	300,034,000	6.33 (i)	10,346,000	29	\$ .61	\$17.69	\$183,021,000
1915.....	374,400,000	24.78 (i)	10,400,000	36	.54	19.44	202,176,000
1916.....	300,900,000	19.63 (d)	10,200,000	29.5	.84	24.78	252,756,000
1917.....	418,000,000	38.91 (i)	11,000,000	38	1.10	41.80	459,800,000
1918.....	344,350,000	17.61 (d)	9,700,000	35.5	1.20	42.60	413,220,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the *Monthly Crop Report*.TABLE No. 15.—PRODUCTION OF WINTER WHEAT IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Production (bushels)	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre (bushels)	Farm value per bushel (Dec. 1 price)	Value per acre	Total value
1914.....	46,250,000	10.41 (i)	2,500,000	18.5	\$1.01	\$18.685	\$46,712,000
1915.....	53,200,000	15.02 (i)	2,800,000	19	1.00	19.00	53,200,000
1916.....	16,775,000	68.46 (d)	1,525,000	11	1.65	18.15	27,679,000
1917.....	29,600,000	76.45 (i)	1,600,000	18.5	2.01	37.185	59,496,000
1918.....	55,900,000	88.85 (i)	2,600,000	21.5	2.08	44.72	116,272,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the *Monthly Crop Report*.

TABLE No. 16.—PRODUCTION OF SPRING WHEAT IN ILLINOIS, 1917-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Production (bushels)	Increase (per cent)	Acres	Yield per acre (bushels)	Farm value per bushel (Dec. 1 price)	Value per acre	Total value
1917.....	1,250,000	.....	50,000	25	\$2.01	\$50.25	\$2,512,000
1918.....	8,070,000	545.6 (i)	300,000	26.9	2.08	55.952	16,786,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the *Monthly Crop Report*. The acreage of spring wheat in Illinois in 1914, 1915 and 1916 was not recorded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE No. 17.—PRODUCTION OF OATS IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Production (bushels)	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Acres	Yield per acre (bushels)	Farm value per bushel (Dec. 1 price)	Value per acre	Total value
1914.....	125,990,000	20.99 (i)	4,300,000	29.3	\$ .44	\$12.892	\$55,436,000
1915.....	195,435,000	55.11 (i)	4,343,000	45	.35	15.75	68,402,000
1916.....	172,095,000	11.94 (d)	4,470,000	38.5	.51	19.635	87,768,000
1917.....	239,200,000	38.99 (i)	4,600,000	52	.65	33.80	155,480,000
1918.....	198,352,000	17.07 (d)	4,508,000	44	.67	29.48	132,896,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the *Monthly Crop Report*.

TABLE No. 18.—PRODUCTION OF BARLEY IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Production (bushels)	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Acres	Yield per acre (bushels)	Farm value per bushel (Dec. 1 price)	Value per acre	Total value
1914.....	1,622,000	15.52 (i)	55,000	29.5	\$ .61	\$18.00	\$989,000
1915.....	1,836,000	13.19 (i)	54,000	34	.57	19.38	1,047,000
1916.....	1,920,000	4.57 (i)	60,000	32	1.03	32.96	1,978,000
1917.....	4,875,000	153.9 (i)	130,000	37.5	1.21	45.375	5,899,000
1918.....	9,000,000	84.61 (i)	250,000	36	.90	32.40	8,100,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the *Monthly Crop Report*.TABLE No. 19.—PRODUCTION OF RYE IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Production (bushels)	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Acres	Yield per acre (bushels)	Farm value per bushel (Dec. 1 price)	Value per acre	Total value
1914.....	784,000	2.97 (d)	49,000	16	\$ .85	\$13.60	\$666,000
1915.....	906,000	15.56 (i)	49,000	18.5	.83	15.355	752,000
1916.....	666,000	26.49 (d)	43,000	15.5	1.22	18.91	813,000
1917.....	2,100,000	215.31 (i)	120,000	17.5	1.65	28.875	3,465,000
1918.....	3,800,000	80.95 (i)	200,000	19	1.50	28.50	5,700,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the *Monthly Crop Report*.



TABLE No. 20.—PRODUCTION OF BUCKWHEAT IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Production (bushels)	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Acres	Yield per acre (bushels)	Farm value per bushel (Dec. 1 price)	Value per acre	Total value
1914.....	71,000	4.41 (i)	4,000	17.7	\$ .95	\$16.815	\$67,000
1915.....	68,000	4.22 (d)	4,000	17	.90	15.30	61,000
1916.....	68,000	.....	4,000	17	1.30	22.10	88,000
1917.....	76,000	11.76 (i)	4,000	19	1.70	32.30	129,000
1918.....	89,000	17.1 (i)	5,000	17.8	1.80	32.04	160,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the *Monthly Crop Report*.TABLE No. 21.—PRODUCTION OF HAY IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Production (tons)	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Acres	Yield per acre (tons)	Farm value per ton (Dec. 1 price)	Value per acre	Total value
1914.....	1,912,000	21.95 (d)	2,250,000	.85	\$14.40	\$12.24	\$27,533,000
1915.....	3,850,000	101.35 (i)	2,500,000	1.54	10.80	16.632	41,580,000
1916.....	4,785,000	24.28 (i)	3,300,000	1.45	11.30	16.385	54,070,000
1917.....	3,671,000	23.28 (d)	2,937,000	1.25	20.00	25.00	73,420,000
1918.....	4,552,000	23.99 (i)	3,372,000	1.35	21.00	28.35	95,592,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the *Monthly Crop Report*.

TABLE No. 22.—CATTLE IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	MILCH COWS				OTHER CATTLE			
	Number	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Farm value Jan. 1	Average price per head Jan. 1	Number	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Farm value Jan. 1	Average price per head Jan. 1
1914.....	1,017,000	.993 (i)	\$59,189,000	\$58.20	1,216,000	.977 (d)	\$43,654,000	\$35.90
1915.....	1,007,000	.983 (d)	59,916,000	59.50	1,180,000	2.96 (d)	44,604,000	37.80
1916.....	1,047,000	3.97 (i)	63,029,000	60.20	1,239,000	5.00 (i)	47,702,000	38.50
1917.....	1,057,000	.95 (i)	71,876,000	68.00	1,251,000	.97 (i)	54,168,000	43.30
1918.....	1,050,000	.662 (d)	84,525,000	80.50	1,314,000	5.03 (i)	65,306,000	49.70

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.TABLE No. 23.—HOGS IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Number	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Farm value Jan. 1	Average price per head	YEAR	Number	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Farm value Jan. 1	Average price per head
1914.....	4,358,000	.996 (i)	\$47,066,000	\$10.80	1914.....	984,000	5.01 (d)	\$4,920,000	\$5.00
1915.....	4,358,000	.....	44,887,000	10.30	1915.....	935,000	4.98 (d)	5,049,000	5.40
1916.....	4,489,000	3.005 (i)	40,401,000	9.00	1916.....	907,000	2.99 (d)	5,351,000	5.90
1917.....	4,444,000	1.002 (d)	60,883,000	13.70	1917.....	898,000	.992 (d)	7,364,000	8.20
1918.....	5,111,000	15.009 (i)	112,442,000	22.00	1918.....	952,000	6.01 (i)	12,281,000	12.90

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE No. 25.—HORSES AND MULES IN ILLINOIS, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	HORSES				MULES			
	Number	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Farm value Jan. 1	Average price per head	Number	Increase or decrease (per cent)	Farm value Jan. 1	Average price per head
1914.....	1,497,000	1.01 (i)	\$169,161,000	\$113	148,000	.671 (d)	\$17,908,000	\$121
1915.....	1,467,000	2.004 (d)	154,035,000	105	145,000	2.02 (d)	15,950,000	110
1916.....	1,452,000	1.02 (d)	149,556,000	103	152,000	4.83 (i)	16,872,000	111
1917.....	1,452,000	.....	153,912,000	106	150,000	1.31 (d)	17,250,000	115
1918.....	1,467,000	1.03 (i)	151,101,000	103	150,000	.....	18,000,000	120

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE NO. 26.—RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Flour (barrels)	Wheat (bushels)	Corn (bushels)	Oats (bushels)	Rye (bushels)	Barley (bushels)	Total (Flour reduced to wheat bushels)
1914.....	9,709,000	99,290,000	106,600,000	138,400,000	3,432,000	25,460,000	416,872,500
1915.....	9,063,000	70,704,000	95,357,000	133,475,000	4,648,000	26,167,000	371,135,000
1916.....	9,353,000	74,944,000	102,376,000	161,244,000	5,601,000	34,526,000	420,780,000
1917.....	9,678,000	31,751,000	70,854,000	125,910,000	4,541,000	22,348,000	298,955,000
1918.....	8,914,000	69,610,000	100,409,000	137,072,000	4,480,000	18,534,000	370,218,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from reports of Chicago Board of Trade.TABLE NO. 27.—SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM CHICAGO, 1914-1918<sup>1</sup>

YEAR	Flour (barrels)	Wheat (bushels)	Corn (bushels)	Oats (bushels)	Rye (bushels)	Barley (bushels)	Total (Flour reduced to wheat bushels)
1914.....	7,443,000	85,468,000	65,259,000	122,756,000	2,240,000	7,077,000	316,293,500
1915.....	7,674,000	55,576,000	73,667,000	122,469,000	3,993,000	8,852,000	299,090,000
1916.....	8,332,000	61,187,000	61,782,000	116,875,000	4,436,000	11,416,000	293,190,000
1917.....	8,383,000	24,047,000	36,006,000	101,678,000	3,667,000	6,719,000	209,241,000
1918.....	6,436,000	49,948,000	39,877,000	86,738,000	2,616,000	4,650,000	212,827,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from reports of Chicago Board of Trade.

TABLE No. 28.—PRODUCTION OF COAL IN ILLINOIS, 1917<sup>1</sup>  
COUNTIES OF THE STATE, SHOWING NUMBER OF DISTRICT, MINES, MEN AND TONS,  
ALL MINES, SHIPPING MINES, LOCAL MINES

COUNTY	District	All mines			Shipping mines			Local mines		
		Mines	Men	Tons	Mines	Men	Tons	Mines	Men	Tons
Bond	8	1	129	107,895	1	129	107,895	—	—	—
Bureau	2	10	2,537	1,390,552	5	2,514	1,383,175	5	23	7,377
Cass	4	1	3	1,500	—	—	—	1	3	1,500
Christian	5	9	2,750	2,822,167	9	2,750	2,822,167	—	—	—
Clinton	8	5	1,401	1,426,594	5	1,401	1,426,594	—	—	—
Franklin	11	21	10,511	11,317,657	21	10,511	11,317,657	—	—	—
Fulton	4	93	3,208	2,739,185	19	2,880	2,548,722	74	328	190,463
Gallatin	11	11	195	125,366	2	164	116,145	9	31	9,221
Greene	7	9	37	6,604	—	—	—	37	6	6,604
Grundy	1	3	709	408,064	2	703	406,264	1	8	1,800
Hancock	4	2	8	3,965	—	—	—	2	8	3,965
Henry	2	12	93	45,951	—	—	—	12	93	45,951
Jackson	10	18	1,025	818,571	6	977	798,080	12	48	20,491
Jersey	7	1	4	1,320	—	—	—	1	4	1,320
Johnson	12	3	12	17,823	—	—	—	3	12	17,823
Knox	2	21	82	38,940	—	—	—	21	82	38,940
LaSalle	1	37	2,019	1,134,584	9	1,617	885,774	28	402	248,810
Livingston	1	10	221	151,796	2	98	65,398	8	123	86,398
Logan	6	3	673	596,511	3	673	596,511	—	—	—
Macon	5	3	462	259,004	3	462	259,004	—	—	—
Macoupin	7	15	5,384	6,590,825	12	5,362	6,578,833	3	22	11,992
Madison	8	26	4,246	5,044,261	15	4,194	5,012,787	11	52	31,474
Marion	8	4	1,045	1,088,619	4	1,045	1,088,619	—	—	—
Marshall	3	15	989	472,690	3	958	466,184	12	31	6,506
McDonough	4	48	111	17,606	—	—	—	48	111	17,606
McLean	6	2	166	89,412	2	166	89,412	—	—	—
Menard	3	9	242	197,283	1	157	155,878	8	85	41,405



# APPENDIX

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TABLE No. 28.—PRODUCTION OF COAL IN ILLINOIS, 1917—*Concluded*  
COAL PRODUCING COUNTIES OF THE STATE, SHOWING NUMBER OF DISTRICT, MINES, MEN AND TONS,  
ALL MINES, SHIPPING MINES, LOCAL MINES

COUNTY	District	All mines			Shipping mines			Local mines		
		Mines	Men	Tons	Mines	Men	Tons	Mines	Men	Tons
Mercer	2	13	381	264,452	3	315	237,292	10	66	27,160
Montgomery	7	9	3,576	3,641,676	9	3,576	3,641,676			
Morgan	4	2	6	1,000				2	6	1,000
Moultrie	5	1	200	239,818	1	200	239,818			
Peoria	3	60	1,700	1,553,455	11	1,404	1,352,321	49	296	201,134
Perry	10	19	2,551	2,477,561	11	2,502	2,450,336	8	49	27,225
Putnam	3	2	1,177	712,535	2	1,177	712,535			
Randolph	10	16	1,275	1,162,468	9	1,227	1,133,134	7	48	29,334
Rock Island	2	10	99	57,727				10	99	57,727
Saline	11	39	4,817	4,530,903	18	4,745	4,496,034	21	72	34,869
Sangamon	6	29	6,762	6,948,648	26	6,739	6,938,083	3	23	10,565
Schuyler	4	32	88	24,154				32	88	24,154
Scott	4	7	18	2,940				7	18	2,940
Shelby	5	6	215	95,682	2	179	89,032	4	36	6,650
Stark	2	10	66	18,257	1	19	7,552	9	47	10,705
St. Clair	9	63	5,360	5,755,650	47	5,227	5,652,416	16	133	103,234
Tazewell	3	9	519	455,880	5	483	430,340	4	36	25,540
Vermilion	5	33	3,232	3,299,419	13	3,039	3,137,051	20	193	162,368
Warren	2	5	23	7,941				5	23	7,941
Washington	10	4	650	759,999	3	645	756,950	1	5	3,049
White	11	1	95	105,645	1	95	105,645			
Will	1	2	195	85,072	1	150	70,462	1	45	14,610
Williamson	12	44	9,294	9,666,302	35	9,241	9,634,680	9	53	31,622
Woodford	3	2	332	201,598	2	332	201,598			
Total		810	80,893	78,983,527	324	78,056	77,412,054	486	2,837	1,571,473

Annual Coal Report of Illinois, 1917 [Department of Mines and Minerals] pp. 57-58.

TABLE No. 29.—DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS COAL, 1917<sup>1</sup>

SHIPPING OR COMMERCIAL COLLIERIES—DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT BY COUNTIES—ALSO LOCAL MINES FOR ENTIRE STATE

COUNTY	District	Number of mines	Total output, all grades, tons	Disposition of output				
				Loaded on cars for shipment	Supplied to locomotives at mines	Sold to railroad companies	Sold to local trade	Consumed and wasted at the mines
Bond	8	1	107,895	79,882	.....	20,000	4,013	4,000
Bureau	2	5	1,383,175	611,021	35,369	643,967	36,076	56,742
Christian	5	9	2,822,167	2,070,510	27,624	549,487	96,608	77,938
Clinton	8	5	1,426,594	1,062,925	61,681	224,092	18,545	59,351
Franklin	11	21	11,317,657	9,907,951	1,091	991,643	70,273	346,699
Fulton	4	19	2,548,722	1,758,112	12,677	687,482	13,039	77,412
Gallatin	11	2	116,145	111,265	1,208	.....	672	3,000
Grundy	1	2	406,264	349,530	.....	26,274	16,853	13,607
Jackson	10	6	798,080	628,492	44,584	18,513	55,363	51,128
LaSalle	1	9	885,774	469,594	28,512	258,225	87,076	42,367
Livingston	1	2	65,398	23,408	16,722	.....	22,804	2,464
Logan	6	3	596,511	475,238	23,668	.....	70,233	27,372
Macon	5	3	259,004	95,427	.....	.....	150,147	13,430
Macoupin	7	12	6,578,833	697,662	19,350	5,606,236	53,729	201,856
Madison	8	15	5,012,787	4,442,262	13,793	373,782	79,483	103,467
Marion	8	4	1,088,619	763,254	.....	285,759	13,953	25,653
Marshall	3	3	466,184	175,856	74,189	172,073	19,612	24,454
McLean	6	2	89,412	12,313	10,565	.....	56,930	9,604
Menard	3	1	155,878	99,547	.....	46,950	6,270	3,111
Mercer	2	3	237,292	81,224	458	142,124	1,792	11,694
Montgomery	7	9	3,641,676	2,619,457	25	913,749	30,219	78,226
Moultrie	5	1	239,818	224,517	.....	.....	6,183	9,118

TABLE No. 29.—DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS COAL, 1917—*Concluded*  
 SHIPPING OR COMMERCIAL COLLIERIES—DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT BY COUNTIES—ALSO LOCAL MINES FOR ENTIRE STATE

COUNTY	District	Number of mines	Total output, all grades, tons	Disposition of output					Consumed and wasted at the mines
				Loaded on cars for shipment	Supplied to locomotives at mines	Sold to railroad companies	Sold to local trade		
Peoria	3	11	1,352,321	1,126,864	-----	208,130	2,835	14,492	
Perry	10	11	2,450,336	1,585,612	70,505	695,842	27,112	71,265	
Putnam	3	2	712,535	540,773	3,340	127,033	15,690	25,699	
Randolph	10	9	1,133,134	718,870	-----	382,826	5,176	26,262	
St. Clair	9	47	5,652,416	4,739,783	98,761	538,895	112,439	162,538	
Saline	11	18	4,496,034	4,054,925	4,698	291,461	42,332	102,618	
Sangamon	6	26	6,938,083	4,145,708	4,441	2,345,030	286,276	156,628	
Shelby	5	2	89,032	69,596	-----	-----	11,627	7,809	
Stark	2	1	7,552	3,327	-----	-----	3,475	750	
Tazewell	3	5	430,340	343,954	-----	38,934	41,849	5,603	
Vermilion	5	13	3,137,051	2,177,762	1,020	876,580	33,873	47,816	
Washington	10	3	756,950	717,851	10,500	-----	10,380	18,219	
White	11	1	105,645	51,394	3,196	40,215	7,644	3,196	
Will	1	1	70,462	62,702	-----	-----	4,160	3,600	
Williamson	12	35	9,634,680	5,926,349	50,116	3,229,484	44,146	384,585	
Woodford	3	2	201,598	90,911	9,795	71,633	18,329	10,930	
Total, shipping mines	-----	324	77,412,054	53,115,828	627,888	19,806,419	1,577,216	2,284,703	
Total, local mines	-----	486	1,571,473	-----	-----	-----	1,304,940	266,533	
Total, all mines	-----	810	78,983,527	53,115,828	627,888	19,806,419	2,882,156	2,551,236	

<sup>1</sup>Annual Coal Report of Illinois, 1917 [Department of Mines and Minerals] pp. 58-60.

TABLE No. 30.—PRODUCTION OF COAL IN ILLINOIS, 1918<sup>1</sup>  
 COAL PRODUCING COUNTIES OF THE STATE, SHOWING NUMBER OF DISTRICT, MINES, MEN AND TONS,  
 ALL MINES, SHIPPING MINES, LOCAL MINES

COUNTY	District	All mines			Shipping mines			Local mines		
		Mines	Men	Tons	Mines	Men	Tons	Mines	Men	Tons
Adams	3	2	3	444	---	---	---	2	3	444
Bond	7	1	227	180,328	1	227	180,328	---	---	---
Brown	3	4	6	675	---	---	---	4	6	675
Bureau	1	11	2,467	1,350,890	5	2,426	1,339,592	6	41	11,298
Cass	3	3	10	1,686	---	---	---	3	10	1,686
Christian	5	10	3,026	3,221,234	10	3,026	3,221,234	---	---	---
Clinton	8	5	1,323	1,429,569	5	1,323	1,429,569	---	---	---
Franklin	10	24	11,618	12,007,397	24	11,618	12,007,397	---	---	---
Fulton	3	142	3,733	2,792,950	29	3,370	2,659,174	113	363	133,776
Gallatin	11	17	278	200,648	3	239	188,737	14	39	11,911
Greene	6	9	43	9,141	---	---	---	9	43	9,141
Grundy	1	4	672	412,162	2	658	408,244	2	14	3,918
Hancock	3	4	19	3,776	---	---	---	4	19	3,776
Henry	1	13	116	57,646	---	---	---	13	116	57,646
Jackson	9	20	1,211	975,141	8	1,155	951,436	12	56	23,705
Jersey	6	1	4	1,390	---	---	---	1	4	1,390
Johnson	12	4	13	5,510	---	---	---	4	13	5,510
Knox	3	33	92	35,245	---	---	---	33	92	35,245
LaSalle	1	42	2,056	1,198,360	10	1,649	940,529	32	407	257,831
Livingston	1	10	250	119,399	1	64	45,200	9	186	74,199
Logan	4	3	763	539,094	3	763	539,094	---	---	---
Macon	5	3	497	343,162	3	497	343,162	---	---	---
Macoupin	6	16	5,804	7,095,366	14	5,784	7,083,079	2	20	12,287
Madison	7	25	4,731	5,188,768	15	4,675	5,166,390	10	56	22,378
Marion	7	4	1,159	1,116,289	4	1,159	1,116,289	---	---	---
Marshall	2	11	874	393,134	3	835	385,389	8	39	7,745
McDonough	3	48	116	18,174	---	---	---	48	116	18,174
McLean	2	2	154	93,795	2	154	93,795	---	---	---
Menard	4	9	257	227,032	1	174	179,417	8	83	47,615

TABLE No. 30.—PRODUCTION OF COAL IN ILLINOIS, 1918—*Concluded*  
COAL PRODUCING COUNTIES OF THE STATE, SHOWING NUMBER OF DISTRICT, MINES, MEN AND TONS,  
ALL MINES, SHIPPING MINES, LOCAL MINES

COUNTY	District	All mines			Shipping mines			Local mines		
		Mines	Men	Tons	Mines	Men	Tons	Mines	Men	Tons
Mercer	1	16	457	314,422	4	387	275,988	12	70	38,434
Montgomery	6	9	4,114	4,340,675	9	4,114	4,340,675	1	5	1,544
Morgan	4	1	5	1,544						
Moultrie	5	1	209	244,791	1	209	244,791			
Peoria	2	74	1,724	1,483,486	11	1,418	1,314,559	63	306	168,927
Perry	9	19	2,937	2,937,237	14	2,861	2,876,768	5	76	60,469
Putnam	1	2	973	637,257	2	973	637,257			
Randolph	9	16	1,657	1,599,718	10	1,616	1,534,906	6	41	64,812
Rock Island	1	11	93	60,912				11	93	60,912
Saline	11	40	6,541	5,670,832	23	6,468	5,635,231	17	73	35,601
Sangamon	4	31	7,731	8,155,734	27	7,664	8,113,930	4	67	41,804
Schuyler	3	25	64	19,432				25	64	19,432
Scott	4	9	34	4,274				9	34	4,274
Shelby	5	6	344	198,149	2	296	188,021	4	48	10,128
Stark	2	11	54	15,870				11	54	15,870
St. Clair	8	68	6,898	7,868,449	53	6,767	7,761,749	15	131	106,700
Tazewell	2	13	828	554,922	7	755	518,522	6	73	36,400
Vermilion	5	66	3,816	3,971,330	15	3,460	3,765,830	51	356	205,500
Wabash	11	1	2	250				1	2	250
Warren	3	5	22	5,749				5	22	5,749
Washington	9	4	780	807,509	3	777	804,322	1	3	3,187
White	11	1	153	172,501	1	153	172,501			
Will	1	2	150	77,269	1	114	55,711	1	36	21,558
Williamson	12	54	9,979	11,655,101	42	9,904	11,623,761	12	75	31,340
Woodford	2	2	285	163,651	2	285	163,651			
Total		967	91,372	89,979,469	370	88,017	88,306,228	597	3,355	1,673,241

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TABLE No. 31.—DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS COAL, 1918'  
SHIPPING OR COMMERCIAL COLLIERIES—DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT BY COUNTIES—ALSO LOCAL MINES FOR ENTIRE STATE

COUNTY	District	Number of mines	Total output, all grades, tons	Disposition of output				
				Loaded on cars for shipment	Supplied to locomotives at mines	Sold to railroad companies	Sold to local trade	Consumed and wasted at the mines
Bond	7	1	180,328	164,535	.....	3,920	4,573	7,097
Bureau	1	5	1,339,592	426,953	37,902	778,955	38,772	57,010
Christian	5	10	3,221,234	1,991,718	11,630	1,009,429	116,338	89,535
Clinton	8	5	1,429,569	645,355	56,855	650,575	26,110	50,674
Franklin	10	24	12,007,397	9,424,707	2,928	2,132,684	92,116	292,531
Fulton	3	29	2,659,174	1,766,114	14,557	716,390	69,361	78,611
Gallatin	11	3	188,737	175,849	2,400	101	2,139	8,248
Grundy	1	2	408,244	337,247	.....	7,486	14,257	49,120
Jackson	9	8	951,436	767,778	57,137	24,326	48,038	58,757
LaSalle	1	10	940,529	585,663	35,751	175,955	97,118	46,042
Livingston	1	1	45,200	27,071	.....	.....	15,276	2,443
Logan	4	3	539,094	365,958	26,423	30,045	84,081	28,325
Macon	5	3	343,162	139,683	.....	1,389	181,916	20,174
Macoupin	6	14	7,083,079	1,070,920	20,828	5,770,588	64,365	153,676
Madison	7	15	5,166,390	3,697,694	15,874	1,225,563	109,437	117,822
Marion	7	4	1,116,289	547,471	.....	518,348	19,729	30,741
Marshall	2	3	385,389	148,046	67,549	120,607	22,414	25,773
McLean	2	2	93,795	22,352	.....	.....	54,697	16,746
Menard	4	1	179,417	113,281	.....	54,600	8,521	3,015
Mercer	1	4	275,988	115,678	469	143,258	3,637	12,873
Montgomery	6	9	4,340,675	2,902,536	55	1,308,878	54,617	76,007

TABLE NO. 31.—DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS COAL, 1918—*Concluded*  
 SHIPPING OR COMMERCIAL COLLIERIES—DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT BY COUNTIES—ALSO LOCAL MINES FOR ENTIRE STATE

COUNTY	District	Number of mines	Total output, all grades, tons	Disposition of output			
				Loaded on cars for shipment	Supplied to locomotives at mines	Sold to railroad companies	Sold to local trade
Moultrie	5	1	244,791	226,318	732	356,887	9,146
Peoria	2	11	1,314,559	911,740	78,475	987,002	20,263
Perry	9	14	2,876,768	1,655,278	3,019	499,673	30,373
Putnam	1	2	637,257	96,451	867,532	617,883	11,404
Randolph	9	10	1,524,906	4,884,505	79,351	2,430,172	8,703
St. Clair	8	53	7,761,749	2,940,100	878	2,489,213	167,524
Saline	11	23	5,635,231	4,653,548	7,747	2,967,646	138,002
Sangamon	4	27	8,113,930	156,408	2,383	247,678	166,968
Shelby	5	2	188,021	232,560	10,800	455,070	21,085
Tazewell	2	7	518,522	2,328,362	6,121	75,239	28,889
Vermilion	5	15	3,765,830	256,912	1,485	4,181,105	53,474
Washington	9	3	804,322	73,580	10,023	50,960	52,485
White	11	1	172,501	47,344	570,992	31,370,924	10,045
Will	1	1	55,711	6,954,685	551,372	31,370,924	3,967
Williamson	12	42	11,623,761	69,012	19,620	31,370,924	70,567
Woodford	2	2	163,651	51,790,945	570,992	31,370,924	22,532
Total, shipping mines	---	370	88,306,228	51,790,945	551,372	31,370,924	2,011,968
Total, local mines	---	597	1,673,241	---	19,620	---	1,416,276
Total, all mines	---	967	89,979,469	51,790,945	570,992	31,370,924	3,428,244
							2,342,091
							237,345
							2,579,436

*Annual Coal Report of Illinois, 1918* [Department of Mines and Minerals] pp. 60-62.

412 *WAR-TIME ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS*TABLE NO. 32.—OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES  
(STATE AND FEDERAL) IN ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

OFFICES	April, 1917			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	2,777	3,370	2,575	2,375
Chicago (state) .....	15,996	14,327	15,138	12,189
East St. Louis (state).....	747	854	728	701
Peoria (state) .....	1,078	1,423	1,049	1,044
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	839	1,282	377	648
Rockford (state) .....	913	1,181	858	808
Springfield (state) .....	629	675	594	553
Totals.....	22,979	23,112	21,319	18,318

  

OFFICES	May, 1917			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	3,119	3,438	2,612	2,485
Chicago (state) .....	17,544	15,675	16,580	13,266
East St. Louis (state).....	862	1,200	832	786
Peoria (state) .....	1,151	1,416	1,124	1,123
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	827	1,199	739	676
Rockford (state) .....	1,021	1,259	912	859
Springfield (state) .....	567	581	529	507
Totals.....	25,091	24,768	23,328	19,702

  

OFFICES	June, 1917			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	2,969	3,015	2,300	1,929
Chicago (state) .....	14,380	13,321	13,205	10,735
East St. Louis (state).....	752	1,176	730	712
Peoria (state) .....	1,025	1,287	1,007	997
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	860	1,181	760	701
Rockford (state) .....	1,121	1,311	924	860
Springfield (state) .....	528	571	490	465
Totals.....	21,635	21,862	19,416	16,399

  

OFFICES	July, 1917			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	2,203	2,708	1,907	1,716
Chicago (state) .....	14,626	13,317	13,814	11,012
East St. Louis (state).....	960	2,069	930	879
Peoria (state) .....	1,125	1,521	1,069	1,050
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	893	1,198	826	756
Rockford (state) .....	1,044	1,532	857	791
Springfield (state) .....	842	681	670	624
Totals.....	21,693	23,026	20,073	16,828

<sup>1</sup>Figures for months, April, 1917 to August, 1918 inclusive are from *Monthly Labor Review*, June, 1917–November, 1918. Figures for September–December, 1918 were secured from the General Superintendent, Illinois Free Employment offices.

## APPENDIX

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TABLE NO. 32.—OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES  
(STATE AND FEDERAL) IN ILLINOIS—*Continued*

OFFICES	August, 1917			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	2,795	2,989	2,407	2,216
Chicago (state) .....	14,672	18,549	13,821	11,186
East St. Louis (state).....	1,235	1,194	1,207	1,088
Peoria (state) .....	1,156	1,805	1,143	1,136
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	1,056	1,521	952	857
Rockford (state) .....	936	1,368	816	748
Springfield (state) .....	787	784	666	558
Totals.....	22,637	28,210	21,012	17,789

  

OFFICES	September, 1917			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	3,063	3,305	2,741	2,525
Chicago (state) .....	13,430	14,662	13,128	10,812
East St. Louis (state).....	990	1,325	987	926
Peoria (state) .....	1,125	1,535	1,112	1,099
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	1,508	2,143	1,452	1,336
Rockford (state) .....	902	1,427	762	678
Springfield (state) .....	819	841	770	582
Totals.....	21,837	25,238	20,952	17,958

  

OFFICES	October, 1917			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	2,611	2,399	2,135	1,872
Chicago (state) .....	14,489	14,031	14,089	11,210
East St. Louis (state).....	1,168	1,399	1,159	1,099
Peoria .....	1,504	1,815	1,476	1,470
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	2,213	3,048	2,087	1,934
Rockford (state) .....	1,088	1,401	893	796
Springfield (state) .....	1,063	1,176	1,029	792
Totals.....	24,136	25,269	22,868	19,173

  

OFFICES	November, 1917			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	2,077	1,944	1,599	1,434
Chicago (state) .....	14,529	14,729	14,011	11,553
East St. Louis (state).....	977	1,045	969	932
Peoria .....	1,265	1,508	1,245	1,234
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	2,329	3,739	2,235	2,081
Rockford (state) .....	1,257	1,216	868	755
Springfield (state) .....	843	1,032	776	599
Totals.....	23,277	25,213	21,703	18,588

414 *WAR-TIME ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS*TABLE NO. 32.—OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES  
(STATE AND FEDERAL) IN ILLINOIS—*Continued*

OFFICES	December, 1917			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (state) .....	13,383	12,687	12,977	10,881
East St. Louis (state).....	718	1,058	911	884
Peoria .....	1,043	1,609	1,033	1,022
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	2,661	4,211	3,567	2,500
Rockford (state) .....	897	1,075	643	598
Springfield (state) .....	692	708	638	515
Totals.....	19,394	21,348	19,769	16,400

  

OFFICES	January, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	10,870	11,487	10,356	8,435
Chicago (state) .....	15,229	14,135	14,428	11,999
East St. Louis (state).....	896	933	879	827
Peoria (state) .....	1,142	1,424	1,127	1,120
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	2,191	2,893	2,125	2,072
Rockford (state) .....	887	1,010	650	591
Springfield (state) .....	1,061	788	690	577
Totals.....	32,276	32,670	30,255	25,621

  

OFFICES	February, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Chicago (federal) .....	7,283	6,735	7,260	5,853
Chicago (state) .....	9,359	7,652	8,515	6,666
East St. Louis (state).....	784	1,025	789	769
Peoria (state) .....	839	944	833	827
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	1,822	2,523	1,759	1,680
Rockford (state) .....	897	951	665	615
Springfield (state) .....	736	529	498	399
Totals.....	21,720	20,359	20,319	16,809

  

OFFICES	March, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Bloomington (federal-state) ..	112	137	93	92
Chicago (federal) .....	13,708	14,319	11,651	10,361
Chicago (state) .....	15,603	13,856	14,031	11,699
Danville (federal-state) .....	390	392	323	305
Decatur (federal-state) .....	54	107	25	19
East St. Louis (state).....	1,055	1,277	1,051	1,021
Peoria (state) .....	1,201	1,386	1,197	1,196
Rock Island-Moline (state)....	2,363	3,877	2,254	2,092
Rockford (state) .....	1,122	1,199	973	910
Springfield (state) .....	924	963	877	763
Totals.....	36,532	37,513	32,475	28,458



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TABLE NO. 32.—OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES  
(STATE AND FEDERAL) IN ILLINOIS—*Continued*

OFFICES	April, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Alton .....	70	384	70	38
Aurora .....	367	350	246	190
Bloomington .....	223	277	202	132
Chicago (federal) .....	16,609	3,989	14,455	13,338
Chicago (state) .....	16,435	16,474	15,864	13,097
Danville .....	338	853	326	316
Decatur .....	157	272	135	111
East St. Louis .....	1,020	1,310	1,002	972
Galesburg .....	285	1,100	152	130
Joliet .....	263	401	225	159
Peoria .....	1,358	1,728	1,358	1,357
Quincy .....	81	202	19	11
Rock Island-Moline .....	2,681	4,721	2,629	2,381
Rockford .....	1,201	1,427	1,053	999
Springfield .....	874	1,281	827	713
Totals.....	41,962	34,769	38,563	33,944

  

OFFICES	May, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Aurora .....	430	644	372	297
Bloomington .....	261	313	261	186
Cairo .....	160	498	127	105
Chicago (state) .....	15,168	17,190	14,863	12,316
Danville .....	378	911	355	320
Decatur .....	219	388	189	167
East St. Louis.....	1,121	1,511	1,080	1,048
Galesburg .....	396	1,558	205	184
Joliet .....	371	441	524	294
Quincy .....	118	1,311	38	21
Rockford .....	1,320	1,536	1,171	1,095
Totals.....	19,942	26,301	19,185	16,033

  

OFFICES	June, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Alton .....	267	641	215	132
Aurora .....	776	728	577	462
Bloomington .....	321	286	270	216
Cairo .....	416	616	392	256
Chicago (federal-state) .....	18,171	27,433	16,330	13,181
Danville .....	325	914	242	182
Decatur .....	313	377	217	182
East St. Louis.....	1,007	1,366	959	924
Galesburg .....	221	567	167	154
Joliet .....	716	664	558	534
Peoria .....	1,104	1,365	1,096	1,075

416 *WAR-TIME ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS*TABLE No. 32.—OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES  
(STATE AND FEDERAL) IN ILLINOIS—*Continued*

OFFICES	June, 1918— <i>Continued</i>			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Quincy .....	479	1,916	266	117
Rock Island-Moline .....	2,414	3,567	2,377	2,282
Rockford .....	1,300	1,374	1,096	977
Springfield .....	787	963	727	647
Totals.....	28,617	42,777	25,489	21,321

  

OFFICES	July, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Alton .....	199	560	186	209
Aurora .....	949	1,017	846	685
Bloomington .....	421	366	367	296
Cairo .....	411	498	399	336
Chicago .....	34,849	59,449	27,893	22,320
Danville .....	272	230	219	191
Decatur .....	391	485	314	254
Galesburg .....	225	574	150	95
Joliet .....	555	549	485	454
Quincy .....	276	1,410	324	148
Rockford .....	1,922	1,879	1,691	1,494
Springfield .....	807	872	736	655
Totals.....	41,277	67,889	33,610	27,137

  

OFFICES	August, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Aurora .....	719	788	648	427
Bloomington .....	264	304	242	162
Cairo .....	822	721	817	677
Chicago .....	40,230	72,506	43,296	25,132
Danville .....	311	457	230	163
Decatur .....	395	424	320	204
East St. Louis.....	1,203	1,737	1,181	1,146
Elgin .....	236	453	159	123
Freeport .....	111	190	44	20
Galesburg .....	241	471	156	80
Joliet .....	592	728	609	493
Kankakee .....	103	208	90	32
LaSalle .....	709	3,426	709	483
Peoria .....	1,316	3,186	1,302	1,253
Quincy .....	487	2,112	481	333
Rock Island-Moline .....	1,945	5,711	1,921	1,826
Rockford .....	1,265	1,869	1,188	1,145
Springfield .....	797	1,123	759	557
Waukegan .....	442	509	406	183
Totals.....	52,188	96,923	54,558	34,439

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TABLE No. 32.—OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES  
(STATE AND FEDERAL) IN ILLINOIS—*Continued*

OFFICES	September, 1918 <sup>2</sup>			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Alton .....	622	1,885	615	466
Aurora .....	658	844	514	355
Bloomington .....	306	331	275	258
Cairo .....	500	583	465	387
Centralia .....	156	200	82	37
Chicago .....	66,009	138,226	53,792	41,069
Danville .....	259	491	207	182
Decatur .....	474	492	453	263
East St. Louis.....	997	1,225	981	933
Elgin .....	284	389	131	111
Freeport .....	161	508	195	71
Galesburg .....	263	241	192	131
Joliet .....	962	635	794	580
Kankakee .....	300	190	251	203
LaSalle .....	800	905	372	635
Madison .....	148	327	117	54
Peoria .....	1,237	3,590	1,218	1,093
Quincy .....	514	1,171	461	303
Rock Island .....	1,842	4,319	1,820	1,719
Rockford .....	2,852	3,418	2,793	2,742
Springfield .....	812	644	732	490
Waukegan .....	387	248	411	239
Totals.....	80,543	160,862	66,871	52,321

  

OFFICES	October, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Alton .....	783	3,814	582	323
Aurora .....	757	1,038	637	469
Bloomington .....	507	591	435	346
Cairo .....	412	446	393	280
Centralia .....	239	170	312	187
Chicago .....	61,062	136,232	55,954	44,955
Danville .....	311	485	269	245
Decatur .....	618	4,645	621	359
East St. Louis.....	1,264	2,662	1,256	1,218
Elgin .....	286	320	208	194
Freeport .....	205	107	240	123
Galesburg .....	367	325	309	202
Joliet .....	875	819	877	569
Kankakee .....	279	227	182	173
LaSalle .....	708	904	263	632
Madison .....	183	282	172	89
Peoria .....	1,281	3,213	1,362	1,264
Quincy .....	463	1,326	507	384
Rock Island .....	1,143	8,119	1,511	1,512
Rockford .....	3,226	3,798	3,144	3,043
Springfield .....	550	908	875	620
Waukegan .....	274	394	386	190
Totals.....	75,793	170,825	70,495	57,377

TABLE No. 32.—OPERATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES  
(STATE AND FEDERAL) IN ILLINOIS—*Concluded*

OFFICES	November, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Alton .....	487	1,185	484	239
Aurora .....	758	897	595	448
Bloomington .....	600	468	467	377
Cairo .....	349	377	365	165
Centralia .....	191	824	266	167
Chicago .....	54,032	95,330	50,426	40,551
Danville .....	298	438	251	224
Decatur .....	427	1,810	424	209
East St. Louis.....	1,065	1,848	1,057	1,026
Elgin .....	301	307	226	200
Freeport .....	240	169	347	185
Galesburg .....	254	171	218	142
Joliet .....	635	2,448	619	374
Kankakee .....	197	109	203	181
LaSalle .....	585	1,263	329	431
Madison .....	96	678	44	45
Peoria .....	1,290	3,074	1,279	1,165
Quincy .....	342	1,213	428	271
Rock Island .....	919	2,597	1,593	1,525
Rockford .....	3,538	3,891	3,444	3,377
Springfield .....	462	607	782	622
Waukegan .....	150	127	190	104
Totals.....	67,216	119,831	64,037	52,028

OFFICES	December, 1918			
	Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Alton .....	411	825	396	252
Aurora .....	993	665	547	381
Bloomington .....	490	399	430	371
Cairo .....	364	96	231	131
Centralia .....	464	116	352	317
Chicago .....	51,484	89,914	47,987	36,408
Danville .....	517	342	332	329
Decatur .....	477	567	393	221
East St. Louis.....	1,604	2,168	1,538	1,506
Elgin .....	374	342	291	231
Freeport .....	283	287	377	225
Galesburg .....	343	183	195	142
Joliet .....	663	704	627	418
Kankakee .....	299	79	257	213
LaSalle .....	616	507	235	328
Madison .....	100	11	97	43
Peoria .....	1,789	3,893	1,782	1,595
Quincy .....	519	346	415	259
Rock Island.....	1,593	2,311	1,647	1,561
Rockford .....	3,860	4,162	3,081	3,030
Springfield .....	353	571	562	446
Waukegan .....	119	252	112	54
Totals.....	67,715	108,740	61,884	48,461

<sup>2</sup>The Director of Planning and Statistics in a letter of May 24, 1921, gives total figures for the State of Illinois for the months September–December, 1918, as follows:

	Registration	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
September .....	76,080	164,792	63,035	47,973
October .....	65,916	217,071	69,679	51,105
November .....	80,216	142,747	76,125	61,701
December .....	62,566	103,535	57,287	45,196

TABLE No. 33.—AMERICAN RED CROSS CAMPAIGNS IN ILLINOIS 1917-1918

CHAPTER	HEADQUARTERS	MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS		WAR-FUND CAMPAIGNS	
		1918 (December, 1917 Roll Call)	1919 (December, 1918 Roll Call)	First War Fund (June, 1917)	Second War Fund (May, 1918)
Adams County	Quincy	12,491	14,327	\$ 15,733.34	\$ 83,469.23
Alexander County	Cairo	3,504	4,826	.....	20,000.00
Alton	Alton	11,084	10,873	24,673.00	54,557.58
Aurora	Aurora	6,000	16,622	.....	33,021.30
Beardstown	Beardstown	3,814	1,521	.....	24,135.14
Bloomington	Bloomington	13,997	16,750	63,009.76	98,122.24
Bond County	Greenville	3,004	4,763	.....	14,303.11
Boone County	Belvidere	3,307	7,162	1,658.69	15,000.00
Brown County	Mount Sterling	2,271	2,233	.....	17,770.90
Bureau County	Princeton	6,390	9,266	.....	33,143.78
Bushnell	Bushnell	.....	.....	.....	11,833.80
Calhoun County	Hardin	1,230	1,287	124.00	15,954.31
Carroll County	Savanna	6,081	2,474	1,404.73	22,040.00
Centralia	Centralia	1,418	3,005	.....	13,571.45
Champaign County	Champaign	10,193	10,660	45,240.34	76,983.28
Chicago	Chicago	610,620	469,650	4,391,048.03	6,733,732.76
Christian County	Taylorville	6,209	8,120	12,026.82	30,500.00
Clark County	Marshall	4,827	3,368	815.26	20,605.52
Clay County	Flora	3,341	2,175	.....	12,055.37
Clinton County	Carlyle	2,591	876	3,639.87	18,293.11
Coles County	Charleston	1,931	1,937	159.27	10,079.24
Collinsville	Collinsville	1,810	3,331	.....	4,854.11
Crawford County	Robinson	3,670	5,394	3,142.50	31,400.77
Cumberland County	Toledo	1,138	1,441	.....	10,248.69
DeKalb	DeKalb	2,713	3,241	.....	15,725.61
DeKalb County	Sycamore	6,960	5,611	6,000.00	16,000.00
DeWitt County	Clinton	2,588	1,614	3,699.37	25,646.13
Edgar County	Paris	4,906	7,516	7,105.08	3,238.73



TABLE NO. 33.—AMERICAN RED CROSS CAMPAIGNS IN ILLINOIS 1917-1918—Continued

CHAPTER	HEADQUARTERS	MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS		WAR-FUND CAMPAIGNS	
		1918 (December, 1917 Roll Call)	1919 (December, 1918 Roll Call)	First War Fund (June, 1917)	Second War Fund (May, 1918)
Edwards County	Albion	2,882	2,658	10.00	5,775.68
Effingham County	Effingham	2,800	1,036	.....	16,648.34
Elgin	Elgin	6,901	12,677	.....	32,244.94
Fayette County	Vandalia	3,587	1,761	11,819.35	16,000.00
Ford County	Gibson City	4,149	4,189	1,000.00 <sup>1</sup>	26,116.91
Fox River	Geneva	3,908	4,936	.....	12,719.24
Franklin County	Benton	6,182	6,160	.....	25,867.52
Fulton County	Canton	11,887	11,895	14.45 <sup>2</sup>	50,000.00
Greene County	Carrollton	4,540	2,878	.....	17,238.70
Griggsville	Griggsville	665	463	.....	5,246.50
Grundy County	Morris	5,725	3,322	.....	20,662.67
Hamilton County	McLeansboro	1,621	1,435	.....	10,418.74
Hancock County	Carthage	5,622	5,899	.....	37,937.90
Hardin County	Rosiclare	653	404	.....	3,214.64
Henderson County	Oquawka	1,371	3,075	105.00 <sup>3</sup>	11,972.44
Henry County	Kewanee	12,431	11,216	25,693.37	40,369.86
Herrin	Herrin	675	1,727	1,962.49	9,132.78
Iroquois County	Watseka	.....	9,862	.....	28,629.12
Jackson County	Murphysboro	4,917	7,063	364.58	25,070.77
Jasper County	Newton	1,268	1,745	.....	14,721.52
Jefferson County	Mount Vernon	4,450	3,399	940.49	20,000.00
Jersey County	Jerseyville	2,839	3,485	4,370.55	12,400.00
Jo Daviess County	Galena	4,986	6,825	.....	28,251.84
Johnson County	Vienna	1,437	1,018	.....	7,825.07
Johnston City	Johnston City	2,454	3,104	.....	6,300.33
Kankakee	Kankakee	19,375	9,391	46,182.89	38,395.61
Kendall County	Yorkville	1,871	3,139	.....	8,467.56
Knox County	Galesburg	12,748	12,414	42,000.00	37,437.45

<sup>1</sup>Contribution from Piper City.<sup>2</sup>Contribution from Avon.<sup>3</sup>Contribution from Stronghurst.

TABLE No. 33.—AMERICAN RED CROSS CAMPAIGNS IN ILLINOIS 1917-1918—Continued

CHAPTER	HEADQUARTERS	MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS		WAR-FUND CAMPAIGNS	
		1918 (December, 1917 Roll Call)	1919 (December, 1918 Roll Call)	First War Fund (June, 1917)	Second War Fund (May, 1918)
Lake County	Libertyville	2,377	4,291	.....	26,479.03
LaSalle	LaSalle	4,225	10,043	.....	28,441.64
Lawrence County	Lawrenceville	5,500	873	4,400.72	18,100.00
Lee County	Dixon	16,493	10,685	11,525.60	26,498.02
Livingston County	Pontiac	7,795	12,404	14,479.98	50,415.55
Litchfield	Litchfield	2,889	2,831	734.08	5,000.00
Logan County	Lincoln	7,273	7,376	12,322.02	48,708.35
Macomb	Macomb	2,734	5,182	2,501.81	14,255.51
Macon County	Decatur	10,660	16,097	.....	80,400.59
Macoupin County	Carlinville	10,109	8,249	3,664.93	40,072.11
Madison County	Edwardsville	6,259	10,272	246.95	40,274.26
Marion County	Salem	2,738	4,149	.....	10,066.25
Marshall County	Lacon	4,222	3,992	.....	18,088.30
Mason County	Havana	3,913	8,409	908.00	16,964.12
Massac County	Metropolis	1,844	1,852	.....	8,675.25
Mattoon	Mattoon	2,670	2,883	.....	10,000.00
McHenry County	Woodstock	8,433	8,157	1,500.00	28,931.37
Menard County	Petersburg	4,130	546	2,500.00	18,021.08
Mendota	Mendota	2,759	2,334	.....	14,238.44
Mercer County	Aledo	9,000	7,203	.....	17,500.00
Monroe County	Waterloo	1,365	2,671	.....	12,231.34
Montgomery County	Hillsboro	6,003	11,979	.....	21,150.00
Moline	Moline	10,230	1,580	32,604.52	34,383.30
Morgan County	Jacksonville	8,085	9,568	.....	49,391.32
Moultrie County	Sullivan	1,900	2,408	.....	15,981.31
North Douglas County	Tuscola	3,767	3,105	.....	13,401.31
Ogle County	Rochelle	7,035	6,472	.....	28,982.64
Ottawa	Ottawa	3,704	6,757	.....	15,500.00

TABLE No. 33.—AMERICAN RED CROSS CAMPAIGNS IN ILLINOIS 1917-1918—Continued

CHAPTER	HEADQUARTERS	MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS		WAR-FUND CAMPAIGNS	
		1918 (December, 1917 Roll Call)	1919 (December, 1918 Roll Call)	First War Fund (June, 1917)	Second War Fund (May, 1918)
Peoria .....	Peoria .....	30,000	26,750	127,484.85	177,650.80
Perry County .....	DuQuoin .....	5,470	6,401	.....	22,040.71
Piatt County .....	Monticello .....	4,654	2,356	16,620.32	23,595.80
Pike County .....	Pittsfield .....	4,284	6,981	.....	25,284.33
Plano .....	Plano .....	714	544	.....	2,550.15
Pope County .....	Golconda .....	1,900	288	.....	7,262.68
Pulaski County .....	Mound City .....	1,037	1,181	.....	7,500.17
Putnam County .....	Magnolia .....	.....	1,261	.....	7,323.20
Randolph County .....	Chester .....	6,111	9,040	949.00	24,403.87
Richland County .....	Olney .....	2,589	3,090	.....	12,232.52
Rock Island .....	Rock Island .....	15,831	12,259	19,446.60	41,435.31
St. Clair County .....	Belleville .....	8,033	11,425	10,185.75	46,940.07
Saline County .....	Harrisburg .....	2,289	3,255	513.60	15,000.00
Sandwich .....	Sandwich .....	2,809	1,843	50.00	6,347.69
Sangamon County .....	Springfield .....	30,556	22,255	78,728.26	133,445.04
Scott County .....	Winchester .....	1,756	1,232	101.63	11,536.00
Schuyler County .....	Rushville .....	3,502	2,893	5,318.77	11,126.80
Shawneetown .....	Shawneetown .....	869	1,273	.....	16,901.53
Shelby County .....	Shelbyville .....	4,603	3,760	.....	21,021.62
South Douglas County .....	Arcola .....	2,104	1,054	.....	9,060.75
Stark County .....	Toulon .....	3,108	3,218	.....	13,059.56
Stephenson County .....	Freeport .....	7,735	8,154	11,273.24	35,000.00
Sterling and Rock Falls .....	Sterling .....	2,063	8,109	18,329.85	33,981.51
Streator .....	Streator .....	6,425	2,643	15,436.31	22,063.74
Tazewell County .....	Pekin .....	11,672	9,814	2,091.42	35,350.28
Tri City .....	Granite City .....	5,389	5,932	.....	40,213.86
Union County .....	Anna .....	2,799	2,301	.....	10,571.12
Vermilion County .....	Danville .....	26,983	15,974	29,609.03	72,930.48

# APPENDIX

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TABLE No. 33.—AMERICAN RED CROSS CAMPAIGNS IN ILLINOIS 1917-1918—Concluded

CHAPTER	HEADQUARTERS	MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS		WAR-FUND CAMPAIGNS	
		1918 (December, 1917 Roll Call)	1919 (December, 1918 Roll Call)	First War Fund (June, 1917)	Second War Fund (May, 1918)
Viriden .....	Viriden .....	1,611	2,090	2,951.61	6,939.20
Virginia .....	Virginia .....	1,882	1,660	.....	.....
Wabash County .....	Mount Carmel .....	2,250	3,376	.....	10,807.87
Warren County .....	Monmouth .....	5,461	7,495	.....	20,000.00
Washington County .....	Nashville .....	1,161	4,016	.....	10,132.78
Waukegan—North Chicago .....	Waukegan .....	5,200	7,678	2,691.15	39,460.56
Wayne County .....	Fairfield .....	2,664	3,246	.....	16,544.60
West Frankfort .....	West Frankfort .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White County .....	Carmi .....	3,924	2,529	.....	15,000.00
Whiteside County .....	Morrison .....	5,922	4,573	7,063.15	16,657.64
Will County .....	Joliet .....	19,030	27,782	.....	75,000.00
Williamson County .....	Marion .....	2,942	1,889	1,059.09	16,744.61
Winnebago County .....	Rockford .....	17,108	18,993	.....	63,052.50
Woodford County .....	Eureka .....	4,857	4,272	2,565.58	22,157.81
Late Collections, various Chapters .....	.....	.....	.....	484,273.54	578,592.21
Total .....	.....	1,298,111	1,194,472	\$ 5,638,074.59	\$ 10,524,422.75

424 *WAR-TIME ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS*TABLE No. 34.—UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

COUNTY	QUOTA	COLLECTIONS
Adams .....	\$ 112,600.00	\$ 110,446.73
Alexander .....	27,200.00	27,246.24
Bond .....	14,900.00	13,315.12
Boone .....	22,100.00	22,184.00
Brown .....	13,600.00	16,917.64
Bureau .....	54,400.00	80,196.81
Calhoun .....	7,200.00	5,882.63
Carroll .....	27,600.00	34,138.89
Cass .....	32,300.00	34,783.03
Champaign .....	65,900.00	122,663.16
Christian .....	43,800.00	60,461.98
Clark .....	22,900.00	33,227.10
Clay .....	12,800.00	10,755.42
Clinton .....	19,600.00	25,012.68
Coles .....	35,300.00	53,660.79
Cook (Greater Chicago) .....	8,500,000.00	8,134,093.00
Crawford .....	32,300.00	55,746.27
Cumberland .....	9,000.00	10,022.54
DeKalb .....	49,300.00	80,232.02
DeWitt .....	25,100.00	37,272.66
Douglas .....	25,100.00	37,429.72
DuPage .....	35,700.00	38,096.85
Edgar .....	36,500.00	45,112.59
Edwards .....	7,700.00	8,135.22
Effingham .....	17,900.00	12,243.91
Fayette .....	20,800.00	16,000.00
Ford .....	26,300.00	33,789.44
Franklin .....	29,300.00	26,740.23
Fulton .....	61,200.00	60,386.98
Gallatin .....	12,300.00	10,478.57
Greene .....	26,300.00	20,697.61
Grundy .....	29,800.00	38,343.41
Hamilton .....	15,700.00	7,243.55
Hancock .....	46,300.00	52,893.77
Hardin .....	3,800.00	2,546.44
Henderson .....	14,900.00	19,179.75
Henry .....	60,400.00	90,469.47
Iroquois .....	39,900.00	39,106.57
Jackson .....	27,600.00	27,906.95
Jasper .....	12,300.00	9,056.70
Jefferson .....	19,100.00	19,131.07
Jersey .....	14,000.00	17,876.79
Jo Daviess .....	34,000.00	47,503.35
Johnson .....	8,100.00	2,671.43
Kane .....	132,300.00	187,429.67
Kankakee .....	53,500.00	83,153.28
Kendall .....	12,300.00	21,126.63
Knox .....	68,800.00	83,459.57
Lake .....	79,000.00	107,419.01
LaSalle .....	124,500.00	143,209.13
Lawrence .....	31,000.00	53,362.74
Lee .....	41,700.00	53,946.93
Livingston .....	55,200.00	82,390.55



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TABLE No. 34.—UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS—*Concluded*

COUNTY	QUOTA	COLLECTIONS
Logan .....	50,200.00	49,313.82
McDonough .....	38,200.00	37,873.21
McHenry .....	41,700.00	56,786.80
McLean .....	111,300.00	162,502.00
Macon .....	81,600.00	125,645.46
Macoupin .....	56,500.00	75,513.32
Madison .....	134,400.00	169,286.17
Marion .....	28,900.00	34,567.53
Marshall .....	22,100.00	21,803.14
Mason .....	22,500.00	31,874.44
Massac .....	10,200.00	7,240.80
Menard .....	17,900.00	32,683.08
Mercer .....	28,500.00	43,009.35
Monroe .....	12,800.00	14,997.93
Montgomery .....	41,700.00	62,629.82
Morgan .....	54,000.00	68,909.38
Moultrie .....	17,000.00	20,748.62
Ogle .....	40,800.00	43,569.46
Peoria .....	191,300.00	187,275.33
Perry .....	19,100.00	14,431.87
Piatt .....	26,300.00	38,872.23
Pike .....	35,300.00	54,444.65
Pope .....	7,800.00	2,690.11
Pulaski .....	9,400.00	10,070.55
Putnam .....	7,800.00	10,110.54
Randolph .....	28,400.00	25,990.32
Richland .....	12,700.00	17,104.07
Rock Island .....	122,400.00	140,095.34
St. Clair .....	174,300.00	165,139.22
Saline .....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Sangamon .....	136,000.00	150,367.26
Schuyler .....	23,800.00	17,251.43
Scott .....	11,100.00	13,678.66
Shelby .....	28,500.00	39,766.61
Stark .....	15,200.00	23,000.00
Stephenson .....	55,700.00	56,376.96
Tazewell .....	48,800.00	67,255.23
Union .....	12,800.00	15,618.31
Vermilion .....	87,500.00	99,683.00
Wabash .....	13,600.00	9,291.36
Warren .....	38,300.00	56,598.32
Washington .....	12,300.00	10,183.85
Wayne .....	14,500.00	5,460.33
White .....	28,500.00	26,077.12
Whiteside .....	54,400.00	92,298.39
Will .....	152,100.00	195,692.80
Williamson .....	37,800.00	21,447.30
Winnebago .....	99,000.00	100,178.22
Woodford .....	28,500.00	33,163.87
Total.....	\$ 12,719,700.00	\$ 13,250,364.17

<sup>1</sup>Collections to June 21, 1922.



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